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THE

CHRONOLOGIST

OF THE

PRESENT WAR.

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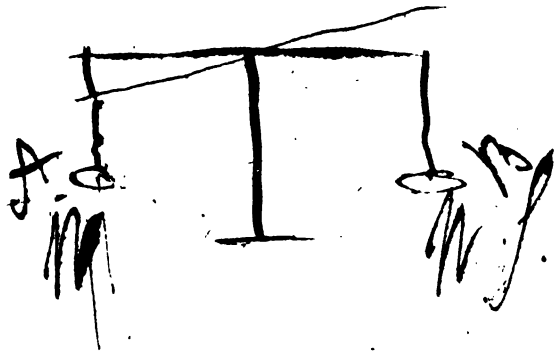

THE

CHRONOLOGIST

OF THE

PRESENT WAR;

OR

GENERAL HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL REGISTER.

CONTAINING

A FAITHFUL SERIES OF THE EVENTS WHICH HAVE OCCURRED IN EUROPE, &c. FROM THE

COMMENCEMENT of the FRENCH REVOLUTION,

TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1796,

Including a Space of nearly Seven Years.

Amidſt a Variety of intereſting Articles will be found the following:

ACTS (principal of Parliament)
ADDRESSES
ASSASINATIONS
BATTLES
DECLARATIONS
DENUNCIATIONS
EXECUTIONS (remarkable)
FINANCE
GIFTS (patriotic)
INVENTIONS
MANIFESTOES
MOTIONS (remarkable in Parliament)
NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS
PROCLAMATIONS
PROMOTIONS (principal)
REPORTS (of Parliament, Convention, &c.)
SIEGES
SUBSIDIES
SUPPLIES
TREATIES (of Peace, offenſive, defenſive, and subsidiary, &c.
VIEW (comparative) of the naval Strength of the maritime Powers of Europe, &c. &c.

Chronology, one of the Eyes of Hiſtory.

THE SECOND EDITION,

WITH MANY ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

London:

PRINTED FOR G. G. AND J. ROBINSON, PATERNOSTER-ROW.

1797.

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PREFACE.

SO very favourable has been the reception of the firſt Edition of this Work with the Public, that the Editor is induced to publiſh a ſecond. The declaration of many members of Parliament, and other gentlemen in official ſituations, that the continuation of it would be very uſeful to them in their public capacities, and (if continued) that they would ſanction it with their patronage, did not a little encourage the Editor to proſecute the plan,

plan, and to adopt ſuch hints as ſeemed likely to render the Work more complete. Upon compariſon, it will be found, that, at nearly the ſame price as the former Edition, not only the events of the laſt year have been added, but alſo that the Editor has gone ſo far back as the commencement of the French Revolution, and given a conciſe, yet minute ſeries of the principal decrees, &c. of the Conſtituent and Legiſlative Aſſemblies, preceding the War. Several events, not comprehended in the body of the former Edition, have been likewiſe inſerted in their proper places, and, as an immediate clue to any occurrence required, an Index is ſubjoined.

To adopt the language of the Preface of the former Edition, as the interval of time, from the commencement of the French Revolution to the preſent, furniſhes a period in the

the annals of the World replete with events, which may be truly ſaid to have excited the aſtoniſhment even of thoſe moſt converſant in the political affairs of Europe, a chronological arrangement of theſe events, ſo very important in their conſequences, may, perhaps, be deemed intereſting to the minute hiſtorical Reader.

It is not unuſual with ſome minds ſolely intent on facts, to forget the periods on which they occurred; to ſuch, therefore, will this Work, in its amended form, be peculiarly uſeful, as it comprehends a minute ſeries of memorable incidents within the above ſpace, to ſtamp which, with greater authenticity, they are generally reduced to the dates of their official annunciation. And, as not only a regular chain of Chronology is given; but alſo a conciſe hiſtorical account of many tranſactions,

tranſactions, together with the purport of the different decrees, addreſſes, manifeſtoes, proclamations, motions made in parliament, and treaties offenſive, defenſive, and ſubſidiary, executed between the Belligerent and Neutral Powers, thoſe, whoſe finances or avocations have heretofore obſtructed them from having recourſe to more expenſive and voluminous publications, may find in this collection of multitudinous events, a cheap ſupplement for the information required on theſe ſubjects.

In fine, the Editor truſts that all public political characters will be ſtruck with the uſefulneſs of the Work, when they find it neceſſary to determine preciſely the date of any remarkable event; and, as *Chronology* is very juſtly ſtiled *one of the eyes of Hiſtory*, by means of it, the future hiſtorian may take

take a retroſpective view of the ſurpriſing occurrences of theſe times. Beſides, how many differences reſpecting the chronology of recent facts often ariſe in private converſation, which this Work, if reſorted to, would readily adjuſt? But, as expatiating farther on its contents, would be mere waſte of the Reader's time, they are ſubmitted to his impartial judgment, and ſhould they contribute, in the ſmalleſt degree, to his uſe or amuſement, the Editor can then ſay that his time has not been entirely miſpent.

A

CHRONOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL

CALENDAR

OF ALL THE

MEMORABLE EVENTS in EUROPE,

FROM THE BEGINNING OF MAY

1789,

TO THE END OF THE YEAR

1796.

FRENCH REVOLUTION.

MAY 5, 1789.

THE States General opened at Verſailles. From this day to the end of the month, they were employed in verifying their powers, and were agitated with various diſſenſions among themſelves reſpecting an union. The nobility refuſing to unite with the other orders, conciliatory commiſſioners were propoſed by the clergy, and upon their mediation proving fruitleſs, the following reſolution was adopted: "The nobles conſidering that in theſe moments of trouble and fermentation, when the ancient form of government, eſtabliſhed by our wiſe and illuſtrious anceſtors, is in imminent danger, it is our buſineſs to rally round the conſtitution, to ſupport it, and give the example of firmneſs, as they have done, that of diſintereſtedneſs, declare that they look upon diſcuſſion by *diſtinct* orders, and the powers of each order *diviſibly*, as conſtitutional of the monarchy, and that they will maintain, during their exiſtence, theſe principles which alone can preſerve the Throne and Liberty."

The above reſolution was followed by a letter from the King to the perſon acting as preſident, expreſſive of his anxiety at the fruitleſs endeavours of the conciliatory commiſſioners to effect harmony in the different orders, and deſiring them to reſume their conferences.

June 3.] The Dauphin died at Meudon.

9.] The Abbe *Seyes*, made a laſt effort, to effect an union of the three orders of the ſtate, and to form them into an active aſſembly.

12.] The *Tiers-Etat*, formally give the laſt invitation to the two other orders of the ſtate, to unite them.

16.] Upon the propoſition of the Abbe *Seyes*, the States conſtituted themſelves into a National Aſſembly.

20] The Hall of the newly conſtituted national aſſembly of France, was ſhut by the order of the King——In conſequence of this, the deputies of the *Tiers Etat*, repair to a town called *le Jue de Paume*, or *Tennis-court*, and ſwear not to diſſolve until they had digeſted a conſtitution for France.

The Tennis-court, not being large enough, they met on the 22d, in the church of St. Louis, on the day following the King declared null and void, the reſolutions of the *Tiers-Etat*, and ordered the deputies to diſperſe. Having then retired he was followed by all the nobility, and part of the clergy. The *Tiers-Etat*, reſolved to maintain their former decrees, and declared the perſons of the deputies, inviolable. *M. de Breze*, being then ſent by the King to diſſolve the aſſembly, *M. de Mirabeau*, addreſſed him in the following ſpirited terms. " *Mr. Bearer of orders, go inform your maſter, that we are here by the ſupreme authority of the people, and the force of the bayonet only muſt diſſolve us.*

27.] A complete re-union of the three orders took place, at which the people teſtified the greateſt joy.

July 3.] The of Duke Orleans was proclaimed preſident of the national aſſembly of France, but refuſed the office. The Archbiſhop of Vienne was then appointed.

10.] In conſequence of the arrival of German troops from every quarter round Paris, the National aſſembly requeſted the King to remove them. His reply was, " That the tumultuous conduct of the capital obliged him to ſurround it with troops."

11.] *Mr. Neckar* was diſmiſſed, and great fermentations aroſe thereon in Paris, and Verſailles, Marſhal Broglio, Baron de Breteuil, M. de la Glaziere, M. de la Porte, and M. Foulon were appointed for the new miniſtry.

12.] The National aſſembly declared their regret at the diſmiſſion of *M. Neckar*, and the other miniſters, and inſiſted on the removal of the Troops aſſembled near Paris and Verſailles.—The French guards and the Royal German regiments fired upon each other, on the Boulevard; many were killed on the occaſion.

13, 14, & 15.] As the events of theſe three days have been productive of conſequences, which ultimately tended to embroil

broil the greater part of Europe in the horrors of war, it may not be unpleaſing to preſent to the reader a conciſe narrative of the ſame.

The people being much irritated at the King's poſting ſo many foreign troops round Paris, the general aſſembly of that capital, found it expedient to eſtabliſh the militia. Till tranquillity was reſtored it was to conſiſt of 48,000 citizens. In two days, 270,000 citizens enrolled themſelves in their reſpective diſtricts. A ſtate Mayor was appointed by the town aſſembly; the Marquis de la *Salle* was named commander in chief; the green cockade was fixed on, and a permanent committee was formed to correſpond with the different diſtricts. The Couriers of the court, were arreſted by the armed people, who intercepted their diſpatches. An immenſe multitude at this time, led on by M. de *Corny*, went to the Hoſpital of Invalids, demanded of the governor to deliver up to them all the arms; on his refuſal they took by force, 30,000 muſkets, and 20 pieces of cannon were found here, which were carried to the city. All the arms in the ſhops of the armourers, and thoſe of the *Garde Meuble* were alſo ſeized. During this ſcene of tumult and agitation, the National Aſſembly ſent a deputation to the King, informing him of the dreadful ſituation of Paris, cauſed by the ſurrounding troops. The King replied, "I have already made known to you my intentions, reſpecting the meaſures which the diſorders of Paris forced me to adopt; *I alone* have the right to judge of the neceſſity, and in that reſpect I can make no change." The troops, however, poſted in the *Champ de Mars*, moved off during the night. On the ſucceeding day (14th) ſome were ſtill in want of arms and ammunition; It was generally believed that the Baſtile contained large quantities of both. Thither the people repaired, and the gates of the caſtle being opened, to about 40 citizens, the bridges were then drawn, and a firing was heard within: this marks the epoch of French liberty. The fury of the people was excited beyond deſcription, they haſtened in crouds to the Baſtile, with two pieces of cannon; ſeveral cannons loaded with grape ſhot were fired on them, by the order of the governor. The attack commenced, the governor diſplayed the white Flag, the fire ceaſed on both ſides, a ſecond deputation was ſent to *Delaunay* the governor, who ordered to fire again. The final deſperate attack on this proud monument of Slavery, was the conſequence of the citizens who fell at this time. The Aſſailants were triumphant, the maſſacre of the governor enſued, M. *Deloſme Saleray*, his major, the Marquis de *Pellevort*, the gaoler, the principal cannoniers, and ſome

others immediately ſhared the ſame fate, being conducted to the Place de Grave, and having their hands cut off, they were then beheaded. The furious Citizens having fixed their heads on pikes, carried them in triumph through the ſtreets. M. de *Flaſſelles*, *Prevot des Marchands* ſhared alſo the ſame fate. The keys of the Baſtile being carried to the town-hall, the demolition of that fortreſs was decreed by the council general;—ſeven priſoners only were ſaid to be found in it, three of whom had loſt their reaſon, having been confined ſince the reign of *Louis* XV. This terminated an exploit, to which popular fury and vengeance had firſt given birth, and which eventually changed the political ſyſtem of France. The King, highly alarmed at the preceding events, went the next day to the Aſſembly, and made the following ſpeech, "Gentlemen, I have ſummoned you to aſſemble, in order to conſult on the moſt important and intereſting affairs of the ſtate, and which even affect me more ſenſibly, than the frightful diſorder which reigns in the capital. The chief of the nation comes with confidence in the midſt of the repreſentitives to teſtify his uneaſineſs, and to ſolicit them to exert all their endeavours to eſtabliſh order and tranquillity; I know that you have been inſpired with unjuſt prejudices; I know that it has been ſaid that your perſons were not in ſafety; Is it then neceſſary to inveſtigate ſuch criminal reports? Heaven knows! *That the nation and I are one*; I confide myſelf wholly to you, help me in this criſis, to ſave the ſtates! this is what I wiſh from the National Aſſembly. The zeal of the repreſentitives of my people, aſſembled for the ſafety, is a certain proof of their fidelity;—Relying on the attachment, and ſecurity of my ſubjects, I have ordered the troops to leave Paris and Verſailles; I beſeech you to make known my intention to the capital."

The Princes of the blood, and many others of the nobles emigrated.

16.] The National Aſſembly paſſed a decree, for the diſmiſſal of the new miniſtry, and the recall of Mr. *Neckar*. The King in conſequence, writes to Mr. *Neckar*, to return immediately.

M. *Bailly* was elected Mayor of Paris, and M. de la *Fayette*, general of the Pariſian Militia. During the Remainder of this month great diſturbances prevailed in many parts of France, in conſequence of the agitated ſtate of the capital.

22.] M. *Perelon*, Counſeilor of the ſtate, aged 74, and M. *Bertier*, intendant of Paris, were maſſacreed, and their heads were carried through the ſtreets.

29.] Mr.

29.] Mr. *Neckar* returned from his baniſhment.

Auguſt, 4.] The National Aſſembly paſſed a decree for the abolition of privileges.

8.] The Aſſembly decreed the abolition of Court-leets, and the prohibition of Attorneys, and others acting as Magiſtrates under nobles.

13.] The National Aſſembly decreed the abolition of Tythes.

15.] The National Aſſembly acknowledged, by acclamation, and afterwards unanimouſly declared, as a fundamental law of the French monarchy, "That the King's perſon is ſacred and inviolable, that the throne is indiviſible, that the crown is hereditary in the reigning race, from male to female, by order of primogeniture ſhip, and that females and their deſcendants are abſolutely and perpetually excluded.

16.] A famine was felt in Paris.

23.] The National Aſſembly decreed the liberty of religious opinions.

24.] The Liberty of the preſs decreed.

26.] The rights of man decreed.

September 7.] The wives of ſeveral famous artiſts preſented themſelves to the National Aſſembly, to the number of 91, and laid down their diamonds for the ſervice of the ſtate.

9.] The National Aſſembly declared themſelves permanent.

10.] A Decree paſſed the Aſſembly for the Deputies of the nation only to form one Aſſembly.

12.] The Aſſembly decreed a new election of members of the Aſsembly, every two years.

22.] The King ſent his plate to the mint.

23.] The Aſsembly decreed the abolition of the duty on Salt, *(N. B.) This duty, at this time, amounted to 6d. per pound.*

Numerous patriotic gifts were now preſented to the Aſsembly for the ſervice of the State.

28.] The Aſſembly, decreed the removal of the church plate to the mint.

October 1.] The King's Guards held, Orgies at Verſailles.

6.] The King and his family were conducted from Verſailles to the Thulleries, accompanied by a hundred deputies and about 60,000, people, principally compoſed of the common people of Paris. At 10 O'clock at night the declaration of the rights of man was preſented to the King, which he accepted.

12.] The Aſsembly decreed the removal of their ſittings from Verſailles to Paris.

13.] The Duke of Orleans became ſuſpected by the French Nobles as a Conſpirator, and a dangerous enemy to the crown.

It was ſaid that he had hired the populace to go to Verſailles on the 5th inſt. to aſſaſſinate the King and Royal family, in order that he himſelf might be proclaimed Regent.

16.] The Aſſembly decreed that the title of the King ſhall be changed to "*The King of the French.*"

19.] The firſt ſitting of the National Aſſembly in Paris took place at the Cathedral.

27.] The Aſſembly decreed, that bankrupts be excluded all public functions.

30.] The Aſſembly paſsed a decree for the diviſion of France into 80 departments, each containing about 324 ſquare leagues; each department to be divided into diſtricts.

Nov. 1.] The National Aſſembly decreed the abolition of *lettres de cachet*, and all arbitrary impriſonment.

3.] The Aſſembly decreed, that all the Parliaments of France be ſuperſeded from the exerciſe of their functions.

By this decree the Parliaments were diſſolved, but the time of their meeting again was not aſcertained, and was merely a pretext for their total diſſolution.

5.] All diſtinctions of orders were aboliſhed, by a decree of the Aſſembly.

6.] The Aſſembly paſsed a decree relative to the confiſcation of the property of the Clergy.

7.] All members of the National Aſſembly were, by a decree of that body, excluded the Miniſtry.

8.] Eighty Noblemen, and many Members of Parliament of Thouloufe, met and invited the clergy and the commons to unite with them, for the purpoſe of reſtoring religion to its influence; to the laws their force and activity; to the King his legitimate authority and liberty; and expreſsly to oppoſe the geometrical diviſions of the kingdom.

20 & 22.] The Deputies of the National Aſſembly, and the Municipal Officers of the department of Paris, preſented their ſilver buckles to the ſervice of the Nation.

About this time, the Parliaments of Rennes, Rouen, and Metz, proteſted againſt the decree of the 3d inſt. for their diſſolution.

Dec. 15.] The National Aſſembly decreed, that all the Parliaments, &c. which had proteſted againſt the decree for their diſſolution, ſhould be deprived of the rights of citizens.

24.] Decreed that Proteſtants and Diſſenters ſhall have the ſame privileges as Roman Catholics.

25.] The Marquis *de Favras*, Knight of the Order of St. Louis, and Colonel in the French ſervice, was arreſted; he was charged with being at the head of a plot, in which he had engaged 30,000 men, and bribed part of the National guards

guards to act in concert with him. The National Aſsembly, the Municipal Officers of Paris, M. *Neckar*, M. *Bailly*, and the Marquis *de la Fayette*, were to have been maſsacred.—*Monſieur*, the King's brother, from whom he had received two millions of livres, was much expected by *Mr. Favras*, as he promiſed to advance caſh upon this, and which he afterwards ſhewed, in order to procure partiſans. With or without conſent, they were to have conveyed the King to Peronne.

JANUARY 1, 1790.

All priſoners confined under *lettres de cachet* were, by a decree of the National Aſsembly, ordered to be liberated.

28.] The National Aſsembly decreed that the Jews of Spain, Portugal, and Avignon, be admitted citizens of France.

30.] All perſons, of whatever religion, were, by a decree of the Aſsembly, rendered eligible to all offices and employments of the State.

Feb. 4.] The King appeared in the National Aſsembly, and ſwore, in conjunction with the Nation, to love, maintain, and defend the conſtitution to the laſt moment of his exiſtence.—The Deputies pronounced the civic oath: the example was followed by the whole city of Paris.

13.] The National Aſsembly decreed the ſuppreſſion of all monaſtic eſtabliſhments for ever, and the confiſcation of all their lands.

19.] M. *De Favras*, who had been convicted of high treaſon, and of counter-revolutionary proceedings, was executed purſuant to his ſentence.

24.] The National Aſsembly decreed the abolition of feudal power and of titular diſtinctions. A compenſation to ſome German Princes, who had pretenſions in Alſace, was alſo decreed. This compenſation they refuſed to accept.

March 8.] The National Aſsembly paſſed a decree, making the Colonies a conſtituent part of the French monarchy.

18.] Several decrees paſſed the Aſsembly at this time, relative to the ſale of the foreſts and lands belonging to the Church.

April 3.] The Prince *de Conti* voluntarily took the civic oath.

22.] The National Aſsembly decreed that the game be rendered free to all citizens.

29.] Viſcount *de Voiſin*, accuſed of treaſonable correſpondence, was maſsacred at Valence by the citizens.

In return for the confiſcation of their eſtates, the National Aſſembly decreed to the Clergy certain fixed penſions, according to their rank.

May 14.] M. *de Montmorin* communicated to the National Aſſembly the preparations for war, in which the neighbouring powers were engaged, and the precautions which the King had thought it conducive to take for the ſafety of his dominions.

22.] The Aſſembly decreed that the Nation alone had the right of declaring war and making peace.

25.] The Aſſembly paſſed two decrees relative to the mode of declaring war, and the limitation of the King's power on that head.

June 5.] M. *Bailly*, Mayor of Paris, produced to the National Aſſembly the project of a general federation, in honour of taking the Baſtile, and of the firſt eſtabliſhment of French liberty.

11.] The death of Doctor *Franklin* was announced in the National Aſſembly by M. *de Mirabeau*. The Aſſembly went into mourning three days.

17.] It was propoſed and decreed in the National Aſſembly, that the King ſhall be henceforth ſtiled *Firſt King of the French*.

18.] The National Aſſembly decreed that hereditary nobility cannot exiſt in a free State; that titles of Dukes, Counts, Marquiſſes, Knights, Barons, Excellencies, Abbots, and others of every deſcription whatever, ſhall be abroliſhed; and that all citizens ſhall take their family names: liveries and armorial bearings ſhall alſo be aboliſhed.

19.] The National Aſſembly decreed civic honours to the conquerors of the Baſtile.

July 10.] The National Aſſembly decreed to reſtore to the Proteſtants the eſtates of their anceſtors, who fled at the time of the revocation of the edict of Nantes.

14.] Was celebrated the firſt general federation of the French. The *ci-devant* Duke *d'Orleans*, on his return from England, appeared at the confederation. The following is the oath pronounced, in the *Champ de Mars*, on this grand and ſolemn occaſion, by the King of the French: "*I, King "of the French, ſwear to the Nation, to employ all power de-"legated to me by the conſtitutional law of the State, to main-"tain the conſtitution, and to put the laws in execution.*"—Not leſs than 600,000 citizens were in the field of the federation.

20.] All extraordinary taxes levied upon the Jews were aboliſhed, by a decree of the Convention.

27.] The

27.] The Aſſembly were informed by the Department of Ardennes, that the Miniſter had ſuffered the Auſtrian army to enter the French territories. On the following day, a decree paſſed, forbidding the ſaid troops entering the territories of France.

Aug. 16.] The news of a violent inſurrection of three regiments at Nancy, who had endeavoured to ſeize the military cheſt, reached Paris. The National guards being called in to reſtore tranquillity, a dreadful conflict took place between them and the diſorderly regiments; many lives were loſt on both ſides.—A decree paſſed the Aſſembly for the proſecution of the authors of the inſurrection.

Sept. 4.] M. *Neckar* announced to the National Aſſembly his reſignation as Miniſter. He ſtated that his ill ſtate of health required his retiring to the baths in Switzerland.

30.] In a report made to the National Aſſembly by the Tribunal of the Chatelet, M. *Mirabeau* and M. *d'Orleans* were accuſed of having hired a mob to go to Verſailles on the 5th of October, 1789.

October 2.] The National Aſſembly decreed that there was no ground of accuſation againſt Meſſrs. *d'Orleans* and *Mirabeau* for the riot of the 5th and 6th of October, 1789.

10.] Adherence of the Nation to all exiſting treaties, was decreed in the National Aſſembly.

17.] Forty-five men of war were, in conſequence of the great naval armaments on foot with Spain and England, by a decree of the National Aſſembly, ordered to be fitted out at Breſt. M. *d'Albert de Rioms* was appointed to command this fleet.

30.] The abolition of the ancient ſtatutes, which obliged labourers to work on the high way, without being paid for it, was decreed by the National Aſſembly.

Nov. 4.] The forging of aſſignats was made death by a decree of the Aſſembly,

A duel was fought, about the middle of this month, in the *Champ de Mars*, between M. *Char. Lameth* and M. *de Caſtries*, both National Deputies, in which M. *Lameth* was wounded, was the cauſe of throwing Paris into a general conſternation.

Dec. 14.] The enjoyment of the rights of citizens was decreed by the National Aſſembly to the children born of mixed marriages between Proteſtants and Catholics.

21.] The National Aſſembly decreed the erection of a ſtatue to the memory of J. J. Rouſſeau, and alſo that his widow be ſupported at the expence of the State.

JANUARY 13, 1791.

The National Aſſembly decreed the election of biſhops and rectors by a plurality of voices.

26.] It was decreed in the National Aſſembly, that all the clergy ſhould take the oath of fidelity to the Nation.

28.] In a letter addreſſed by the Emperor *Leopold* to the King of the French, that monarch expreſſed his moſt friendly ſentiments towards the French, and requeſted that in Alſace and Lorraine the ſtate of government might remain on the ancient footing.

30.] An official note from M. *Montmorin*, Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, announced to the National Aſſembly, that all the Ambaſſadors at foreign courts had taken the civic oath.

The Miniſter of the War department informed the Aſſembly, that on the North large bodies of troops were advancing from Germany, on the South from Spain, and on the Weſt from Italy and Savoy. The Aſſembly then decreed that the frontiers be put into a ſtate of defence.

Feb. 10.] A congratulatory addreſs was preſented to the National Aſſembly on the revolution, and alſo a petition from the clergy, praying, that in conformity to their religious principles of peace, they might be precluded from taking up arms, and farther intreating the protection and ſupport of the Aſſembly in their civil and religious rights.

The Preſident (M. *Mirabeau*) made a moſt beautiful and energetic reply to the deputation at the bar.

24.] The aunts of the King of the French, who had ſet out for Rome on the 20th, being arreſted by the Municipality of Arnay le Duc, were, upon the interference of the legiſlative body, permitted to purſue their journey to the above place.

March 3.] The National Aſſembly decreed that the ſilver plate of churches, unneceſſary to public worſhip be transferred to the mint.

5.] The farming of taxes was ſuppreſſed, by a decree of the National Aſſembly.

22.] Females were, by a decree of the Aſſembly, debarred from the regency, as alſo from the ſucceſſion to the crown.—The regency was declared to belong of right to the next male heir to the crown, during the minority of the King.

29.] In conſequence of a great inſurrection at Thouloufe, a great number of citizens were aſſaſſinated.

April 2.] *Mirabeau*, who had been taken dangerouſly ill on 30th of the laſt month, died.

4.] *Mi-*

4.] *Mirabeau*'s funeral ceremonies took place. His corpſe was firſt depoſited in the Temple of St. Genevieve, appointed by a decree of the National Aſſembly as the depoſitory of the aſhes of great people.

7.] The Aſſembly decreed that none of its members be elected Miniſter until four years after the expiration of the term of his deputation.

18.] The French King and his family were ſtopped by the populace, in their way to St. Cloud, where they had intended to paſs the Eaſter holidays. The National guards of Lorartoire aided, inſtead of quelling, the tumult. Notwithſtanding the remonſtrances of M. *de la Fayette* to the refractory guards, the King was obliged to return to his palace.

19.] The King complained in the National Aſſembly of the reſiſtance of the people to his departure to St. Cloud. After being reſpectfully anſwered by the Preſident, he proceeded on his journey.

21.] M. *de la Fayette* reſigned his commiſſion, as General of the National Guards, but again reſumed it, at the requeſt of the 60 battalions he commanded.

23.] The King of the French notified to the foreign Courts his irrevocable oath to maintain the conſtitution.

28.] The War Miniſter announced to the National Aſſembly, that the *Nobleſſe* aſſembled on the borders of Alſace, for the purpoſe of recovering their titles; that the emigrant army had been reviewed by the Prince of *Condé*; their uniform was black, faced with yellow, with a Death's head, ſurrounded with a laurel wreath, on one cuff, and a ſword on the other, with the motto, "*Conquer or die.*"

May 4.] An immenſe multitude aſſembled in the Palais Royal in Paris, and burned the Pope in effigy!!—A ſtrong indication of the great change in religious as well as political ſentiments at this time in France.

19.] The National Aſſembly decreed, that none of its preſent members can be re-choſen for deputies at the next general election.

20.] It was decreed, that the decree of the 19th be aboliſhed, by which members may be re-elected for the next Aſſembly, but not again till two years after vacation.

30.] The National Aſſembly decreed the aſhes of *Voltaire* worthy of the Pantheon.

June 1.] The puniſhment of death by the rack, (practiſed by the old Government) was, by a decree of the National Aſſembly, totally aboliſhed

10.] The National Aſſembly decreed that "No briefs, bills, receipts, or mandates of the Court of Rome can, on their own

authority, be acknowledged, and have the force of law; they ſhall be declared null and void, if they have not been preſented to the legiſlative body, approved by it, and paſſed all the forms neceſſary for the promulgation of the laws."

11.] All French emigrants, who did not return within two months, were, by a decree of the National Aſſembly, ſubjected to triple taxes. A fortnight only was allowed to the Prince of *Condé* to return to France; notice of which was tranſmitted to him to Worms.

16.] The National Aſſembly decreed, that every legiſlator who ſhould be found to have diſpoſed of his opinion for money, ſhould be puniſhed with death.

It was alſo decreed, that perſons holding municipal functions, judicatory offices, or commanders of the national guards, could not be elected members of the legiſlative body.

21.] The King, with all his family, effected their eſcape from Paris. His intention was to go to Montmedy, a ſtrong fortified town in the province of Luxembourg. In conſequence of this event, which was diſcovered at eight o'clock in the morning, meſſengers were diſpatched to all parts of the kingdom, and a general conſternation prevailed.

21.] The National Aſſembly, in conſequence of the King's eſcape, became permanent. A new oath of fidelity to the nation was preſcribed to the military, and the Miniſters were charged with the executive powers.

The King's proclamation to all the French, on his departure from Paris, was found ſealed in his bureau.

22.] The arreſtation of the King and his family at Varennes, was known at Paris in the evening. M. *Drouet*, Poſtmaſter of St. Menehoud, whilſt they changed horſes, diſcovered the King. He immediately informed the Municipality, who diſpatched meſſengers to Varennes. *Drouet* went firſt, and ſeeing a waggon laden with furniture upon the bridge, overſet it; this obſtructed the paſſage of the King and his ſuite; the alarm was then beat; the National guards aſſembled; M. *de Bouillé* ordered the huſſars to fire; the ſoldiers diſobeyed, and laid down their arms, and the King, &c. were arreſted. Meſſrs. *de la Tour Maubourg*, *Petion*, and *Barnave* were deputed to accompany the King on his return; and M. *de Bouille* was, at Varennes, ſuſpended from his military functions.

26.] The following bill was poſted up in the morning at Paris: "*Whoever ſhall applaud the King, ſhall be ſoundly cudgelled*; *whoever ſhall inſult him, ſhall be hanged.*"——In the evening, the King and the Royal family arrived in the capital, eſcorted by 30,000 of the National guards, they were received

received in ſilence, and conducted to the palace of the Thuilliries.

29.] Commiſſioners were deputed to wait on the King and Queen, to receive their declaration reſpecting their departure from Paris on the 21ſt inſtant. The King, in juſtification, ſaid, "That he had no intention of leaving the kingdom; that he only meant to reſide at Montmedy until the vigour of government ſhould, in ſome degree, be reſtored, and the conſtitution ſettled." He farther declared, that his principal reaſon for quitting Paris, was his being ſubject to ſo many inſults there, and the inflammatory publications in circulation, particularly againſt the Queen, which rendered him apprehenſive for her ſafety much more than for his own, in the metropolis, but that he at the ſame time entertained the ſincereſt intentions of returning to the capital. The plea of the Queen was, "That as the King had determined to remove himſelf and family, it was impoſſible that ſhe could admit the thought of voluntarily parting from him."—The reader muſt ſee how far this juſtification agrees with the proclamation left in the Thuilliries.

July 1.] It was announced in the National Aſſembly, that Monſieur and Madame had arrived at Bruſſels on the 24th ultimo. A decree for a criminal proſecution was then paſſed againſt M. *de Bouillé*, his adviſers and abettors, &c. and alſo againſt 17 others. *Bouillé* evaded the national reſentment, by flying the kingdom.

7.] In conſequence of information given to the King of the French, that his brother, Count *d'Artois*, was raiſing troops in his name, he ſent to the Aſſembly his expreſs denial of the fact.

11.] The aſhes of *Voltaire* were removed, conformably to the decree of the Convention, to St. Genevieve.

17.] A meeting of the people took place in the *Champ de Mars*, for the petitioning for the dethronement of the King: *Robeſpierre* was at the head of the party. Four thouſand armed men were brought againſt the multitude, who, without orders of the General, fired on them; many hundreds were killed and wounded.

20.] The famous Convention of Pilnitz took place between the Emperor *Leopold* and the preſent King of Pruſſia. In the ſubſequent part of the month, the treaty of Pilnitz, or, as ſome ſtile it, the Partition Treaty, was finally agreed upon at Pavia by the Courts in concert. A brief ſtatement of the tenor of it may not be unintereſting to the reader.—It was agreed by the high contracting parties, "that the Emperor re-take all that *Louis* XIV. conquered in the Auſtrian Netherlands, and uniting theſe provinces to the Netherlands, give to his Serene

Serene Highneſs the Elector Palatine, to be added to the Palatinate. The Emperor will preſerve alſo the poſſeſſion of Bavaria, to be added to his Auſtrian poſſeſſions. Her Serene Highneſs *Maria Chriſtiana*, conjointly with the Archduke *Charles*, ſhall be put into the hereditary poſſeſſion of the Duchy of Louvaine. Alſace ſhall be reſtored to the Empire; the Biſhop and Chapter of Straſbourg, and all the eccleſiaſtical Sovereigns of Germany, ſhall recover their *ancient privileges*. The Swiſs Cantons, by acceding to the coalition, ſhall have a ſtipulated ſhare of the partition, as alſo the King of Sardinia, who ſhall take all Dauphiny. The King of Spain ſhall have a large ſhare of Corſica, and the French part of St. Domingo. Her Majeſty the Empreſs of all the Ruſſias ſhall be aſſiſted in her invaſion of Poland: the King of Pruſſia ſhall conſequently have Thorn and Dantzic, alſo Luſace; and the Elector of Saxony receive alſo a part of Poland, ſupplant the preſent Sovereign, and occupy the throne, as hereditary King; the preſent Monarch being compelled to abdicate the crown.—Some go ſo far as to confidentially aſſert, that the King of Great Britain had acceded to this ſingular treaty, but time only can aſcertain the circumſtance.

Auguſt 1.] The War Miniſter officially announced to the National Aſſembly, that the Prince of *Condé* was at the head of an army, compoſed of 8000 men, againſt the department of the Meuſe and Moſelle, and would be ſupported by another body of 10,000 men, levied and paid by the emigrants, and the two brothers of the King. *Bouillé*'s army was compoſed of 15,000 men, the greateſt part gentlemen, and experienced officers.

3.] The National Aſſembly decreed the coinage of a ſmall money, with a bullion of bells mixed with braſs.

17.] A report of great diſturbances in St. Domingo, in conſequence of the decree for the admiſſion of mulattoes in the Colonial aſſemblies.

27.] The honours of the Pantheon were decreed by the National Aſſembly to *J. J. Rouſſeau*.

Sept. 3.] The new conſtitution of France being completed, was preſented, by a deputation of 60 members, to the King.

13.] The King informed the National Aſſembly that he had accepted the conſtitution.

14.] The Aſſembly decreed that the ſolemn acceptation of the conſtitution be proclaimed throughout all France. The King, on this day, went to the Aſſembly to ſign the conſtitution. In his ſpeech, on this occaſion, were theſe memorable words: "I come ſolemnly to conſecrate my acceptation of the conſtitutional code, and I ſwear to be faithful to the nation

and

and to the laws; to employ all the power with which I am entruſted, in maintaining the conſtitution decreed by the National Aſſembly, and to cauſe the laws to be executed. May this great and memorable epoch be that of the re-eſtabliſhment of peace and union, and become the baſis of the welfare of the people, and the proſperity of the empire.

In celebration of this day, a grand feſtival took place at the *Champs Eliſées*. All ranks joined in the feſtivity; 100,000 citizens danced on the occaſion: lamps were ſuſpended in feſtoons between every tree, and at the diſtance of every 100 yards was conſtructed a highly illuminated orcheſtra where the muſicians played, and the air reſounded every half hour with the diſcharge of 130 pieces of cannon placed on the banks of the river. On a tree, planted in the old ſcite of the baſtile, was the following inſcription.—Tranſlation.

Here is the epoch of Liberty;
We dance on the ruins of Deſpotiſm,
The conſtitution is finiſhed,
Long live Patriotiſm.

30.] The Conſtituent Aſſembly of France ſat for the laſt time. After the King had invited the Aſſembly and made a ſpeech, the preſident proclaimed theſe words.—"The Conſtituent Aſſembly declares their miſſion fulfilled and their ſittings terminated."

October 1.] The new French Legiſlative Aſſembly, being elected according to the forms preſcribed by the new conſtitution, aſſumed its power.

4.] The following oath was taken by all the members of the newly elected legiſlative Aſſembly.

"I ſwear to maintain, to the utmoſt of my power, the conſtitution of the kingdom, decreed by the Conſtituent Aſſembly, in the years 1789, 1790, and 1791, and neither to propoſe nor conſent to any thing, during the continuance of this legiſlature, that may be injurious or contrary to it, and to be in every thing faithful to the nation, the law, and the king."

14.] The King of the French iſſued a proclamation reſpecting emigration.—The Aſſembly at the ſame time decreed, that the French aſſembled beyond the Frontiers, be, from that time, conſidered as conſpirators againſt their country, and, from the firſt of *January*, 1792, ſuch as ſhall be known to be aſſembled ſhall be purſued and puniſhed, with death; that all the French Princes and public functionaries, who ſhall not return before the firſt of *January*, ſhall be adjudged guilty of the ſame crime; and ſuch as may be convicted during their abſence, ſhall forfeit their eſtates and property during their own

own lives, but not to the prejudice of their children. That all ſuch perſons holding offices, &c. ſhall be adjudged to have forfeited the ſame; and all ſuch, being officers in the army or navy, ſhall be conſidered as deſerters. Frenchmen enliſting men to attack the frontiers, were to be adjudged guilty of high treaſon, and arms and military ſtores were prohibited to be carried out of the kingdom.

16.] The King of the French diſpatched letters to all the Emigrant Princes, earneſtly entreating them to return.

Horrid butcheries were experienced at Avignon by Jourdan's banditti, whole families were murdered without diſtinction of age or ſex.

30.] Monſieur and Count *d'Artois* promulged that their views were the re-eſtabliſhment and reſpect of the Roman Catholic religion, and its miniſters, and to reſtore to the King his liberty and legiſlative authority, &c. &c.

November 1.] M. *Duportail*, miniſter of war, reſigned his office, and M. le *Narbonne* was appointed in his place.

7.] The National Aſſembly decreed thanks to the King of Great Britain, to the Engliſh nation, and to Lord *Effingham*, governor of Jamaica, for his generous conduct in relieving the planters of St. Domingo from the horrors of famine, and for furniſhing them with arms and military ſtores againſt their rebel negroes.

M. *Bertrand* was appointed by the King naval miniſter in the room of M. *Thavenard*.

11.] The King of the French wrote a ſecond time to his brothers, informing them of the decree of the 14th ultimo.

16.] The French Princes, in anſwer to the King's letter, perſiſted in their refuſal to acknowlege the conſtitution accepted by his Majeſty.

17.] The King refuſed his ſanction to the decree of the 14th ult. againſt the emigrants.

A decree paſſed the Aſſembly on the ſame day, requiring Monſieur to return to the kingdom within the ſpace of two months. If he did not he was to have forfeited his right to the regency.

20.] The Pope publiſhed a manifeſto, addreſſed to all the powers, relative to the decree of the National Aſſembly of the 14th of *October*.

22.] The Mulattoes ſet fire to and burnt 300 houſes in St. Domingo.

29.] M. *Petion* was elected Mayor of Paris vice M. *Bailly*.

The new ſociety of *Moderates* aſſembled in the vacant convent of the *Feuillans*. It afterwards, as the Jacobin club, received its name from the place of its meeting. The moſt active

tive and moſt reſpectable members of the Conſtituent Aſſembly (among whom were M. d'*André*, *Barnave*, Alexander and Charles *Lameth*, *Duport*, *Rabaut*, *Seyes*, *Chapelier*, *Thouret*, *Labord*, *Taleyraud*, *Monteſquieu*, *Beaumetz*, *&c. &c.*) became members of it. To the above may be added 266 members of the exiſting aſſembly, and about eight hundred and eighty other reſpectable citizens.

The Jacobin club originated from a ſmall and ſecret aſſociation of about forty gentlemen and men of letters, who had united themſelves long before the meeting of the States General for the purpoſe of diſſeminating political knowledge among the maſs of the people. It was afterwards blended with the Breton Club at Verſailles, during the firſt Seſſions of the National Aſſembly; and the ſociety becoming numerous on the removal of the King and the Aſſembly to Paris, it obtained poſſeſſion of the Convent of the Jacobins, on the diſſolution of the monaſtic order. The popularity which it acquired, ſoon rendered it exceedingly numerous, and this circumſtance pointed it out as a proper engine to work upon the paſſions of the multitude. From the early period of its inſtitution, one principal object was, to diſcuſs ſuch political queſtions as ſeemed likely to be agitated in the National Aſſembly, in order that the members might act in concert, according to the deciſions of the majority. This plan was reduced to a ſyſtem, when the club became numerous, and a regular preſident and ſecretaries were choſen, and it became a National Aſſembly in miniature. Beſides the members, an immenſe number of auditors were admitted into the galleries, who applauded or condemned the ſpeakers as paſſion or caprice dictated. Fraternal ſocieties were inſtituted in all the principal towns in the kingdom.

December 14.] The King, in a ſpeech pronounced in the National Aſſembly, aſſured them that he uſed all his endeavours to recal the emigrants to the boſom of their country, and to perſuade them to ſubmit to the laws.

19.] The dignity of Mareſchals of France, agreeably to the requeſt of the King, was confered by an act of the legiſlature, on Meſſrs. *Rochambeau* and *Luckner*, and alſo the command of the army on the confines of Germany on M. la *Fayette*.

21.] A body of ruffians, ſuppoſed to be ſent by the Jacobins, forcibly burſt into the Hall of the Feuillans in order to interrupt their diſcuſſions and diſſolve them.

25.] The club of the Feuillans was completely inveſted by emiſſaries ſent by the Jacobins. The members were obliged to ſeparate and depart.

28.] M. de la *Fayette*, previouſly to his taking the command of the army, was introduced to the National Convention.

On

29.] On this day was publiſhed *Condorcet's* manifeſto, addreſſed to all ſtates and nations. It was previouſly decreed by the National Convention and preſented to the King. The following extract from it, will, it is preſumed, be found fully explanatory of the reaſons and motives of the then exiſting government. —"Peace, which impoſture, intrigue, and treaſon have baniſhed, will never ceaſe to be the firſt of our wiſhes. France will take up arms, compelled to do ſo, for her ſafety and internal peace; and ſhe will be ſeen to lay them down with joy, the moment ſhe is aſſured that there is nothing to fear for that liberty, for that equality, which is now the only element in which Frenchmen can live. She dreads not war, but ſhe loves peace; ſhe feels that ſhe has need of it, and ſhe is too conſcious of her ſtrength to fear making the avowel; when, in requiring other nations to reſpect her repoſe, ſhe took an internal engagement not to trouble others; ſhe might have thought that ſhe deſerved to be liſtened to, and that this ſolemn declaration, the pledge of tranquillity, and the happineſs of other nations, might have merited the affection of the princes who govern them; but ſuch of thoſe princes as apprehend that France would endeavour to excite internal agitations in other countries, ſhall learn, that the cruel right of repriſal, juſtified by uſage, condemned by nature, will not force her to the means employed againſt her own repoſe; that ſhe will be juſt to thoſe who have not been ſo to her; that ſhe will every where pay as much reſpect to peace as liberty; and that the men, who ſtill preſume to call themſelves the maſters of other men, will have nothing to dread from her, but the influence of her example." After the folly of their enemies counting upon internal diviſions in France was ſtrongly ridiculed, the manifeſto concluded thus: "Such are the ſentiments of a free and generous people, which their repreſentatives do themſelves honour in expreſſing; ſuch are the projects of the new political ſyſtem which they have adopted, to repel forces to reſiſt oppreſſion, to forget all when they have nothing more to fear, and to treat adverſaries, if vanquiſhed, as brothers, if reconciled, as friends; Theſe are the wiſhes of all the French, and this is the war which they declare againſt their enemies."

Dec. 31.] The King of the French ſent a letter to the National Aſſembly, informing them of the official note which the Emperor of Germany had cauſed to be delivered to the French Ambaſſador at Vienna.

JANUARY, 1, 1792.

The National Aſſembly paſſed a decree of accuſation againſt the emigrant Princes, viz. Monſieur, the Count *d'Artois*,

d'Artois, and the Prince of *Condé*, and alſo againſt *Riguetty*, *Calonne*, and *Laqueille*.

Jan. 6.] The King of Pruſſia made a public declaration, "That *Louis* XVI. having accepted the new Conſtitution, prevented his acting in his defence; but if the National Aſſembly, or the prevailing party, ſhould forget the obligations which they had contracted towards their King, Pruſſia was ready to act with all its force in favour of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty."

9.] The Emperor *Leopold* II. tranſmitted to the French Court, the complaints that had been addreſſed to him by ſeveral of the German Princes of Alſace and Lorraine, on the abolition of the Feudal Syſtem, on their eſtates in thoſe provinces.

The French King juſtified this abolition, by ſaying—That it had been done by the National Aſſembly.

19.] The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland opened the parliament of that kingdom.

The national aſſembly decreed that Monſieur, the King's brother, had forfeited all his claims to the regency, in conſequence of his not returning according to the decree of the 17th of November ultimo.

The King of the French wrote a letter to *Leopold* II. Emperor of Germany, concerning the fuedal ſyſtem aboliſhed in Lorraine and Alſace.

21.] The national Aſſembly ordered a Manifeſto to be delivered by their Ambaſſadors, to all the Courts in Europe, in which the French nation renounced the undertaking of the war with the view of making conqueſts; and will never employ her forces againſt the liberty of any ſtate.

Five papers of the months of December and January farther elucidate this ſubject, and fully explain the grounds of difference between France and Auſtria. 1. A Letter, from the French emigrants at Coblentz, to the French King. 2. The declaration made by the Elector of Treves, to the French emigrants. 3. The anſwer of the Emperor, to a letter preſented to him by *M. Noailles*, in the name of the King of the French. 4. The Manifeſto of the Emperor againſt France. 5. A letter from the French princes to the Emperor.

22.] The following decree paſſed the National aſſembly.—"That the King ſhall be invited, by a deputation, to declare to the Emperor that he can not any longer hold a political correſpondence with any Sovereign, but in the name of the French nation, and according to the powers with which he ſhall be inveſted by its national aſſembly.—That the King ſhall be invited to intreat the Emperor, as head of the houſe of Auſtria,

Auſtria, to live in peace with the French Nation:—That the King ſhall be invited to declare to the Emperor, that if he does not give a ſatisfactory anſwer to the above decree before the 1ſt of March, it ſhall be tantamount to *a declaration of war.*

31.] The King opened the parliament with the following Speech from the Throne—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"The many proofs you have given of your affectionate attachment to my perſon and family, leave me no doubt of your participating in the ſatisfaction which I derive from the happy event of the marriage which has been celebrated between my ſon, the Duke of York, and the eldeſt daughter of my good brother and ally, the King of Pruſſia; and I am perſuaded I may expect your cheerful concurrence in enabling me to make a ſuitable proviſion for their eſtabliſhment.

"Since I laſt met you in Parliament, a definitive treaty has been concluded, under my mediation and that of my Allies, the King of Pruſſia and the States General of the United Provinces, between the Emperor and the Ottoman Porte; on principles which appear the beſt calculated to prevent future diſputes between thoſe powers.

"Our intervention has alſo been employed with a view to promote a pacification between the Empreſs of Ruſſia and the Porte; and conditions have been agreed upon between us and the former of thoſe powers, which we undertook to recommend to the Porte, as the re-eſtabliſhment of peace on ſuch terms as appeared to be, under all the exiſting circumſtances, a deſirable event for the general intereſts of Europe. I am in expectation of ſpeedily receiving the account of the concluſion of the definitive treaty of peace, preliminaries having ſome time ſince been agreed upon between thoſe powers.

"I have directed copies of the definitive treaty between the Emperor and the Porte, to be laid before you; as well as ſuch papers as are neceſſary to ſhew the terms of peace, which have been under diſcuſſion during the Negociation with the Court of Peterſburgh.

"I regret that I am not yet able to inform you of the termination of the war in India; but the ſucceſs that has already attended the diſtinguiſhed bravery, and exertions of the officers and troops under the able conduct of Lord *Cornwallis*, and the recent advices from that quarter, afford reaſonable ground to hope, that the war may be ſpeedily brought to an honorable concluſion.

"The friendly aſſurances which I receive from foreign powers, and the general ſtate of affairs in Europe, appear to promiſe to my ſubjects, the continuance of their preſent tranquillity.

quillity. Under theſe circumſtances, I am induced to think, that ſome immediate reduction may ſafely be made in our naval and military Eſtabliſhments; and my regard for the intereſts of my ſubjects, renders me at all times deſirous of availing myſelf of any favourable opportunity to diminiſh the public expences.

" *Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons*,

" It will, I am perſuaded, give you great ſatisfaction to learn that the extraordinary expences incurred in the courſe of laſt year, have, in a great meaſure, been already defrayed by the grants of the Seſſion; the ſtate of our reſources will, I truſt, be found more than ſufficient to provide for the remaining part of thoſe expences, as well as for the current ſervice of the year; the eſtimates for which I have directed to be laid before you.

" I entertain the pleaſing hopes, that the reductions which may be found practicable in the eſtabliſhments, and the continued increaſe of the revenue, will enable you, after making due proviſion for the ſeveral branches of the public ſervice, to enter upon a ſyſtem of gradually relieving my ſubjects from ſome part of the exiſting taxes, at the ſame time giving additional efficacy for the reduction of the National Debt; on the ſucceſs of which our future eaſe and ſecurity eſſentially depend.

" With a view to theſe important objects, let me alſo recommend it to you to turn your attention to the conſideration of ſuch meaſures as the ſtate of the funds and public credit may render practicable and expedient towards a reduction in the rate of intereſt of any of the annuities which are now redeemable.

" *My Lords and Gentlemen*,

" The continued and progreſſive improvement in the internal ſituation of the country, will, I am confident, animate you in the purſuit of every meaſure which may be conducive to the public intereſt. It muſt, at the ſame time, operate as the ſtrongeſt encouragement to a ſpirit of uſeful induſtry among all claſſes of my ſubjects; and, above all, muſt confirm and increaſe their ſteady and zealous attachment to that conſtitution, which we have found, by long experience, to unite the ineſtimable bleſſings of liberty and order, and to which, under the favour of Providence, all our other advantages are to be aſcribed."

February 3.] The Imperial miniſter, at Paris, preſented a Memorial to the French Court, in which he ſaid, that the armament under Gen. *Bender* was merely defenſive; and had no other object but to protect the Electorate of Treves from an invaſion.

The

7.] The King of Bohemia and Pruſſia agreed on a convention which ſolely related to the affairs of France:—It conſiſted of ten articles; and all anterior treaties, eſpecially thoſe of Breſlau, Dreſden, Hubirtſburg and Teſchen, were thereby renewed and confirmed.

9.] In the Houſe of Commons of Ireland, Mr. *Ponſonby* made the following motion:—"That leave be given to bring in a Bill—For repealing all acts of parliament that prohibited the direct exportation into this kingdom of all articles, the growth and produce of the countries that lie beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and the Streights of Magellan." The Motion was loſt by a majority of 86;—Noes being 156;—Ayes 70.

20.] The Emperor died of an illneſs of only thirty-ſix hours, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon Francis I. who, almoſt inſtantly, manifeſted a diſpoſition to adopt the meaſures and politics of his father; particularly with reſpect to France.

27.] A dreadful fire broke out in the Houſe of Commons of Ireland, as the Houſe were ſitting in a Committee. The members happily eſcaped, and the flames, with inconceivable rapidity, ſoon deſtroyed that ſuperb edifice.

March 1.] The national aſſembly paſſed a decree of accuſation againſt M. *De Leſſart*, miniſter for foreign affairs; He was accuſed with having deceived the Nation, of having omitted to give information to the aſſembly of the concert formed among foreign powers againſt the liberty and independence of France, of not having preſſed the meaſures proper for the ſafety and defence of the nation; of having given to Prince *Kaunitz*, details on the ſituation of the Kingdom, calculated to convey an improper idea; of having meanly ſued for peace; and of having refuſed to obey the decrees of the National Convention. He was conducted under a ſtrong guard to Orleans, to take his trial before the high Court.

3.] The Garriſon of Vienna took the oaths of fidelity to the eldeſt ſon of the late Emperor. The new Sovereign was acknowledged the firſt King of Bohemia, of the name of Francis; and as Emperor bears the title of Francis II.

7.] The French miniſter at Vienna demanded a farther explanation of the deſigns of the Imperial Court; and requeſted of the new King of Hungary to recognize the French conſtitution.

Anſwer. "The King of Hungary fully adopts the political ſyſtem of the late Emperor—that as to aſſembling of troops in Germany, troops are aſſembled in much greater number in France."

This charge againſt France of aſſembling her troops, was founded upon the French King's having ordered ſome time before three armies to be aſſembled:—The firſt, under M. Ro-

Rochambeau, on the North Frontier; the ſecond, under M. *De la Fayette*, on the Brabant Frontier; and the third, under M. *Luckner*, on the Rhine.

10.] Several petitions, praying the abolition of the Slave Trade, were preſented to the Houſe of Commons, from ſeveral places of Great Britain.

11.] The King of the French tranſmitted the following letter to the King of Bohemia: "I demand an entire renunciation on the part of the King of Hungary of all coalition, of all armament againſt France; and I declare to him, that if he does not agree to this, the King will regard him, from the preſent, as in a ſtate of war."

17.] The King informed the national aſſembly that he had appointed M. *Dumourier* to the department of foreign affairs, and M. *Lacoſt* to that of the marine. Both thoſe miniſters were at this time active members of the Jacobin club.

18.] Prince *Kaunitz* publiſhed a memorial in the name of his maſter the King of Hungary, ſtating that the King had fully adopted the political Syſtem of the late Emperor his Father.

24.] Three French miniſters reſigned, viz. Meſſrs. *Duport*, *Cahier*, and *Farbé*, Meſſrs. *Garnier*, *Roland* and *Clawiere* were appointed in their room.

27.] A great number of Petitions were preſented in the Houſe of Commons, againſt the Slave Trade.—One member alone, preſented fifteen from different parts of Scotland, ſeverally praying—the abolition of that commerce.

29.] Died Guſtavus III. of Holſtein-Gottorp, King of Sweden, and King of the Goths and Vandals, aſſaſſinated by *Ankerſtrom*, while at the maſquerade at the Opera-houſe on the 16th. He veſted the whole of his authority in his brother, the duke of Sudurmania, during the non-age of his ſon.

April 14.] M. *Dumourier*, miniſter of foreign affairs, laid before the National Aſſembly the following Letters, relating to the meaſures which the French and Auſtrian Courts were adopting concerning the war: 1. Letter of M. *Noailles*, Ambaſſador at the Court of Vienna, to M. *Dumourier*, French Miniſter for Foreign affairs. 2. Letter from M. *Dumourier*, Miniſter of foreign affairs in France, to M. *Noailles*, French Ambaſſador at the Court of Vienna. 3. Letter from the King of the French to the King of Hungary, purporting that the tranquillity of Europe depended on the anſwer he would give, that for himſelf he had voluntarily accepted the Conſtitution, and had ſworn to maintain it; that his reaſon and his honor were inſeparably connected with it. That the French had ſworn to live free or die; and that he was pledged by

the

the ſame oath. 4. Diſpatch from M. *Dumourier*, to M. *Noailles*, dated March 27th. 5. M. *Noailles's* ſecond Letter, purporting—that the King of Pruſſia, in reſpect to the affairs of France, had entirely agreed in opinion with the King of Hungary.

15.] The juriſdiction of the revolutionary Tribunal commenced at Paris; ſeven perſons were condemned to death under it.

18.] *Anckerſtrom*, the aſſaſſin of the King of Sweden, was put to the torture; after being three times expoſed and flogged, having had his right hand cut off, and being about to receive the fatal blow he addreſſed himſelf to the ſurrounding multitude in the following words: "I now reach the minute of deliverance and everlaſting reward. I rejoice in my deed. I have reſcued my country from a Tyrant, by the only means left to a ſlave: I know that you will bleſs me for the act, and my memory will be ſacred in Sweden: let your gratitude to me be ſhewn in kindneſs to my children." His head was then ſevered from his body, which being quartered, was expoſed to public view.

19.] The King of France wrote to the aſſembly—that he ſhould be there the following day.

20.] The King came to the aſſembly, and ſaid—"I have come among you, for an object of the higheſt importance in the preſent circumſtances:—My miniſter of Foreign Affairs will read to you the report which he made to me in council, on our ſituation with reſpect to Germany."

The Miniſter for Foreign Affairs then went up, and ſtanding by the King's ſide, read the report, which the King notified to the aſſembly. The Miniſter having read this minute, the King reſumed his ſpeech, and ſaid, "I have done every thing to avert war. But, I judge it indiſpenſible; I come, therefore, to propoſe to you, formally, to declare war againſt the King of Bohemia and Hungary."

In the afternoon of the ſame day, the aſſembly reſumed the ſubject of war, and reſolved—"That war be declared againſt the King of Bohemia and Hungary;" which was done accordingly in the uſual formalities, in every city throughout France.

21.] The King of Poland, in an extraordinary Seſſion, communicated to the Diet, "That *Rzewuſki* and *Potocki* were likely to ſucceed in getting Ruſſia to attack the new conſtitution; that the Chiefs of the mal-contents received large ſums from the Imperial treaſury; and that the troops of Ruſſia were about to enter Poland in the moſt hoſtile manner. That the number of this invading army, under its different leaders,

leaders, amounted to 150,000 men; that he, the King, however, was not diſcouraged; and declared his readineſs to put himſelf at the head of the National Army."—Upon which the Diet reſolved, "to inveſt the King and Council of inſpection, with an unlimited authority in every thing reſpecting the defence of the country; to increaſe the Poliſh army to 100,000 men; to diſpoſe of the chief command, and that of the different corps that compoſe it; to direct the march of theſe forces, and to order quarters, proviſions, magizines, &c. for them." The decree containing theſe diſpoſitions was immediately drawn up, and publicly proclaimed.

26.] The Majority of the Houſe of Commons, in a Committee, voted for—the gradual abolition of the Slave Trade.

27.] The Court of Vienna received an account of the declaration of war by France, upon which the King of Bohemia himſelf wrote a note to M. *Khevenhuller*, Mariſchal of the States of Pruſſia;—"That although he found himſelf obliged to begin a war, his ſubjects ſhould not be obliged to raiſe any ſums towards this calamity during the firſt and ſecond years, (if the war ſhould continue ſo long) as his brothers had ceded part of their paternal ſucceſſion for the purpoſe; and which the King had already arranged with them."

Count de *Keller*, the Pruſſian Miniſter, at the Hague, preſented an official note to their High Mightineſſes, the States General, wherein the Kings of Pruſſia and Bohemia invited them to concur in the alliance againſt France.

28.] The French entered the Auſtrian Netherlands with three different bodies of troops, one of theſe under General *Biron* advanced towards Mons, another under *Theobald Dillon*, marched to Tournay, and a third advanced towards Furnes under M. *Carl*. Gen. *Biron* took Quivrain, and drove the Auſtrians from all the poſts between that place and Mons.

29.] Pelletier, convicted of Robbery and murder, was the firſt that ſuffered by the fatal guillotine.

The Government at Bruſſells iſſued a Proclamation, in anſwer to the declaration of war on the part of France.

(Signed) MARIE ALBERT,
(Counter-ſigned) BARON DE FELIZ.

30.] An engagement took place near Mons, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, between the French and Auſtrians, where a party of the French regiment *De la Reine*, under the command of M. *Biron*, abandoned their poſt; and, in their retreat, propagated the news—that their General had gone over to the enemy.

May 1.] The King of England received a confidential Letter by M. *Chauvelin*, who had juſt arrived in London as

miniſter Plenipotentiary from the King of the French, "thanking him for not having become a party in the concert formed againſt France;" he further ſaid, "it becomes two Kings, who have diſtinguiſhed their reigns by a conſtant deſire to promote the happineſs of their people, to connect themſelves by ſuch ties as will appear to be durable, in proportion as the two nations ſhall have clearer views of their own Intereſts." The alliance in which he wiſhed him to concur, he conſidered as neceſſary to the ſtability, and the internal tranquillity of both their Kingdoms, and added, that their union ought to command peace.

The War Miniſter of France announced to the National Aſſembly, that M. *Theobald Dillon* had been driven back to Liſle, and had experienced a moſt horrible defeat. That, on the inſurrection and flight of his troops, he had retreated to a barn, where he was moſt inhumanly maſſacred by them, and that M. *Berthois*, Officer of Engineers, M. *De Clermont*, Adjutant-general, a prieſt, and ſome Auſtrian Chaſſeurs, who had been taken priſoners, were hanged at Liſle.

2.] M. *de la Fayette* marched with an army of 50,000 men to beſiege Naſſau.

3.] The war Miniſter of France laid before the National Aſſembly, a Letter from Gen. *Biron*, in which he gave a minute detail of the late engagement.

8.] The war Miniſter *(Grave)* of France, in conſequence of the great odium that had ariſen againſt him, from the late diſaſter, ſent in his reſignation to the King.

9.] A letter was read in the National Aſſembly from the King, announcing, he had appointed M. *Servan* to the office of Miniſter of war.

The National guard of *Erguingham ſur Luys*, took a waggon loaded with ſeven barrels of gold and ſilver and carried it to Liſle.

10.] In the fitting of the Poliſh diet, M. *Chojecki*, Nuncio of Kijovie, roſe and made a moſt animated philippic againſt Ruſſia, from which the following is an Extract:—"Ruſſia knew the Poliſh nation had ceaſed to be under her tyranny; and that ſhe now ranked among free nations. That we would throw a new weight into the ballance of Europe; ſhe knows this, and ſhe is jealous of our welfare. Already ſhe is practiſing the ſame arts that ſhe employed formerly ſo ſucceſſfully to trouble our tranquillity, and ſubvert our liberty. Would to God my fears may not be realized! I tremble, leſt the emigrant Poles ſhould ſerve as inſtruments of her wicked deſigns; and, that by a ſtrange abuſe of words, Ruſſia ſhall ſay to us, in her Manifeſto,—*That her friendſhip for* Poland *will not*

not permit her to ſee, with an indifferent eye, a change in the form of her government, and the raiſing of deſpotiſm on the ruins of Liberty; and therefore ſhe (Ruſſia) *is coming to ſuccour her neighbour.*"

Then addreſſing himſelf to his countrymen,—"Poles, if there be any among you, who has reſolved to raiſe the Ruſſians againſt his fellow-citizens—againſt his countrymen—againſt his ABORIGINES—and who will examine within himſelf, with the coolneſs of reaſon, the motives which engage him to take ſuch a ſtrange reſolution; will he ſay, that if a number of laws appear to him to be defective they muſt be altered by force of arms;—thereby overthrow the edifice of the conſtitution, and beholding the ruins, ſwim in the blood of his brethren?—It belongs, inconteſtibly, to the nation to give itſelf a conſtitution. If ſhe diſcovers any inconveniencies, in time ſhe amends, or ſhe changes her principles;—but a foreign power, blind to your intereſt, is buſy only for herſelf, and at the expence of Poland, of which we have already had, unfortunately, too much experience."

11.] The King, with the conſent of the Poliſh Diet, guaranteed, that in caſe of an invaſion of Poland by foreign troops, the ravages and devaſtations committed thereby, ſhould be indemnified by a *fraternal* contribution of the whole nation.

A decree was paſſed by the Aſſembly, charging the executive Power, 1. To form a Court Martial in the City; that the General of the Northern army ſhall point out a mode, to try the criminals, who, in the 5th and 6th regiments, cried out *treaſon*, and excited a defection on the affair of Mons. 2. The General ſhall ſummons the 5th and 6th regiments, who were the ringleaders; and, if they do not make the diſcovery within a time to be limitted, the regiments ſhall be broken 3. If they ſhall be broken, their colours ſhall be torn, and burnt at the head of the army; and the numbers of the two regiments ſhall for ever remain vacant in the army.

12.] Addreſs from the Repreſentatives of the French people, to the citizens, armed for the defence of the country. Part of it is as follows:—"As for us, immovable in the midſt of political ſtorms, we ſhall watch over all ſtratagems; over all the enemies of the Empire. The world ſhall ſee whether we are the repreſentatives of a great people, or the timid ſubjects of *certain* Kings in Europe. We have ſworn not to capitulate either with *pride* or *tyranny*; we ſhall keep our OATH. *Death! Death!* or *Victory* and *Equality*."

About this time two extraordinary Manifeſtos were printed at Paris, and ſigned—"In the name of the Belgic and Liegois "people united; The GENERAL COMMITTEE ſitting

"at Paris." They recited, at large, the grievances their countrymen laboured under, and their utter deteſtation of the Auſtrian government; and propoſed, at conſiderable length, the form and outlines of a new Republic.

15.] M. *Chauvelin*, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his Majeſty the King of the French, preſented to Lord *Grenville*, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, a memorial, explanatory of the reaſons of the King of the French for declaring war againſt the King of Hungary and Bohemia. The King further declares therein, that he will, with ſeverity, diſcountenance any of his Agents at foreign courts, who ſhall foment or favour inſurrection againſt eſtabliſhed order, or interfere, in any manner, in the internal politics of theſe ſtates, under the pretext of *Proſelytiſm*, which, exerciſed by friendly powers, would be a direct violation of the rights of nations.

In conſequence of the preceding Memoir, a Proclamation was publiſhed by the Britiſh Miniſtry under the ſignature of the King—ſtrictly prohibiting and forbidding all his ſubjects to take any command at ſea from any foreign prince or ſtate, againſt any other foreign prince or ſtate, now in amity with his Majeſty. The Proclamation further enjoined, that, as his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty had cauſed application to be made, his Majeſty would (conformably to the article of the treaty of *Navigation* and *Commerce*, concluded Sept. 1786) renew and publiſh, in all his dominions, the expreſs prohibition contained in that article, that his ſubjects receive no commiſſions for acting at ſea, from any enemy of the Moſt Chriſtian King.

A Memorial was tranſmitted to his Excellency the Count De *Bernſtorff*, Miniſter of State and Conference to his Daniſh Majeſty, by the Miniſters of Auſtria and Pruſſia, ſtrongly ſoliciting his Daniſh Majeſty to join the alliance againſt France.

Her Imperial Majeſty the Empreſs Dowager of Germany died after a long illneſs.

17.] The Kings of Pruſsia and Hungary delivered a declaration to all the Miniſters at the Diet of Ratiſbon, (excepting thoſe of Saxony and Hanover) wherein they demand a categorical reply as to the ſuccours they were willing to grant againſt France; and affirmed, that ſhould any ſtate, from any reaſon whatever, renounce the aſſociation, they would abandon it ſo its fate, and even adopt the principle—*He that is not for us, is againſt us.*

The garriſon of Bavay was taken and plundered by a predatory body of Auſtrians. Marſhall *Luckner* marched immediately to its relief but the Auſtrians had retired two hours before his arrival.

18.] M. *Bulgakow*, Ruſsian Ambaſsador at Warſaw, delivered a Declaration to the Diet, of conſiderable length, affirming,

ing, that the preſent Diet had uſurped the title *Confederate*; and had totally ſubverted the edifice of government, under which the Republic was for ſo many years happy. That her Majeſty, the Empreſs of Ruſsia, though deaf to the voice of her own reſentment, could not but liſten to the claims made by the Polanders, illuſtrious both for their birth and rank in the Republic, that they had united themſelves for the purpoſe of forming *a lawful confederation*; as the only remedy for the misfortunes the *Illegal confederation* at Warſaw had cauſed the nation;—that they claimed her ſupport, and that ſhe did not heſitate affording it them; and, in order to fulfil her promiſe, ſhe had ordered part of her troops—*to enter the territory of the Republic*;—that they ſhewed themſelves there *as Friends*, and co-operating in the re-eſtabliſhment of the rights and prerogatives of the Republic.

21.] The King of Poland, in full Diet, informed the States, of the Declaration delivered by M. *Bulgakow* on the 18th inſtant, to the Vice Chancellor of Lithuania, and again repeated, that, regardleſs of all perſonal riſk and danger, he was ready to ſhare with his beloved nation, every event that might be allotted to them by the ſupreme diſpoſer of all things.

The Britiſh Miniſtry iſſued another Proclamation under the ſignaure of the *King*, againſt the printing, publiſhing, and diſperſion of divers wicked and ſeditious writings.—The very rapid circulation of *Thomas Payne's* Rights of Man, Common Senſe, &c. were ſuppoſed to have given origin to this proclamation.

22.] The Poliſh Diet decreed, that the Command in Chief of the Armies of the Republic ſhould belong to his Majeſty.

23.] Lord Auckland, his Britannic Majeſty's Ambaſsador at the Hague, had a conference with the Grand Penſioner, M. *Van Spiegel*; in which, it is ſaid, that Great Britain, without reſtriction of limitation, invited the ſeveral courts of Europe, to offer their mediation, in order to prevent further conflicts between the belligerent powers.

The Mayor of Paris, being informed of the King's intention to quit the Capital, gave notice to the Commandant-General of the forces to be upon his guard.

The King, offended that the Mayor ſhould take this precaution, wrote two letters to the adminiſtrative bodies, which were poſted up through the city.

Letter 1.—"I ſend you, Gentlemen, the copy of a letter, which I have addreſsed to the Municipality, reſpecting the letter which the Mayor wrote to the Commandant-General of the National Guard. You will eaſily perceive the malice of the report circulated in the preſent critical period. I

doubt not, that the Directory will redouble its vigilance and care for the maintenance of public tranquillity.

(Signed) LOUIS."

The purport of the ſecond was, that the circulation of the report of his intended departure was a baſe calumny, and calculated only to excite the people to exceſſes, and alarm them as to the preſent diſturbances: That while France had enemies to encounter both at home and abroad, his place ſhould be in the capital: That he placed an unreſerved confidence in the Citizens of Paris, and, that guarded by them, and confident of the purity of his own intentions, he would always be at eaſe whatever event might occur; and whatever attempts might be made, nothing ſhould alter his ſolicitude and vigilance for the welfare of the people.

24.] Died—the Right Hon. *George Bridges Rodney*, Baron *Rodney* of Stoke, in the county of Somerſet; a Baronet, Knight of the Bath, Vice Admiral of England, and once Governor of Greenſwich Hoſpital. Of the many ſignal ſervices this gallant Admiral rendered his country, his victory over the French fleet, in the Weſt-Indies, on the 12th of April 1782, is not the leaſt inconſiderable.

M. *Rochambeau* arrived in Paris, having quitted his command.

Preparations were making at Berlin, to fulfil the engagements contracted with the Court of Vienna; and the plan of the Campaign againſt France was ſettling at Potzdam. The Duke of Brunſwick was appointed Generaliſſimo in the Expedition.

M. Petion, Mayor of Paris, addreſsed a letter to his fellow citizens, reſpecting the King's Letter to the Municipality of Paris, in which he endeavoured to obviate the conſtruction put on his letter to the Commandant-General relative to the rumoured intended departure of the King. The Mayor laid the following copy of it before them.—"Many perſons have communicated to me their fears for the King's departure to-night; commotions and tumults are mentioned as intended. The whole is accompanied with probability and means of proof. I therefore conjure you, not to loſe a moment to take every meaſure of obſervation and prudence, to multiply the Patroles in the environs; and to make them numerous." In juſtification of himſelf, *M. Petion* ſaid—"The King conſiders the rumour of his departure as a horrible calumny:—Good! Who was it that gave currency to this rumour? Thoſe who gave publicity to a confidential letter.

But now that it is before the public, I deſire it may be judged with rigour.—Every impartial man will eaſily ſee, that

that if the King himself had been to take precautions for the public tranquillity, and for the safety of his person, he could not have imagined any other.—Had he wished to remit a party of factious persons who were attempting to ravish him from the nation, *he would have commanded force and watchfulness.*

Had he wished to prevent evil-disposed persons from rushing in crouds into the Palace, he would have commanded *force and watchfulness.*—What did I require? *Force and watchfulness.* What have I done? I watched while my fellow citizens slept."

M. *Golitz*, Minister from the Court of Berlin, quitted Paris; M. *Blumendorf*, Chargée d'Affairs of the King of Hungary, and M. *Novikoff*, the Chargée d'Affairs of the Empress of Russia, departed also. They all went to Brussels.

M. *Chauvelin*, the French Minister at the Court of London, presented an official note to Lord *Grenville*, occasioned by a preceding proclamation; purporting,—that, if the proclamation seemed to insinuate some Frenchmen have joined into their views, it was a circumstance unconnected with the French nation, the Legislative Body, the King, or his Ministers.

25.] The King of Poland issued a proclamation or Address to the Army, exhorting them to unite good conduct, to obedience; fortitude, to courage; and love of their country, to loyalty; and concluded his address thus, "Do not suffer a *Traitor* among you (should any unfortunately be found); and the safety of your country will be your work; in every danger remember your country; our life is the least thing we can offer her. Your common Father, your King, and your Commander gives you for ever this word of command.—*Children! let us either live free* and respected, *or die with honour!*

Lord *Grenville* answered the official note of M. *Chauvelin*, French Ambassador, by saying, "That in quality of Secretary of State to his Majesty, he cannot receive any communication on the part of a foreign Minister, but for the purpose of laying it before his Majesty and taking his instructions thereon; and that the deliberations of Parliament, as well as the communications made to it by the King, are objects entirely foreign to diplomatic correspondence."

26.] A Declaration, made in the name of his Majesty the King of Prussia, to the States of Franconia, was published at Nuremberg;—It held forth the reasons for the King of Prussia's joining with the King of Hungary,—"that as a state of the Empire, and in virtue of those matters, which unite him to the House of Austria, he cannot refuse to march

his army towards the Rhine, to cover and defend the Frontiers of the empire."

May 26.] The National Aſſembly decreed that the Eccleſiaſtics declare, to what country they meant to retire, when they were to be furniſhed with a paſsport, and to quit the diſtrict within 24 hours;—The King refuſed to give his ction to this decree.

28.] The National Aſſembly were informed, that M. *Caradeux*, at the head of the whites, and ſeconded by the regiments of Artois, and Normandy, after deſtroying the Mulattoes' camp of the weſt, at la Croix de Bouguets, had made a general Maſſacre of the people of Colour.

29.] A circular Letter of the King, and the aſſembled ſtates of Poland dated at Warſaw, was addreſſed to the Nation at large.

31.] The French Miniſter for Foreign Affairs communicated to the National Aſſembly, the ſubſtance of M. *Chauvelin's* Memorial to the King of England; and then read the Anſwer given by the Engliſh Miniſter, in the name of the King, to M. *Chauvelin*. Its purport was, that the King of England was extremely ſorry at the declaration of War between France and Auſtria; and he declared, *directly* and *poſitively*, that he would maintain the treaty of commerce ſubſiſting between England and France.

The Poliſh Diet was prorogued, after having committed the conduct of the war entirely to the King, who ſet out immediately for the army, encamped in ſeveral diviſions on the Frontiers.

June 1.] An Anſwer to the Declaration, given by M. *Bulgakow*, May 18, to the Poliſh Diet, was delivered to the ſame Envoy.—The original was ſigned;

Staniſlaus Naliez Malachowſki, Referendary of the Crown, Marſhal of the Diet, and of the Confederation of the Crown.

Caſimir Neſtor, *Prince Sapieha*, General of the Artillery, and Marſhal of the Confederation of Lithuania.

The *Count de Bernſtorff*, Miniſter of State at Copenhagen, anſwered the Memorial of the Miniſters of Auſtria and Pruſſia relative to their ſolicitations to engage his Daniſh Majeſty in the war againſt France. The Daniſh government profeſſed the ſtricteſt neutrality.

2.] In the annual Swiſs Diet at Trawenfeld, a letter was read from the French Princes, importuning the Swiſs to enter alſo in the *holy* league, as they ſtiled it.

Patriotic gifts were preſented to the National Aſſembly, from all parts of the Kingdom, for the ſupport of the War.

7.] The

7.] The National Aſſembly of France invited the King to propoſe by his Ambaſſadors at foreign courts the abſolute ſuppreſſion of privateering, and to give to all nations aſſurances, that, in ſo far as depended on the French Nation, the liberty of navigation and commerce, the reciprocal tie of nations, and their common reſource, ſhould be preſerved.

The King announced to the National Aſſembly the diſmiſſion of the Jacobin Miniſtry. M. *Dumourier* was appointed miniſter of war, in the room of M. *Servan*; M. *Margues*, that of Public contributions; and M. *Naillac*, for the department of finances.

8.] M. *Francois*, of Nantz, preſented to the National Aſſembly, *W. Prieſtley*, ſon of Doctor *Prieſtley*, as an adopted Citizen of France. He pronounced, at the ſame time, a handſome eulogium on the writings of Doctor *Prieſtley*, and animadverted ſeverely, on the demolition of his houſe, &c. at *Birmingham*.

11.] The burgomaſters, comptrollers and magiſtrates, of the thirteen Cantons and United States of Switzerland *(ſuppoſed in anſwer to a former ſolicitation)*, tranſmitted a letter to the French Princes, purporting their intentions to obſerve the ſtricteſt neutrality; and demanding their troops might not ſet foot upon the *Helvetic* territories.

13.] M. *Servan*, Secretary at War, addreſſed a letter to the National Aſſembly, announcing that he had received the King's order to deliver up his commiſſion to the Secretary of Foreign Affairs. The Aſſembly, induced to believe, that the King was circumvented when he removed this citizen from the miniſtry, certified by a decree their eſteem for M. *Servan*, and reſolved that their declaration be tranſmitted to the eighty-three departments.

On the ſame day ſeveral other letters were read in the Aſſembly; one from the King, announcing that he had juſt changed the Secretaries of the War Department, the Home Department, and the Miniſter of Public Contributions. That the two firſt were replaced by Meſsrs. *Dumourier* (late of Foreign Affairs) and *Mourgis*; that the third had no ſucceſsor. A letter from M. *Clavierre*, Miniſter of Public Contributions, was alſo read. And a third from M. *Roland*, Miniſter of the Home Department.—In a letter, addreſsed at this time to the King, from M *Roland*, late Miniſter for the Home Department, upon the critical ſtate of public affairs, were theſe ſingular and *prophetic words*,—" A little more delay, and the afflicted people will imagine they perceive in their King the friend and the accomplice of conſpirators. Good heaven! are all the powers of the earth ſtricken with

blindneſs! and will they never attend to any council but ſuch as lead them on to ruin! I am aware that the language of truth is ſeldom received in courts!—I am likewiſe ſenſible, that, as its voice is hardly ever heared, revolutions become neceſsary.—Above all, I know that I ought to ſpeak the truth to your Majeſty, not only as a citizen, ſubject to the laws, but as a Miniſter honoured with your confidence, or inveſted with functions that imply it; nor do I know what can hinder me from fulfilling a duty, which I feel to be incumbent on me."

M. *Gouvion*, a diſtinguiſhed officer in the army of *La Fayette*, was ſhot by a cannonball. He died univerſally regretted by the Army and the Aſsembly.

M. *Dumourier* reported to the National Aſsembly, that the ſtate of the French armed force, fortifications, proviſions, &c. was in the utmoſt weakneſs and diſorder.

13.] The King of the French, refuſed to ſanction the decree againſt the Refractory Prieſts, and alſo the decree for the eſtabliſhment of a camp of 20,000, men near Paris.

14.] The Elector of Mentz gave notice to the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of France to quit his Court.

16.] *La Fayette* addreſſed a Letter from the intrenched camp at Maubeuge, to the National Aſſembly, replete with the bittereſt invectives againſt the Jacobin Club. It took its origin from a debate which aroſe therein on the 21ſt of May; when the Preſident of the Club pronounced theſe words,—"It is not poſſible for a patriotic citizen to remain in the King's ſervice—It is a proof of the adage—"*like maſter, like man*;" and alſo from a ſecond debate of the Society on the 23d of May, wherein the General *La Fayette* and *Narbonne* were repreſented as traitors, as perfidious miſcreants, deſerving a ſcaffold, and ready to go over to join the enemy.

17.] The two Brothers of the French King, and the Prince de *Condé*, were by a decree of the high National Court of France, deprived of the title of French citizens, and their effects were confiſcated to the Nation.

18.] M. *Dumourier*, addreſſed the following lines to the King—'Your Majeſty will either ſanction the Decree relative to the Camp, and that reſpecting the Feudal Rights, or I ſhall *reſign*." The King anſwered,—"*that he ſhould aſſemble his counſel the next day*." The council, compoſed of four miniſters was accordingly called; the gates of the palace were kept ſhut, the guard was doubled, and nothing was decided. As for the Decree of the non-juring Clergy, the King told his phyſician M. *Veig d'Azir*, that, *if he felt the axe on his neck*, he would *not ſanction it*.—*Dumourier* then reſigned.

M. *Chauvelin*,

M. *Chauvelin* addreſſed a Note to Lord *Grenville*, intimating, that he had tranſmitted to his Majeſty, the King of the French, the official note addreſſed to him the 29th of May laſt, on the part of his Britannic Majeſty, in anſwer to that which he had the honour to tranſmit to him on the 15th of the ſame month; and likewiſe the Royal Proclamation publiſhed in conſequence. M. *Chauvelin* was ordered to tranſmit to his Britannic Majeſty, the expreſſions of the ſenſibility of the King to thoſe amicable diſpoſitions, and thoſe ſentiments of humanity, juſtice and peace ſo ſtrikingly manifeſted in this anſwer.—The King of the French requeſted the kind mediation of his Britannic Majeſty with the perſons now arming againſt France.

18.] The Jacobin club declared their ſittings permanent, they propoſed that *La Fayette* ſhould be ſent to Orleans as a traitor, denouncing him as an enemy to France, and inviting all good patriots to bring himſelf or his head to Paris.

A letter from M. *de la Fayette* was read in the National Aſſembly.

19.] M. *Dumourier*, upon his reſignation as Miniſter of War, intreated the Aſſembly to permit him to return to his poſt in the Army of the North.—The Aſſembly granted this requiſition.

A Fete, in honour of Liberty, was celebrated by the Officers of the National Guards, &c. in Paris. In the Aſſembly, one of them being admitted to the bar, ſpoke thus; "Legiſlators, the volunteers of this battalion offer you their moſt reſpectful homage;—They mean to ſet the favoured Tree of Liberty at the door of the hall:—deign to applaud the innocent ſacrifice we offer to the divinity of Frenchmen:—Deign to aſſiſt at the *Apotheoſis of a Cap*, the luſtre of which ſurpaſſes that of a crown.—The tree we ſet up brings back grateful remembrance; it is an *Italian poplar*, it comes from the country of the *Gracchi*—from the land of *Vallerius Publicola*—from the ſpot on which *Cato* inhaled his firſt breath.—This Tree is ſacred to Liberty; it is its fate to flouriſh from one pole to the other.—May our ſons one day, under the ſhade of the tree we plant, relate with enthuſiaſtic joy the exploits of their fathers, and the grand æra of the revolution."

Courtray, after a ſhort reſiſtance, ſurrendered to the French army under Marechal *Luckner*.

The Aſſembly decreed, upon the motion of M. *Condorcet*, that *ſix hundred folio volumes*, monuments of privileged orders, ſhould be burnt at the foot of the ſtatue of LEWIS XIV. and that the *pedigrees* of the nobility be publicly burnt

on La Place Vendome. On the 25th they were burnt accordingly.

The Fauxbourgs of St. Antoine and Marceau, were put into a ſtate of inſurrection, by the leaders of the Jacobins.

Ypres, ſurrendered to the diviſion of the French army under M. *Carl*.

20.] A multitude in Paris, to the amount of 100,000 perſons, armed with pikes, ſwords, muſquets and artillery, embodied and marched towards the Thuilleries, in order to force the King to ſanction the two decrees; one in regard to the refractory Prieſts, and the other, the camp near Paris. A body of them repaired to the Aſſembly, and were admitted; thence to the Carouſel, in front of the Palace. The gates of the Thuilleries were thrown open at four o'clock in the afternoon; the multitude entered the Palace; they preſented the red bonnet of Liberty to the King, which he chearfully put on; and the Queen, with great condeſcenſion, diſtributed ribbands and May Branches, the new teſt of Patriotiſm, among the multitude. This ſcene laſted five hours and not leſs than 40,000 armed men, &c. paſſed thro' the Royal Apartments, without removing the moſt trifling article from its place.

22]. The King of the French iſſued a proclamation concerning the tumults of the 20th of June; he complained that a miſguided multitude reſorted under arms to the reſidence of his Majeſty; brought artillery into the guard-room of the palace; broke open with axes the door of his apartments, and endeavoured to extort his majeſty's ſanction to their decrees, which he had conſtitutionally refuſed to give.

The mayor and municipal officers iſſued a proclamation, enjoining the citizens to preſerve the peace, and their own dignity, and to protect with their arms the king and the conſtitution.

23.] A paper, entitled, an "Inſtruction to the citizens of Paris from the Department," was circulated throughout Paris, in conſequence of the tumult of the 28th inſtant, it pointed out, in a forcible manner, the deſigns of the factious; animadverted ſeverely on the public functionaries, and particularly recommended union among the citizens; it concluded thus—"Citizens, theſe external enemies menace our frontiers; their force is formidable. The union and the exerciſe of ours is neceſſary; peace muſt reign among ourſelves if we wiſh to have many againſt them. It is upon them that, without diſtraction, we muſt fix our eyes and turn our arms; it is to our enemies that we ought all to haſten, and

and rally like brothers, to defend the cauſe of freedom againſt tyranny.

(Signed) "LA ROCHE, Preſident,
"BLONDEL, Secretary."

24.] A courier arrived at Stockholm, from Peterſburgh, with diſpaches for Count *de Stackenberg*, the Ruſſian ambaſſador, inſiſting on the ſtipulated quota of 16 or 18,000 men, which the late king promiſed againſt France. The duke regent by a courier ſent to Peterſburgh, declared, "that the ſituation of Sweden would not permit her to ſend troops againſt France, agreeably to the treaty of Drotringholm."

25.] *Lagard*, the war miniſter, addreſſed the National Aſſembly, and informed them that the King was of opinion, that it was impoſſible to ſubject the plans of the Campaign to the deliberations of the Cabinet, that therefore his majeſty charged him to demand for Marechal *Luckner*, that fully confiding in his zeal and prudence, a *carte blanche* be allowed him in the progreſs of the campaign already commenced; he at the ſame time concerting meaſures with M. *La Fayette*, as far as the proximity of the two armies might render this conduct practicable.

26.] Twenty deputies from the Fauxbourg St. Antoine were admitted to the bar of the National Aſſembly, where their orator pronounced this bold, but reſpectable addreſs. "We are told that the authors of the meeting on Wedneſday, (June 20) are threatened; we are come to announce them, we are they. We, fathers of families, citizen ſoldiers, conquerors of the Baſtile, who, wearied with the plots and outrages againſt the nation and the legiſlative body, have aſſembled the men of the 14th July 1789, to renew the pact of alliance; it is we who wiſhed to render you witneſs of the harmony which prevails between the friends of liberty; and who, indignant at the diſmiſſal of the patriot miniſters, at the baſeneſs and perfidy of the court, and at the difficulties oppoſed to the labours of the legiſlative power, wiſhed to preſent to the king the ſpectacle of an hundred thouſand men, armed for the defence of the National Aſſembly. It is we, who have been calumniated by the *valets* of the court, and have been placed between the fire of the national guard whom we eſteem, and the indignation of the National Aſſembly whom we would defend." The crator then dwelt on the treachery of the court, who, he ſaid, would ſacrifice the armies of France to the king of Hungary, if by ſo doing, the reign of deſpotiſm could be reſtored. "It is always," ſaid he, "from the foot of the throne, that the ſtream of conſpiracy ſpreads itſelf into all the veins of the body."

The

The citizens of Lyons preſented an addreſs to the National Aſſembly, accuſing the king of perfidy, and arguing whether he could any longer exerciſe the executive power.

The citizens of Laval preſented an addreſs to the National Aſsembly, accuſing the queen of treachery. They ſaid, "It is the wife of the executive power, that artful and corrupt woman we propoſe to you to denounce."

27.] From a report made to the National Aſsembly, the following was the ſtate of the armies of France on the 1ſt of June:—Army of the North, commanded by Marechal *Luckner*, total effective men in tents and at poſts, 59,619. Centre army, commanded by M. *de la Fayette*, 60,254. Army of the Rhine, commanded by M. *La Morliere*, 60,121. Troops on the coaſts and the interior parts of the kingdom, 24,875. Troops in the colonies, 17,371.—Effective men, 271,013.

28.] M. *de la Fayette* arrived in Paris from the army; having gone to the Aſsembly, and avowed his letter of the 18th inſtant, he entreated them to ſtep forward, and ſave the country from ruin, by diſſolving the factious clubs, and inflicting exemplary puniſhment on the inſtigators of the diſgraceful outrages of the 20th.

29.] The ſix miniſters appeared at the bar of the National Aſsembly, to give an account of their reſpective adminiſtrations. M. *Duranthon* ſpoke firſt: he ſaid, "that as to what relates to the decrees, which the king had refuſed to ſanction, he knew no other means than to enforce the reſpect due to the conſtituted authorities, and enſure the execution of the laws;" and concluded by ſaying, that miniſters were no way reſponſible for the king's refuſing his ſanction, as the king ought to poſſeſs the ſame freedom with regard to his ſanction, which was veſted in his own perſon, and conſtituted an eſſential part of his royal prerogative, as with regard to any other exerciſe of thought.

All the miniſters ſigned a memorial to this effect.

The war miniſter read a proclamation iſſued by the king to the French army; the ſoldiers were exhorted to union and obedience. A part of it is as follows: "Soldiers, miſunderſtand not this ſacred name of liberty. Think that it conſiſts in obeying none but the laws, and eſtabliſhes fidelity to them as the firſt duties. To them the king ſubmits zealouſly and without reſerve. May this example encourage you to brave every danger, rather than fail in what you have ſworn to obſerve! I formerly deplored the errors of thoſe officers, who, miſled by falſe prejudices, abjured oaths voluntary and ſacred; but, ſince you have been fighting for your country, I am profoundly indignant againſt thoſe who falſely go over to the enemy,

enemy, and abandon the poſt of honour in which my confidence had placed them. I conſider them as my moſt *perſonal enemies*, as the moſt dangerous enemies to the ſtate; and my ſenſibility will be the leſs affected, when I ſee all the rigour of the laws fall heavy upon them." LOUIS."

The miniſter of war ſent to the National Aſſembly the extract of a letter from Marechal *Luckner*, dated Menin, June 26, His advanced guard at Courtray was reinforced, and cantonments were throwing up to ſtrengthen his poſition. He aſſured the king, that the French nation had not a more zealous defender than he was.

Marechal *Luckner* addreſſed a letter to the king, from his head quarters at Menin, June 28. After declaring his inviolable attachment to France and the Conſtitution which ſhe adopted, the work of a free people, he expreſſed his indignation at a great commotion which he dared not to characterize, reigning in the capital, and even in the palace; he aſſures his majeſty that the whole of his army participated with the ſame lively emotions as himſelf, and another General (M. *de la Fayette*) who had acquired the right of making his voice be heard, as often as liberty and the ſucceſs of a revolution, to which he had co-operated ſo uſefully, were in queſtion.

M. *Jean Briſ*, member of the National Aſſembly of France, propoſed the following decree:—"When the internal and foreign ſafety of the ſtate ſhall be threatened, and the legiſlative body ſhall judge it indiſpenſable to emplore extraordinary meaſures, they ſhall declare by the following FORMULA. "*Citizens, the Country is in danger.*" Immediately after this declaration, all the adminiſtrative bodies ſhall aſſemble, all the citizens qualified to bear arms, ſhall be in a ſtate of permanent activity, &c. The decree went on to ſtate the other meaſures that ſhall be adopted in ſuch an exigence, and concluded, that when the danger ſhall have ceaſed, the National Aſſembly ſhall declare by this FORMULA—"*Citizens, the country is no longer in danger.*"

The diſcuſſion was interrupted by the following letter from M. *la Fayette*:

"*Gentlemen*,

"On returning to the poſt where brave ſoldiers devote themſelves to death for the Conſtitution; but where they neither ought to, nor will laviſh their blood, but for the Conſtitution, I carry with me a lively and profound regret that I am not able to inform the army of the Aſſembly's having already deigned to a deciſion on my petition.

"The cry of all the good citizens in the kingdom, which the clamours of a few factious perſons, ſtrove in vain to ſtifle, daily

daily informs the elected repreſentatives, and the *hereditary repreſentative* of the people, that while near them ſhall exiſt a ſeat that *fathers* all the authorities, menaces their independence, and, after having provoked a war, ſeeks by repreſenting our cauſe, to deprive it of defenders; that while we have to bluſh for as unpuniſhed a crime as treaſon, which has rouſed the juſt and unjuſt alarms of all Frenchmen, and the indignation of all the world, our liberty, our laws, our honour are at ſtake.

"Such are the truths which free and generous ſpirits are not afraid to repeat; revolting againſt the factious of every deſcription, indignant againſt the daſtardly, who would degrade themſelves to the point of expecting a foreign interference, penetrated with the principle which I have the honour of having from the firſt to poſſeſs in France, *that all illegal power is oppreſſion, and that to reſiſt it is a duty*,—They are bound to lay their fears before the Legiſlative Body. They hope that the attention of the Legiſlative Body will deliver them from their fears. As for me, gentlemen, who have never changed principles, ſentiments, or language, I ſhould hope that the National Aſſembly, conſidering the urgence and the danger of circumſtances, will permit me to join the new expreſſion of my regret and my wiſhes to the homage of my profound reſpect."

(Signed) "LA FAYETTE."

The diſcuſſion being reſumed, M. *De Launay* propoſed to ſuſpend the Conſtitution till the declaration of peace, and loudly reprobated the conduct of M. *La Fayette*, whom he compared to Julius Cæſar. "But ought he," ſaid he, "to compare himſelf to Cæſar? I beg his pardon, the diſtance between them is immenſe."

M. *Alex. Berthier*, Major-General and chief of the *Etat-major* of the Army of the North, addreſſed a letter to the king, from *the Camp at Menin*, June 27, in which he ſaid that his indignation burned againſt thoſe guilty men, who violated the Conſtitution on the 20th of June, and that he renewed his oath to the nation, the law, and his majeſty, to maintain the Conſtitution decreed by the Conſtituting Aſſembly in the years 1789-90 and 91.

M. *Terrier*, the Miniſter of the Home Department, addreſſed a letter to the Eighty-three Departments, concerning the Fœderation of the 14th July; he exhorted the magiſtrates to prevent unlawful aſſemblies within their reſpective juriſdictions, and particularly the repairing of the citizens in crowds to Paris, on the day of the Fœderation.

30.] M.

30.] M. *de la Fayette*, finding that he could effect nothing in Paris, that he was rendered odious by the Jacobins, and that he was burnt in effigy, left the capital, and proceeded immediately to his army.

M. *Petion*, Mayor of Paris, addreſſed the following letter to the citizens:—"Citizens, the ſtorm is collecting—you will be more calm than ever. Tumult would deſtroy the public cauſe—tranquillity will reſtore it. They will ſtrive to exhauſt your patience—to excite your indignation. Have the courage to reſiſt coldly all theſe provocations. Already there is a public rumour, that before the 10th of this month, we ſhall be witneſſes of very great misfortunes; give the lie to this rumour; diſconcert the projects of the intriguers, your enemies. The moment is come when the intriguers will be diſcovered, and when we ſhall be able to diſtinguiſh the true friends from the falſe worſhippers of the Conſtitution. Calumnies will paſs away—truth will ſtand its ground. The magiſtrates of the people will watch for them."

It was announced in the Aſſembly, that M. *Luckner* had abandoned *Courtray*, on the 29th June, at night; and that he encamped in his old ſituation, without the gate de la Magdelaine at Liſle.

July 2.] M. *Duranthon*, one of the ſix miniſters, gave in his reſignation, which the king accepted.

3.] M. *Petion*, mayor of Paris, and M. *Manuel*, procurer of the commons, were ſuſpended by the directory of the department of Paris, for their conduct on the 20th ult.

The National Aſſembly decreed 300,000 livres, as an indemnification for the immediate relief of thoſe, whoſe houſes were burned by M. *Jarry*, at Courtray, on the 30th ultimo.

The French having evacuated the above town, the miniſter at war communicated to the Aſſembly, that the French army had abandoned all their acquiſitions in Flanders, and had returned to their own territory; that the plan of operation had been entirely changed, and that they would now act on the defenſive.

The *Duke of Brunſwick* arrived at Coblentz, and the firſt column of the Pruſſian army reached that place the ſame day.

5.] M. *Digoly* the new Miniſter of Juſtice, preſented a letter to the National Aſſembly from the king, wherein he ſtated it as his opinion, that they could not give a ſurer pledge of their fighting in reality for the peace and liberty of their country, than the union of the two Conſtituted Authorities, renewing on the 14th of July, round the altar of their country, the ſame reſolution—*to live free or die.*

The

The Miniſter for Foreign Affairs communicated to the Aſſembly ſeveral papers from Coblentz, that had been intercepted and ſent to the king. Among theſe were two bills of exchange, for ſums to the amount of 6,000,000 of livres, and ſeveral certificates, all iſſued by the *Emigrant Princes* in the King's name.

In conſequence of theſe papers, the King iſſued the following

Notification to the Powers of Europe.

"The King of the French being informed that perſons ſtill continue to make uſe of his name, to propoſe negociations with Foreign Courts, to make loans, and even to dare to make levies of foreign troops; and being again deſirous of conſecrating, in a ſolemn manner, his attachment to the Conſtitution which he freely accepted, and which he has ſworn to defend, diſavows all declarations, proteſtations, negociations with foreign courts, loans, levies of foreign troops, purchaſe of arms, warlike ſtores, and all others, and generally all acts, public and private, made in his name by *Louis-Staniſlaus-Xavier*, *Charles-Philip*, *Louis-Joſeph*, and *Louis-Anthony-Henry*, French princes, and by other emigrants, rebels to the laws, and to their country.

"He declares, that his own intereſts, and thoſe of the people, of whom he is the hereditary repreſentative, are for ever inſeparable; and that the Government, the execution of which is confided to him, ſhall be maintained by him in all its purity.

"Firm in his reſolution, the King of the French charges his Miniſter of Foreign Affairs to notify to all the powers, that, entirely devoted to the cauſe of the French people, he will make uſe of all the force put into his hands againſt the enemies of France, whatever pretexts may be employed to countenance the armed aſſemblies of the emigrants, or to ſupport them in their hoſtile proceedings."

5.] The Miniſter, for foreign affairs perſonally informed the National Aſſembly that the emigrant princes had opened a loan ſecured on all eſtates in France.

The Directory of Frankfort met for the purpoſe of electing a head of the German empire. The King of Hungary, now Emperor Francis II. was choſen.

6.] The King addreſſed a letter to the Preſident of the National Aſſembly, announcing that another enemy had declared againſt France; that a Pruſſian army amounting to 52,000 men had actually begun to march; that it was manifeſt a good underſtanding ſubſiſted between the Courts of Vienna

enna and Berlin; and that conformably to the Conſtitution, he gave notice of the ſame.

M. *Condorcet*, in the National Aſſembly inveighed bitterly againſt the executive power, ſince the appointment of the preſent miniſters, and propoſed four plans of a decree for abridging the royal power. His ſpeech was ordered to be printed.

7.] Upon the propoſition of the deputy *Lamourille*, in the National Aſſembly, a re-union of all the members of the legiſlative body took place. The two parties embraced each other, and ſolemnly declared their adherence to the Conſtitution. A deputation of 24 members were then ſent to the king, who, having repaired to the Aſſembly, congratulated them in the moſt affecting terms on their re-union. He, at the ſame time, informed them that he had appointed M. *Dejoly*, miniſter at war.

8.] *Lord Grenville*, Secretary of State, tranſmitted an anſwer to M. *Chauvelin*'s note of June 18 laſt, purporting, that though he wiſhed for the maintenance of the happy harmony ſubſiſting between the two empires, and was reſolved not to interfere in the internal affairs of France, he was equally induced to reſpect the independence of other Sovereigns, and particularly thoſe of his allies.

9.] M. *Joly* announced in the Aſſembly, that three foreign armies were upon their march to the frontiers; that the armies to oppoſe them amounted to 45,000 men in the North 50,000 in the Centre, 55,000 on the Rhine, and 40,000 in the South, and that all the miniſters had given in their reſignations.

The Miniſter for Foreign Affairs reported, that it appeared, that the empires of Germany, and Ruſſia, the Courts of Turin, Naples, Rome, Spain, and Portugal had conſpired againſt France; but that Switzerland, Holland, and England had preſerved a neutrality.

10.] A ſtatement of the political ſituation of the different ſtates and powers of Europe, relative to France, was tranſmitted by M. *Chambonas*, (then Miniſter of Foreign Affairs) to the Diplomatic Committee; M. *Koch*, a member of the ſaid Committee, read the ſame to the National Aſſembly.

All the lately appointed French miniſters except M. *Dejoly*, gave in their reſignation.

11.] M. *Hanault de Sechelles*, ſpeaking in the National Aſſembly in the name of the three Committees, recommended the Declaration, "*that the Country is in danger.*" The Aſſembly agreed to the Declaration; and the Preſident riſing in the midſt of the moſt profound ſilence, pronounced, for the firſt

firſt time, the *conciſe* and *ſolemn* FORMULA, "*the Country is in danger.*"

The National Aſſembly then decreed two addreſſes, one to the Army, the other to the French people. In the addreſs to the latter they ſpoke thus—"Your Conſtitution relies upon the principles of eternal juſtice. A league of kings is formed to deſtroy it, their battalions advance, they are numerous, ſubmitted to a rigorous diſcipline, and for a long time exerciſed in the arts of war. Do you not feel a noble ardour inflame your courage? Will you ſuffer that foreign hordes ſhall ſpread like a deſtructive torrent over your country? That they ſhall ravage your harveſts, deſolate your houſes by fire and murder; and in one word, that they ſhall load you with chains, tainted with the blood of thoſe whom you hold moſt dear?

You have taken the oath *to live free or die*; the Aſſembly know you will adhere to it, and they will ſhew you the example; but it is not enough to brave death, it is neceſſary to conquer; and, you may conquer, if you abjure your hatreds, if you forget your political diſſentions; if you rally to the common cauſe. Aſtoniſh your enemies by the majeſtic diſplay of your ſtrength, and of a great character; of union, of reſpect for the laws, immoveable courage, and ſpeedy victory ſhall crown the altar of liberty with her palms."

13.] The National Aſſembly decreed the reſtoration of M. *Petion* to his office of Mayor.

14.] The grand National Federation took place in the *Champ de Mars*. As *Petion* was entering the field, the people repeatedly ſhouted "*Long live Petion! The Jacobins!* down with the departments, and the *veto!*

16.] The Auſtrians took poſſeſſion of Orchies, and maſſacred many of the inhabitants.

17.] M. *Luckner*, agreeably to the official communication of a decree of the National Aſſembly, importing that he ſhould this day give an account of the operations of the campaign, addreſſed a letter to the Aſſembly, and reported in the ſame, "that the army was ſtill incomplete, deficient in number of corps, and by no means re-united, and that if neglected, it would be in an immenſe diſproportion to that of their enemies." The notes ſubjoined to this letter contained in ſubſtance, that the four armies on the frontiers, after leaving ſufficient garriſons in the ſeveral places, could not muſter above 70,000 men.

18.] The National Aſsembly decreed, that 57 people of eminence and diſtinction were guilty of high treaſon.

19.] Several debates happened on M. *La Fayette's* conduct in leaving the army and coming to Paris; ſome ſtrong charges

were

were brought againſt him on that account, and in ſeveral addreſſes to the Aſſembly he was denounced a traitor.

20.] The King iſſued a proclamation on the dangers to which the country was expoſed. The proclamation, which was of conſiderable length began agreeably to the FORMULA decreed by the Convention;—"*Citizens, our Country is in danger*; The National Aſſembly has declared it; the law has aſſigned every one his poſt; the King preſſes you to repair to it; the country, our common mother, calls upon all her children, and they will not ſurely be deaf to her voice. Your property and your perſons are at ſtake; the ſafety of what is deareſt to you, your mothers, your wives, your children is in danger. Frenchmen, your Conſtitution, and your liberty are at ſtake! It is no longer the time of deliberation and ſpeeches, it is that of glorious actions."

25.] The Dutch were much preſſed by the confederate powers to accede to the alliance againſt France, but reply in the negative.

26.] The King of Pruſſia made a conciſe and explicit expoſition of the reaſons which induced him to take up arms againſt France. In juſtification of his conduct, he ſaid, that "united with his Apoſtolic Majeſty by the ties of a cloſe and defenſive alliance, he cannot act contrary to his engagements, and remain a quiet ſpectator of the war declared againſt this ſovereign. He has not then heſitated to recall his miniſter from Paris, and to act with vigour in defence of his ally. As a principal member of the Germanic corps, he is further obligated by his relations in this quality to march to the ſuccour of his co-eſtates. And, that under the double connection of ally of his Apoſtolic Majeſty, and a powerful ſtate of the empire, he now takes up arms."

The National Aſſembly decreed the removal of the Swiſs guards from the capital.

His moſt ſerene highneſs the reigning Duke of Brunſwick Lunenburg, commanding the combined armies of their majeſties, the Emperor and the King of Pruſſia, addreſſed the following declaration to the inhabitants of France, dated at Coblentz. As the violent terms in which it was written, have become the ſubject of public cenſure and tended rather to connect than diſunite the people of France; it will not be deemed improper to give it at full length.

DECLARATION.

"Their Majeſties the Emperor and the King of Pruſſia, having entruſted me with the Command of the combined armies, aſſembled

aſſembled on the frontiers of France, I think it my duty to inform the inhabitants of that Kingdom, of the motives which have influenced the conduct of the two Sovereigns, and of the principles by which they are guided. After arbitrarily ſuppreſſing the rights, and invading the poſſeſſion of the German Princes in Alſace and Lorraine—after having diſturbed and overthrown in the interior part of the Kingdom all order and lawful Government—after having had recourſe to the moſt violent meaſures, which are ſtill daily renewed againſt the ſacred perſon of the King, and againſt his auguſt family, thoſe who have ſeized on the reigns of Government have at length filled the meaſure of their guilt, by declaring an unjuſt war againſt his Majeſty the Emperor, and by invading his provinces of the Low Countries. Some of the poſſeſſions belonging to the German Empire have been equally expoſed to the ſame oppreſſion, and many others have only avoided the danger by yielding to the imperious threats of the domineering party, and of their emiſſaries. His Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, united with his Imperial Majeſty, in the bands of the ſtricteſt defenſive alliance, and as a preponderant Member himſelf of the Germanic Body, cannot refuſe marching to the aſſiſtance of his Ally, and of his co-eſtates; it is under this double relation that he undertakes the defence of that Monarch, and of Germany. To theſe high intereſts is added another important object, and which both the Sovereigns have moſt cordially in view, which is to put an end to that anarchy which prevails in the interior part of France; to put a ſtop to the attack made on the Throne and the Altar, to reſtore the King to his legitimate powers, to liberty, and to ſafety, of which he is now deprived, and to place him in ſuch a ſituation that he may exerciſe that legitimate authority to which he is entitled, convinced that the ſober part of the nation deteſt the exceſſes of a faction which has enſlaved them, and that the majority of the inhabitants wait with impatience the moment when ſucour ſhall arrive, to declare themſelves openly againſt the odious enterprize of their oppreſſors, his Majeſty the Emperor, and his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, earneſtly invite them to return without delay into the paths of reaſon and of juſtice, of order and peace; it is with this view that I the underwritten General Commandant in Chief of the two armies, do declare,

1ſt, " That drawn into the preſent war by irreſiſtible circumſtances, the two allied courts have no other object in view than the welfare of France, without any pretence to enrich themſelves by making conqueſts.

2dly, " That

2dly, "That they do not mean to meddle with the internal government of France, but that they ſimply intend to deliver the King, the Queen, and the Royal Family from their captivity, and to inſure to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty that ſafety which is neceſſary for his making, without danger, and without obſtacles, ſuch convocations as he ſhall judge proper, and for endeavouring to enſure the welfare of his ſubjects, according to his promiſes, and to the utmoſt of his power."

3dly, "That the combined armies ſhall protect the towns, bourgs, and villages, as well as the perſon and property of all thoſe who ſhall ſubmit to the king, and that they will concur in the immediate reſtoration of order and police throughout all France."

4thly, "That the National Guards are called upon to preſerve, proviſionally, tranquillity in town, and in the country, to provide for the perſonal ſafety and property of all Frenchmen, until the arrival of the troops belonging to their imperial and Royal Majeſties, or until orders be given to the contrary, on pain of being perſonally reſponſible; that, on the contrary, ſuch National Guards as ſhall fight againſt the troops of the two Allied Courts, and who ſhall be taken with arms in their hands, ſhall be treated as enemies, and puniſhed as rebels to their King, and as diſturbers of the public peace."

5thly, "That the general officers, the ſubalterns, and ſoldiers of the regular French troops are equally called upon to return to their allegiance, and to ſubmit themſelves immediately to the King, their legitimate ſovereign."

6thly, "That the members of Departments, Diſtricts, and Municipalities, ſhall be equally reſponſible, on pain of loſing their heads and their eſtates, for all the crimes, all the conflagrations, all the murders and the pillage which they ſhall ſuffer to take place, and which they ſhall not have in a public manner attempted to prevent, within their reſpective territories; that they ſhall alſo be obliged to continue their functions until his Chriſtian Majeſty, when ſet at full liberty, ſhall make farther arrangements, or until further orders be given in his name."

7thly, "That the inhabitants of towns, bourgs, and villages, who ſhall dare to defend themſelves againſt the troops of their Imperial and Royal Majeſties, either in open country, or through half open doors or windows of their houſes, ſhall be puniſhed inſtantly according to the rigourous rules of war, or their houſes ſhall be demoliſhed or burned. On the contrary, all the inhabitants of the ſaid towns, bourgs, and villages, who ſhall readily ſubmit to their King, by opening their gates to the troops belonging to their Majeſties, ſhall be immediately under

their

their ſafeguard and protection, their eſtates, their property and their perſons ſhall be ſecured by the laws, and each and all of them ſhall be in full ſafety."

8thly. "The city of Paris and all its inhabitants, without diſtinction, ſhall be called upon to ſubmit inſtantly, and without delay, to the King, to ſet the prince at full liberty, and to enſure to his, and to all royal perſons, that inviolability and reſpect which are due by the laws of nature and of nations to ſovereigns; their Imperial and Royal Majeſties making perſonally reſponſible for all events on pain of loſing their heads, purſuant to military trials, without hopes of pardon, all the members of the National Aſſembly, of the departments, of the diſtricts, of the municipality, and of the National Guards at Paris, Juſtices of peace, and others whom it may concern. And their Imperial and Royal Majeſties further declare, on their faith and word of Emperor and King, that if the palace of the Thuilleries be forced or inſulted, if the leaſt violence be offered, the leaſt outrage done to their Majeſties, the King, the Queen, the Royal family, if they be not immediately placed in ſafety and ſet at liberty, they will inflict on thoſe who ſhall deſerve it the moſt exemplary and ever memorable avenging puniſhments, by giving up the city of Paris to military execution, and expoſing it to total deſtruction; and the rebel who ſhall be guilty of illegal reſiſtance, ſhall ſuffer the puniſhments which they ſhall have deſerved; their Imperial and Royal Majeſties promiſe on the contrary, to all the inhabitants of the city of Paris, to employ their good offices with his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, to obtain for them a pardon for their inſults and errors, and to adopt the moſt rigorous meaſures for the ſecurity of their perſons, and property, provided they ſpeedily and ſtrictly conform to the above injunctions. Finally, Their Majeſties, not being at liberty to acknowledge any other laws in France, except thoſe which ſhall be derived from the King, when at full liberty, proteſt before hand againſt the authenticity of all kind of declarations which may be iſſued in the name of the King, ſo long as his ſacred perſon, and that of the Queen, and the Princes of the whole Royal family ſhall not be in full ſafety; and with this view their Imperial and Royal Majeſties invite and entreat his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty to name a town in his kingdom neareſt to the frontiers to which he would wiſh to remove, together with the Queen, and the Royal family, under a ſtrong and ſafe eſcort, which ſhall be ſent for that purpoſe, ſo that his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty may, in perfect ſafety, ſend for ſuch miniſters and counſellors as he ſhall be pleaſed to name, order ſuch convocations as he ſhall think proper, and provide for the reſtoration of order, and the regular

adminiſtration of his kingdom. In fine, I declare and promiſe in my own individual name, and in my above quality, to cauſe, to be obſerved every where by the troops under my command good and ſtrict diſcipline, promiſing with mildneſs and moderation, thoſe well diſpoſed ſubjects who ſhall ſubmit peaceably, and quietly, and to employ force againſt thoſe only who ſhall be guilty of reſiſtance, or of manifeſt evil intention. I therefore call upon, and expect all the inhabitants of the kingdom, in the moſt earneſt and forcible manner, not to make any oppoſition to the troops under my command, but rather to ſuffer them every where to enter the kingdom freely, and to afford them all the aſſiſtance, and ſhew them all the benevolence which circumſtances may require.

Given at General Quarters, at Coblentz, July 25, 1792.

CHARLES GUILLAUME FERDINARD DUC DE BRUNSWICK LUNENBURG.

Auguſt 3.] The King of the French addreſſed a letter to the Preſident of the National Aſſembly, in conſequence of the declaration of the Duke of Brunſwick. The publication of it, he ſaid, ſeemed to him to require a new declaration of his ſentiments and principles. Never, he aſſerted, ſhould he be ſeen compounding the glory or the intereſts of the nation, or receiving the law from foreigners, or from a party; it was to the nation that he owed himſelf, and he was one and the ſame with her.

Several members required that the King's letter ſhould be printed, and ſent to the eighty-three Departments. On this motion the previous queſtion was called for, and M. *Iſnard* having obtained a hearing, affirmed, that the King's letter was only *a heap of falſehoods*. The propoſal of printing the letter was rejected.

In the ſame ſitting, the Envoys of the Commonalty of Paris, with M. *Petion* at their head, appeared at the Bar, and *Petion* demanded in the name of the forty-eight Sections of Paris, *that the King ſhould be excluded from the Throne*, and that the management of affairs during the *interregnum* ſhould be entruſted to reſponſible miniſters, until *the election of a new King* in a National Convention. His ſpeech was afterwards delivered in writing to the Preſident, but the Aſſembly came to no reſolution upon it.

It appeared from the minute book of the Common Hall of Paris, that 10,725 volunteers had entered themſelves in eight days without any bounty whatever, and were influenced ſolely by patriotic principles.

4.] The Marine Committee made a report upon the letter of the King, which had been referred to them, demanding

that thirty-three veſſels ſhould be put into commiſſion, in conſequence of the report of an Engliſh armament. The Aſſembly rejected the propoſal of the King, as they thought the Engliſh nation well diſpoſed to the French, and the ambaſſador in England had alſo given aſſurances of the neutrality of the Cabinet of St. James's. The Engliſh fleet now at ſea, they conſidered, as intended merely for the purpoſes of evolution.

M. *La Fayette*, in a letter to the Aſſembly, denied in the moſt explicit manner, his having propoſed to *Mareſchal Luckner* to march his army to Paris. His letter was referred to a Committee. A letter was alſo read from M. *Luckner*, denying his having made any charge againſt *La Fayette*.

Letters and deputations, from ſome of the ſections of Paris, announced their wiſh—*that the King be dethroned*; and alſo their determination to renounce their allegiance to him.

5.] Numerous deſertions began to take place in the Auſtrian army; in conſequence of which, the National Aſſembly unanimouſly paſſed a decree—that every officier or ſoldier of the enemies armies, who ſhould range themſelves under the banners of Liberty, and upon taking the CIVIC OATH, ſhould enjoy for life a penſion of an hundred livres; and the penſion, upon their deceaſe, ſhould be continued to their widows.

6.] The King, in the habit of a peaſant, attempted to eſcape from the Thuilleries, but was recognized by a centinel. The tocſin ſounded—and the inhabitants of Paris were in the greateſt alarm.

7.] Several Citizens were admitted to the bar of the Aſſembly, bearing a petition ſigned by many thouſand perſons in the *Champ de Mars*. They were preceded by a pike ſurmounted by a woollen bonnet. Upon the middle of the pike was a LABEL, with the words—"*Depoſition of the King*," which, before the orator could addreſs the Aſſembly, was ordered to be taken off. The petitioners were informed—that the Aſſembly would conſider their demand.

A proclamation, the reſult of a council of ſtate, was addreſſed by the King to the nation—After animadverting upon the mutual diffidence, a few factious and ambitious men wiſhed to excite between the nation and its ſovereign, the King proceeded thus—"Foreign armies menace you—French, it is for you to daunt them by your countenance, and eſpecially by your union.—They inſult your independence; and renew, with the King, the oath to defend it. They uſurp his name to inſide the French territory.—Frenchmen, can your King be ſponſible for the language which your enemies hold? Can it in their power to break the bonds which ſubſiſt between you and him; and, by *Manifeſtos* more dreadful, perhaps, than their

their arms, can they ſcatter diviſion amongſt us, when they cannot inſpire terror?"

8.] Upon the APPEL NOMINAL relative to the accuſation of M. *La Fayette*, there were for it 244; againſt it 406;—Majority in his favour 182. The diviſion very much excited the diſpleaſure of the galleries.

9.] The people, irritated at the acquittal of M. *La Fayette*, were determined to carry the queſtion of "*the King's depoſition*," which ſtood for this day. Bodies of armed men ſurrounded the Hall of the Aſſembly inſulted, menaced, and aſſaulted many members who had voted in favour of *La Fayette*. The Aſſembly, conſidering the preſent dangerous ſituation of the capital, decreed their ſitting permanent until order was reſtored.

At midnight the *alarm bell* ſounded in every quarter; and the GENERALE was beat, and at two o'clock the Aſſembly became permanent. M. *Petion*, who had gone to the Palace for the purpoſe of preſerving tranquillity, and was ſaid to have been detained as an hoſtage for the King's ſafety, appeared at the Bar; the Hall of the Aſſembly was immediately ſurrounded by an immenſe croud of people, ſome of whom called out—"That the Court had become the *focus* of a counter-revolution; and that the palace itſelf was *another Coblentz*. If they had at laſt reſolved to puniſh their enemies, it was not till they had been forced to it. If they were determined to take into their own hands the vengeance of the law, it was becauſe the law was ſlow in puniſhing thoſe traitors, who were conſtantly attempting to overthrow the Conſtitution. That every law ought now to be ſuſpended, and give place to that ſupreme law---*the ſafety of the people*."

10.] At day break, the Miniſter of Juſtice entered the Aſſembly, imploring protection for the King during their deliberations upon the moſt proper meaſures to adopt in this alarming criſis, it was announced, that a *new proviſionary adminiſtration* had been formed at the Commons' Hall; that the people, in their reſpective ſections had named commiſſioners, who, from their powers, had denominated themſelves *a General Council of the Community*; and that M. *Petion* was at the head of this temporary authority.

About nine o'clock in the morning, the King, attended by the Swiſs regiment of guards, proceeded to the National Aſſembly, accompanied by the Queen, his ſiſter, and the royal children. When his majeſty ſeated himſelf by the ſide of the Preſident, he ſaid, "I am come among you to prevent the commiſſion of a horrid crime, convinced that whilſt *here*, I am ſafe." The conflict between the mob and the Swiſs guards

now became dreadful, the latter obliged to yield to ſuperior force, were almoſt butchered to a man. The mob, having gained poſſeſſion of the palace, burſt in an immenſe croud into the different apartments, and carried off the Queen's jewels, money, and important papers. The ſtatues of Louis XIV. and XV. were deſtroyed.

Many members being obſerved to be abſent from the Aſſembly, either through fear or ſome other motive, it was therefore conſidered of importance to make *a call of the Houſe*, to determine who were preſent. This being decreed, each member took the following oath, "*I ſwear, in the name of the "nation, to maintain Liberty and Equality, or to die at my "poſt.*" A decree was then propoſed by M. *Vergniaud*, in the name of the Extraordinary Commiſſion, and adopted by the Aſſembly. The ſubſtance of this decree was, that the French people were invited to form a National Convention. The Executive Power was proviſionally ſuſpended. The Civil Liſt was ſuſpended. The ſix miniſters now in office ſhall exerciſe the Executive power. The Extraordinary Commiſſion ſhall preſent a plan for appointing a Governor to the Prince Royal. The King and Royal Family ſhall remain under the protection of the Aſſembly. The King and Royal Family are under the ſafeguard of the law, and their defence intruſted to the National guard of Paris. All magiſtrates, officers, and ſoldiers who ſhall quit their poſts, ſhall be declared infamous, and traitors to their country. The Department of Paris ſhall this day cauſe the preſent decree to be proclaimed. The ſame ſhall be tranſmitted to the eighty-three departments.

11.] M. *Briſſot* moved in the National Aſſembly, that the ſix Miniſters had loſt the confidence of the Nation; and it was decreed, that ſix others be choſen from among themſelves, and that three Commiſſioners be choſen for each of the armies.

Upon an impartial compariſon of the different ſtatements, it appears that the number of people killed on the 10th, amounted to about 2,500.

All the ſtatues of Kings were demoliſhed, as well as thoſe of *La Fayette*, *Neckar*, and *Mirabeau*.

12.] A great number of addreſſes, felicitating the National Aſſembly on their firm conduct in ſuſpending the King, were preſented. *Genſonne*, Preſident—"The National Aſſembly declare, that the King is ſuſpended; and that both himſelf and family remain as hoſtages; that the preſent Miniſtry have not the confidence of the Nation, and that the Aſſembly proceed to diſplace them. The civil liſt alſo ceaſes."

13.] M. *Gaudet* propoſed the plan of a decree for ſummoning a National Convention.

Barnave,

Barnave, *Alex. Lameth*, and ſome others, were committed to priſon, on the charge of counter-revolutionary projects.

M. *de Laſſart*, convicted of knowing of the convention of the confederates at Pilnitz, before he communicated it to the Aſſembly, was executed at Orleans purſuant to his ſentence.

The battle of Antoign, between Longwy and Montmedy, took place between the central army of the French and the combined troops; 4500 Auſtrians and Pruſſians were killed, 3500 taken priſoners; 600 emigrants ſhut up in Longwy; 900 French killed in the action; 30 pieces of battering cannon, and howitzers, with all the baggage of the combined troops.

A decree of acouſation was paſsed againſt M. *La Fayette*.

14.] M. *Laporte*, Intendant of the King's Revenue, was ſent to the Abbaye.

The new Miniſtry appointed by the Aſsembly, were, M. *Danton*, Miniſter of Juſtice; M. *Le Brun*, Miniſter for Foreign Affairs; M. *Roland*, Miniſter of the Interior; M. *Servan*, Miniſter at War; M. *Monge*, Miniſter of Marine; and M. *Clavierre*, Miniſter of Contributions.

A ſtate paper, written by M. *Condorcet*, was adopted by the National Aſsembly; it was a true expoſition of the motives on which the Aſsembly had proclaimed the convocation of a National Convention.

The Royal Family of France were conducted from the Convent of the Feuillans to the Temple, the place fixed on for their confinement. When the proceſſion arrived at the *Place Vendome*, where the equeſtrian ſtatue of *Louis* XIV. was overthrown on the tenth, they ſtopped, that the King might contemplate the fate of his anceſtor, and the violent *Gorſas* thus inſulted fallen majeſty—"Oh! *Louis* XVI. thou haſt forced Frenchmen to hate thee!—Thou haſt ſhed their blood!—Thou haſt coolly given orders for murder and carnage!——Thou art now unfortunate, and honeſt men pity thee! They wiſh that thy crimes would permit them to pardon thee."

Tranquillity prevailed in Paris.

M. *de la Fayette* and his army advanced towards Paris. At Sedan he impriſoned the Commiſſioner ſent to arreſt him.

15.] The Duke of *Brunſwick*'s army having taken the important poſt of Seirk, a town near Thionville, where the inhabitants fired from the windows on the Pruſſians, began to move, with an intention of entering France by Lorrain.—The ſame day the Auſtrian General (Clairfait) marched towards Montmedi; and, on that day alſo, the King of Pruſſia arrived at Luxembourg. The French fell back.

17.] A letter was tranſmitted by Mr. *Dundas* to the Earl of *Gower*, Ambaſſador at Paris, and delivered to the Miniſter of Foreign Affairs. It contained declarations of the King's perſonal attachment to their Moſt Chriſtian Majeſties, and the intereſt he always took in their welfare; and, as the executive power had been withdrawn from his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and his Excellency's credentials could no longer be valid, his Majeſty was of opinion that he ought not to remain longer in Paris, as ſoon as the neceſſary paſſports ſhall have been obtained; and concluded by expreſſing his wiſhes that no violence be offered to the Royal Family; the commiſſion of which, he ſaid, would not fail to excite ſentiments of univerſal indignation throughout Europe.

In a note, in anſwer to the above communication made by Earl *Gower*, M. *Le Brun*, Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, expreſſed the concern of the Executive Proviſional Council for the departure of the Engliſh Ambaſſador, and their hopes that a full reciprocity of juſtice and fidelity would ſubſiſt between the two countries.

19.] M. *La Fayette* being informed of the decree of the Aſſembly, ordering the officers, civil and military, to ſend him alive or dead to its bar, in conſequence of his arreſting the commiſſioners ſent to the armies, meditated his eſcape, and attempted to ſeduce a conſiderable number of his army to accompany him; but attended only by his ſtaff-officers, and a few ſervants, he left his camp in the night; and was apprehended by the Auſtrian General *Harancourt*, ſtationed at Rochfort, with an advanced party of his troops. M. *La Fayette*, and his companions, were ſent priſoners to Namur.

22.] A letter from the Commiſſioners, ſent to the Northern army, read in the Aſſembly, reported, that they every where found the people highly ſatisfied with the decrees of the Aſſembly; and that the greateſt joy prevailed in the camp at Maulde, upon General *Dumourier*'s ſuperſeding *La Fayette* in the command.

Longwy ſurrendered, after one day's cannonading, to the combined armies.

23.] Numerous addreſſes were received in the Aſſembly from different parts of France, congratulating them on the dethronement of the King. The Aſſembly diſpenſed with the ſervice of General *Luckner*, and the command of his army devolved on Lieutenant-General *Kellerman*.

The Miniſter of War gave an account that Ruſſia had declared war againſt France; and that M. *Genet*, the Chargée des Affaires at Peterſburg, had been ordered to depart that city in eight days, and the States of Ruſſia as ſoon as poſſible.

The

The French poſt at Aumetz, near Villers-la-Montagne, was attacked by the Pruſſians, and carried, after a vigorous reſiſtance. The French loſt above 500 men, and 100 made made priſoners.

The National Aſſembly decreed, "That all prieſts liable to take the oath preſcribed by the law of the 26th of *December*, 1790, and ſuch as were not obliged to take that oath, as not being in office, but who were to have taken the civic oath ordained by the law of the 3d September, 1791, and that did not take ſuch oath, ſhould be ſent out of the kingdom."—Forty thouſand prieſts were to be exiled by this decree; 15 days were allowed them to depart out of the kingdom, otherwiſe they were to be tranſported to Cayenne in South America. Thoſe who produced a certificate of their infirmities, and who could prove, by the pariſh regiſter, that they were above 60 years of age, were exempted from ſubmiſſion to this decree.

The Council General of the Commune of Paris decreed, that all the veſſels, images, and other moveables, in the churches of Paris, either of gold or ſilver, ſhall be removed, and ſent to the mint.

The Aſſembly decreed, that whenever Longwy was retaken, the houſes of the citizens ſhall be razed to the ground, and the magiſtrates puniſhed for high treaſon.

24.] Mareſchal *Luckner* and M. *Lavergne*, Governor of the town of Longwy, were ordered to be tried by a court martial.

Forty thouſand men were ordered to be encamped in the neighbourhood of Paris.

The Committee *de Surveillance* preſented many letters, &c. to the Aſſembly, found in the King's library, tending to criminate the King, and ſhewing that the moſt glaring and palpable treaſon was on the face of every document.

The National Aſſembly, on the motion of *Briſſot*, decreed, that the Swiſs regiments, and the allies of the Swiſs, in the ſervice of France, ceaſed to be in the ſervice of France; but at the ſame time, that France wiſhed to continue in peace and amity with them.

A proclamation was iſſued at Givet, in the name of the ſovereign people of Brabant and Liege, which ſhewed a *ſecond attempt* at a revolution in theſe countries.

The ſiege of Thionville commenced; the garriſon made a vigorous reſiſtance; the Imperialiſts loſt 500 men in erecting one battery; the beſieged made a ſally, and deſtroyed eight batteries ready to play. The following was the anſwer given by General *Felix Wimpfen*, governor of the town, to the

Duke of *Brunſwick*'s ſummons to ſurrender: "You may, by means of your bombs and red-hot balls, deſtroy the town and inhabitants of Thionville; but there are two things which you will not be able to do, viz. either to burn the ramparts, or make my brave garriſon be guilty of a daſtardly act."

25.] M. *Jean de Brie* requeſted permiſſion of the National Aſſembly to raiſe a body of 1200 volunteers, to be called (*les Douze Cents*) the Twelve Hundred, who ſhall bind themſelves by oath to attack, individually and collectively, the Kings and generals now at war with France. The plan was referred to a Committee.

26.] Their High Mightineſses the States General ordered M. *Leſtivenon de Berkenrode* to quit France, but previouſly declared, "that the Republic of the United Provinces was firmly reſolved to remain neuter, and not meddle in any manner with the interior concerns of France."

M. *Servan*, Miniſter at War, read a letter in the National Aſſembly from M. *Luckner*, announcing the capture of Longwy on the 22d. The Aſſembly were of opinion that it was given up by treachery; and the following proclamation was iſſued out upon this ſubject: "Citizens, Longwy is taken or given up—the enemies advance—they flatter themſelves that they ſhall find every where cowards or traitors—they are deceived. Our armies are indignant of this attack, and their courage is rouſed anew. Citizens, partake their indignation—the Country call you—Go."

The Primary Aſſemblies of France met all over the kingdom, and here it may not be improper to give an account of their forms. Paris, for inſtance, was divided into diſtricts, and theſe ſubdivided, ſo as that the neighbours ſhould every where meet to the amount of 650, and no more, in each place. There were conſequently as many places of meeting as there were 650's to vote. Every 650 voters choſe ſix electors, and they did this one by one. Each Aſſembly might conſiſt of fewer than this number, that is of 450, but it could not conſiſt of more than 650, and they choſe one elector for the firſt 100; two, if the number was from 150 to 250; three, if from 250 to 350, and ſo on, up to 650. But if the numbers in any one appointed diviſion were more than 650, they divided into two Aſſemblies, and choſe electors in proportion.

M. *de la Port*, Intendant of the Civil Liſt, and *Duroſoy*, Editor of the Gazette of Paris, were, purſuant to ſentence, executed in the *Place de Carouzel*. The latter was accuſed of holding correſpondence with the enemy.

28.] *Monſieur* circulated among the troops of his camp the following printed ſpeech, previouſly to his entering France in concert

concert with the combined armies: "Gentlemen, to-morrow we ſhall enter France. From that the operations entruſted to us will neceſſarily take their colour, and our conduct may fix the fate of France. You are not ignorant of the calumnies unceaſingly heaped upon you by your enemies, and the pains they take to circulate that we re-enter our country for no purpoſe, but to ſubject it to our private revenge. It is by your conduct, gentlemen; it is by the cordiality with which we ſhall receive the deluded who may throw themſelves into our arms, that we ſhall prove to all Europe, that the French *Nobleſſe*, more illuſtrious than ever by their misfortunes and their conſtancy, know how to conquer their enemies, and to forgive the errors of their countrymen. The powers committed to us, would give us a right to exact whatever our intereſt and our glory might ſubject; but we ſpeak to French gentlemen, and their hearts, full of honour, will forget the duties which this noble ſentiment impoſes."

Letters from the Commiſſioners in the different Departments, ſtated, that the univerſal cry, wherever they went, was, "*Liberty and Equality.*"

Meſſrs. *Vimale*, *Saurade*, and *Guillot*, condemned for forging aſſignats, were executed in the *Place de Grêve*.

29.] The Proviſional Executive Council informed the Aſſembly, that they had reſolved to have a camp at Chalons, to receive the fugitives of any of their armies, and ſerve as a point of union for ſuch volunteers as might arm to ſtop the progreſs of the enemy. Mareſchal *Luckner* was appointed Generaliſſimo of the French armies, and took his poſt at Chalons, to aid and direct the other Generals.

An addreſs from the French National Armies to the ſoldiers in the Combined Armies invading France, printed in the German language, was circulated throughout the Pruſſian and Auſtrian camps. It conſiſted chiefly of ſolemn interrogatories, and appeals to the ſenſibility of the Auſtrian and Pruſſian ſoldiers, and concluded thus: "Think for yourſelves, be men, and not the brutal herd *theſe tyrants* would make you."

M. *Gaudet* preſented a report on the papers found on M. *de Lavergne*, governor over Longwy, which proved that the town had been ſurrendered through treachery.

31.] The Auſtrians took poſſeſſion of Stenay, and General *Dillon* took poſt at Mouzon.

September 1.] The Duke of *Brunſwick's* ſummons, demanding Verdun to ſurrender, was read in the aſſembly.

A letter from the Commiſſioners with the army of the Rhine, ſtate, that the citizens and ſoldiers in that frontier were in the beſt diſpoſition; but that there was reaſon to diſtruſt the commanders of the fortified places.

The following proclamation was iſſued in Paris: "Citizens, the enemy is at the gates of the capital. Verdun is beſieged. It cannot hold out longer than eight days. Citizens, let us repair to the *Champ de Mars*. Let an army of 60,000 men be immediately formed, and let us March towards the enemy."

Twelve deputies from the Aſſembly worked from four in the Morning till night, in the entrenchments of the camp at Paris.

2.] A dreadful maſſacre broke out in Paris. The different priſons were broke open, and all the ſtate priſoners butchered in the moſt horrible manner. An ex-biſhop, and nearly an hundred non-juring prieſts were killed. All the debtors are releaſed. From ſeven o'clock on Sunday evening to day break on Monday, ſlaughter pervaded in the priſons of Paris. The moſt moderate accounts ſtated the number of ſuſpected perſons ſlain to be about twelve hundred: others ſaid four thouſand. Perhaps the medium of the two accounts may be neareſt to the truth. The agents in this dreadful ſlaughter of innocent perſons were branded with the title of *Septemberizers*.

M. *Caillard*, miniſter from France to the Diet of Ratiſbon, by a reſolution of the Auſtrian miniſter M. *Beire*, ſupported by the Pruſſian, and a majority of the Diet, was forced to quit Ratiſbon.

The following ordonnance was iſſued at Bruſſels in the name of the Emperor: "All Ambaſſadors and Magiſtrates are forbidden to deliver paſſports to Frenchmen for entering the Auſtrian territory. All ſubjects of the Emperor are forbidden to trade with the French, or to ſend them money. Orders are given to ſhut all the paſſages by which communication may be had with France. Every traveller is in future to be conſidered as a ſpy, and will be treated accordingly."

On this day Verdun ſurrendered to the army commanded by the Duke of Brunſwick. The governor, M. *Beaurepaire*, ſeeing himſelf forced by the Inhabitants to ſurrender the town, and that he could no longer defend himſelf honourably, blew out his brains in full council.

3.] An immenſe multitude hurried to the Temple, carrying the mutilated body of Madame *Lamballe*; but their violence and impetuoſity was abated by the following inſcription fixed up on the gate, by a deputation of the Aſſembly, previous to their arrival:

Citizens,
You, who to a juſt vengeance,
Know how to join the love of order,
Reſpect this barrier;
It is neceſſary to our vigilance,
And to our reſponſibility.

The people arrived at three o'clock. A ſentiment of veneration ſtopped them at the ſight of this *inſurmountable* barrier. They approached it, and kiſſed it with religious reſpect. Two commiſſioners advanced towards the people; the people addreſſed them thus: "Magiſtrates, that we honour, we do not come to lay hands, we do not call it ſacrilege, on the hoſtage confided to your vigilance; but we deſire that a number, fixed by yourſelves, ſhall accompany this impious head to the foot of the throne. We deſire that thoſe who are the cauſe of ſo many miſchiefs ſhould ſee the ſad and fatal reſult of their conſpiracies and infernal plots." In conſequence of this, M. M. *Chardier*, *Guithard*, and *Palloxi* reſolved to make known to the King the event which had happened, with all poſſible delicacy. The Queen and Madame *Elizabeth* manifeſted great ſenſibility. As to the King, he ſaid either with a *real* or *hypocritical* apathy, to the perſon who ſhewed him the head of Madame *Lamballe*, "*Vous avez raiſon, Monſieur!* You did right, Sir."

Letters from the Commiſſioners to the different Departments announced, that the people were every where arming, and contributing money, and jewels for the public defence; and that the city of Amiens had given patriotic gifts to the amount of 60,000 livres in two hours. *Dumourier* fell back to Grand-Pré.

4.] Reports being circulated that the National Aſſembly meant to re-eſtabliſh the King, or place the *Duke* of *York* or *Brunſwick* upon the throne;—in contradiction to theſe reports. M. *Chabot* ſaid, "Let us ſwear that we abhor the doctrine aſcribed to us—and let us declare, that we have ſuffered ſo much already from the vices of kings, and from royalty, that we hold them in deteſtation."—The whole Aſſembly roſe, and took the oath propoſed.

M. *Dubaet*—'Let us ſwear that no foreigner ſhall ever give laws to France."—M. *Lariviere*, "Let us ſwear that no Kings—no Monarchs—ſhall ever be a ſtain upon our liberty." The Aſſembly roſe again, and, with elevated hands took the above propoſed oaths.

The States-General formally decided—That the Republic would not take an active part in the war againſt France. This reſolution was carried only by a ſmall majority in the particular ſtate of Holland.

5.] M. *Petion* appeared before the Bar of the Aſſembly and declared, that all Paris was in a ſtate of perfect tranquillity.—Large bodies of armed men continued to appear daily before the Aſſembly, and then marched off to reinforce the armies on the Frontiers.

6. The capulation of Verdun, on the 2d was announced in the National Aſſembly. M. *Beaurepaire*, Commandant of the town, had blown out his brains in full council, when he ſaw, that, forced by the inhabitants to ſurrender the place, he could no longer defend himſelf with honour.—The garriſon obtained liberty to retire into the interior of France. After the capture of the town, the King of Pruſsia and Duke of Brunſwick ordered the adminiſtrators of the department of the Meuſe to repair to Verdun to regulate the affairs of the department, on pain of death in caſe of diſobedience. The Pruſsian general alſo ordered the receiver-general of the department of the Moſelle to come before him and render an account of his receipts. This the receiver did; and the whole being audited, and the ſum in his hands paid, the Pruſsian general gave him an acquittance in the following ſingular terms;—"Received for and in the name of the French people, and of Louis XVI. King of the French, ſuch a ſum, being the amount of the taxes received from ſuch a time to ſuch a time, according to the decrees of the National Aſſembly, and for this ſum I grant a complete acquittance in the name of the French nation and the King." The ſame general then directed the Preſident of the Department to convene the Primary Aſſemblies according to the regulations of the conſtitution, as accepted by the King, and then to proceed to the election of the new deputies to the National Convention.

7.] A letter was read in the National Aſſembly from *General Ferriers*, announcing the pacific diſpoſitions of the Swiſs. The troops of Berne, which ſeemed to threaten the French frontier, had received orders to retire.

8.] Fifty-four national priſoners at Orleans, ordered to be tranſmitted to Saumur, were brought to Verſeilles, where, upon their paſſing through the gate de l'Orangerie, they were attacked by the populace, and the greater part of them inhumanly butchered. The Duke of *Briſac* and the Biſhop of *Maudes* were among the ſufferers.—On this day alſo 79 prieſts were maſſacred at St. Fermin.

Diſpatches from the generals were read in the Aſſembly, ſtating, that the King of Pruſſia had ſummoned Bar-le-Duc to furniſh him with 25,000 ſacks of wheat and oats, and that the deputies who went to Verdun to ſettle the affairs of that town, were detained by his Pruſſian Majeſty as hoſtages.

The ſtrong camp at Maulde was raiſed by the French, who returned to Valenciennes.

9.] From the 3d to the 9th inſtant, both days included, 9884 volunteers, completely armed, were raiſed by the city of Paris. Verſailles furniſhed 5000, armed in a ſuperior ſtile.

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The district of Soissons 10,000, and fifty pieces of cannon. The municipalities of the department of Paris 5000.

M. *Petion* announced in the Assembly, that the works of the camp of Paris went on with alacrity. He gave the strongest assurances with respect to the state of the capital; that tranquillity had been restored; and that the effervescence occasioned by the late events was now directed to the public good; the citizens had but one wish, that of re-uniting against the common enemies.

In a letter from the Commissioners at Chalons, read in the Assembly, the following details, respecting the position of the enemy and the armies of *Kellerman* and *Dumourier* were given. The Duke of *Brunswick's* army was between Verdun and Clermont; it was computed at 50,000 men. The emigrants were behind Longwy, to the number of 50,000, with about 5000 other troops. General Clairfait was towards Cayignan; with 30,000 Austrians. About 25,000 Austrians were between Sarre-Louis and Longwy, making, with other small bodies, about 132,000 men, besides the troops in the Brisgaw and in Flanders, computed at 80,000.

General Dumourier occupied Grand-pré; *Arthur Dillon* was at St. Menehould; and *Kellerman* at Bar-le-Duc. *Dumourier's* army amounted to 42,000, *Kellerman's* 16,000.

11.] M. *de la Fayette* published in the Leyden Gazette, an address to the army lately commanded by him. It was certified to the editor of the Gazette, by six officers of his late *Etat-major*, who left the army with him, but who were released from the prisons at Luxembourg. The address contained the motives of his leaving the army, and concluded by expressing his wishes, "for the triumph of French liberty over all the factions which seek to enslave it."

13.] The National Assembly decreed, that the body of M. *Beaurepaire*, commandant of Verdun, be transported from St. Menehould, and deposited in the French *Pantheon*, and that the following inscription be placed on his tomb:

Il aima mieux mourir que de capituler avec Tyrans.

He prefered death to capitulation with Tyrants.

General *Dumourier* issued a proclamation to all French citizens in the departments occupied by the enemy, commanding them to carry their corn, and drive their cattle into the interior of the kingdom, and to assist, should the enemy advance, in constructing abbatis, &c. to prevent them penetrating into the country.

An address was transmitted to all the associated Societies from the Jacobin Club, in order to make them acquainted

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with the reaſon of the ſuſpenſion of the correſpondence of the Society.

14.] A letter from Thionville was read in the National Aſſembly, ſtating, that in a *ſortie* made by the garriſon 450 of the Combined Armies, and three princes were killed in the action, among whom was the Prince of *Waldeck*.

The miniſter at war tranſmitted to the Aſſembly, the copy of a diſpatch received from General *Biron*. The General ſaid, that a letter had been ſent to him from the Swiſs Chargé des Affairs, ſtating, that the Cantons were much diſpleaſed at the diſmiſſal of their troops, and at the manner in which they had been ſent back, without arms, and in ſmall bodies, like a banditti.

The extract of a letter, written by M. *Dumourier* to *Mareſhal Luckner* was likewiſe read, announcing, that the enemy, having attacked his right and left wings, at the Marel and Morteau, were beaten in battle. The attack was expected to be renewed the next day.

The French army under *Dumourier* was attacked at Grand-Pré, and forced to retreat to St. Menehould.

15.] Upon the motion of M. *Sillery* relative to divorces, and after many arguments thereon, the Aſſembly came to the following reſolutions: 1ſt, That a divorce, that is to ſay, a diſſolution of the marriage, by the mutual conſent of the huſband and wife be allowed. 2d, That a divorce be allowed at the deſire of *either* the huſband or wife, on the ſimple allegation of difference of tempers, or other ſtated ground.

16.] The French miniſter for Foreign Affairs informed the Aſſembly, that he had received officially, the account of the German Empire, declaring war againſt France, at the ſolicitation of the Emperor. This miniſter alſo informed the Aſſembly, that the Executive Council had reſolved, that war ſhould be declared againſt the King of Sardinia; that his openly encouraging French Rebels, and his inſults to the Ambaſſadors from France, had rendered ſuch a ſtep abſolutely neceſſary. In conſequence of which the National Aſſembly declared war againſt the king of Sardinia.

During the night, the jewellery and regalia, belonging to the crown were ſtolen out of the jewel office. They were valued at one million ſterling: two of the robbers were taken.

17.] In a proclamation addreſſed by the Mayor of Paris to his fellow citizens were theſe words: "Citizens, be on your guard; keep a watchful eye over theſe traitors; let us refrain from every kind of exceſs; let us reſpect perſons and property; let us maintain good order, war againſt tyrants, and union

union among ourſelves; let Paris be the cradle of liberty; let it alſo be a ſafe and ſure aſylum; ſuffer the inhabitants to remain in it, ſuffer ſtrangers to viſit it; the poor will then be able to live, commerce will flouriſh, abundance will return; and Paris will become the firſt city in the world."

The miniſter for Foreign Affairs preſented a report to the National Aſſembly, reſpecting the orders given to the French troops to enter Sardinia, in which they were laid down at large, for commencing hoſtilities with the King of that country.

Mr *Pergniaud*, in a moſt animated and eloquent ſpeech, concerning the report of the extraordinary commiſſion, pronounced theſe patriotic words: "What are the poignards and aſſaſſins, or what are the lives of the Repreſentatives of the People, when their liberty is in danger? When *William Tell* was adjuſting the *arrow* which was to pierce the fatal apple, placed by a monſter on the head of his ſon, he exclaimed, "*May my name and memory periſh, provided Switzerland be free.*" And let *us* alſo ſay, "May the National Aſſembly and its remembrance periſh, provided France be free; *Here the Aſſembly unanimouſly roſe and exclaimed,* "*Yes, yes, let the very remembrance of us periſh, provided France be free!*" M. *Pergniaud* then moved that the members of the Commons may be made reſponſible with their heads for the ſafety of all the priſoners.—Decreed.

18.] A declaration, written by M. *Briſſot*, and agreed to by the National Aſſembly of France, a few days before the National Convention met, was made to all the Foreign Powers relative to the ſuſpenſion of the King.

The Miniſter of War tranſmitted the following *Bulletin* of the Armies:—"M. *Dumouvier* was attacked on the 16th. The enemy were repulſed with conſiderable loſs. On the 17th *Kellerman* was at the diſtance of ſix leagues from *Dumouvier*. He had been ordered to march. *Beurnonville's* army is compoſed of 11,000, and ſeven complete battalions. Theſe troops may be conſidered as having joined. The diſpatches from the Rhine contain nothing intereſting. The works at the camp of Chalons proceed with vigour. As diſcipline is eſtabliſhed in the camp, we have now a reſpectable force to oppoſe that of our enemies."

(Signed) SERVAN.

19.] The miniſter at war announced, that General *Dumouvier* was attacked on the morning of the 17th, near Illettes; that the enemy had been repulſed with loſs; that General *Kellerman* was within 15 miles of M. *Dumouvier*, and was to join

join him the next day; and that General *Beurnonville* was to join with 15,000 men.

The National Aſſembly decreed, that the effects and property belonging to the order of Malta, ſhould be ſold as other national property, and that the *inſignia* of that order ſhould no longer be worn in France.

M. *Delauney*, member of the General Commiſſion, preſented the copy of an addreſs to the French people, for inſuring the ſafety of ſuch members of the National Aſſembly, as might not be returned to the National Convention, and were threatened for not having voted for the acquittal of M. *la Fayette*. The addreſs contained theſe emphatical words:—"Frenchmen, all popular vengeance, and all puniſhment, even of a public enemy, when it is not inflicted according to legal form, is murder; inſtead of ſerving the cauſe of liberty, it can only injure it, and thoſe who abandon themſelves to ſuch exceſſes, betray that cauſe which they think they are defending. It is only by reſpecting the law, perſons, and property, and by preſerving public tranquillity, that you can give vigour to your ſtrength, and triumph over your enemies." This addreſs was unanimouſly adopted.

M. *Genſonnet* propoſed the following law reſpecting the ſafety of citizens, and the general police of Paris:—"1ſt, The aſylum of every citizen ſhall be inviolable during the night.—From ſun-ſet to ſun-riſing no perſon can be arreſted, except for capital crimes; and no execution can take place without the preſence of the juſtice of peace for that diſtrict.—2d. Should the above formalities be violated, every citizen may uſe ſuch means of defence as he may have in his power, and thoſe who make any attempts againſt his peace, ſhall be puniſhed as enemies to individual ſafety.—3d. In places where any legiſlative bodies are aſſembled, the alarm guns cannot be fired, nor the tocſin be ſounded, but by order of the National Aſſembly."—Decreed.

M. *Laſource* moved, that at three o'clock to-morrow afternoon, the archiviſt of the Aſſembly ſhould convoke, in the hall of the Thuilleries, the Deputies of the National Convention, in order that they might conſtitute themſelves after having verified their powers.

Reſpecting the exchange of priſoners, the National Aſſembly decreed, 1. "That there ſhall be no pecuniary tarif for the exchange, according to the difference of rank, but in terms relative to the correſponding ranks in the armies of the enemy. 2. That there ſhall be no tarif of exchange, ſo that an officer or ſubaltern can be exchanged againſt a greater number of individuals of an inferior rank. 3. The common baſis of all exchanges,

changes, which no modification can alter, ſhall be to exchange *man for man, and rank for rank.*"

M. *Briſſot* about this time, drew a parallel in a paper of conſiderable length, and ſtated the analogy between the Engliſh revolution of 1688, and that of France on the 10th of Auguſt, 1792.

General *Montesquieu* entered the territories of the King of Sardinia, and took poſſeſſion of Montmelian.

20.] The Imperial and Neapolitan ambaſſadors preſented a note to Lord *Grenville*, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, repreſenting the imminent danger their moſt Chriſtian Majeſties were in; and informing him, that they were authorized to expreſs the wiſh of their reſpective Courts, that his Britannic Majeſty would not permit the reſidence, nor afford any protection or aſylum to thoſe perſons who might participate in the murder of theſe auguſt perſonages.

A violent dyſentery at this time ſeized the army of the Duke of *Brunſwick*, in conſequence, it is ſaid, of having eaten inordinately of the unripe grape, and alſo of being for ſome days in abſolute want of bread.

21.] Lord *Grenville* returned an anſwer to the official note delivered by the Imperial and Neapolitan ambaſſadors, reſpecting the perilous ſituation in which their moſt Chriſtian Majeſties then were. The King wiſhed the fears of theſe ambaſſadors might not be realized, and aſſured them he would take the moſt effectual ſteps to prevent thoſe, who ſhall have been guilty of the murder of the royal priſoners, from finding any aſylum in his dominions.

Twelve Commiſſioners informed the National Aſſembly, that the *National Convention* was conſtituted in the hall of the Thuilleries. M. *Gregoire*, biſhop of Blois, ſaid, "Citizens, the National Convention is conſtituted. We are deputed by it to inform you, that it is about to repair hither, in order to commence its Sittings." The Preſident then ſaid, "The Legiſlative Aſſembly declares, that its ſittings are terminated." The whole Aſſembly upon this withdrew, in order to repair to the National Convention. They entered the hall of the Thuilleries in a body, and M. *Francois de Neaufchateau* ſpoke thus:—"Repreſentatives of the nation, the Legiſlative Aſſembly has ceaſed its functions; the late members of it haſten to be firſt in giving to all the empire, an example of ſubmiſſion to the laws which you may decree. They have reſolved that their firſt act, *as ſimple citizens*, ſhall be that of ſerving as a guard to the National Convention, and of offering them the homage of their reſpect, in order to give to all France an example of bowing before the majeſty of the people whom

you

you repreſent. We congratulate ourſelves, that, upon our voice, all the primary aſſemblies adhered to the invitation which we gave them, By electing you, they have conſecrated the extraordinary meaſures, which the ſafety of 24,000,000 of people may require againſt the perfidy of one man. The motives of diviſion ought to ceaſe. The entire nation is repreſented, and you are about to eſtabliſh a conſtitution upon the baſis of liberty and equality. The end of your efforts will be, to give to the French liberty, laws, and peace; liberty, without which the French can no longer live; laws, the firmeſt foundation of liberty; peace, the only end of war. *Liberty*, *laws*, and *peace*; theſe three words were written by the Grecks upon the temple of Delphos; you will impreſs them upon the fertile ſoil of France. You will maintain, eſpecially between all the parts of the empire, the unity of the government, of which you are the centre and preſervative bond, and thus will you accumulate the benedictions of your fellow citizens."

The National Convention, with M. *Petion* at their head, proceeded from the Hall lately occupied by the Legiſlative Aſſembly, and after ſome arguments, relating to the manner in which they ought to proceed, the Aſſembly decreed, "That the citizens named by the French people, to form the National Convention, being met to the number of 371, after having verified their powers, declare, that the National Convention is conſtituted." M. *Petion* was then unanimouſly and immediately choſen Preſident.

When the Convention commenced their Sitting, and M. *Tallien*, *Merlin*, *Couthon*, and *Danton* had ſpoken at conſiderable length, M. *Collot d'Herbois* ſaid, "You have juſt now formed a wiſe reſolution; but there is one which you cannot defer till to-morrow, nor yet till the evening; no, not even a ſingle moment, without being unfaithful to the wiſhes of the nation: That reſolution is, the aboliion of Royalty." *(The loudeſt applauſes.)* M. *Gregoire* then moved, that the Convention ſanction by a ſolemn law, the abolition of Royalty. The Aſſembly here roſe unanimouſly, and decreed by a loud acclamation, the abolition of Royalty in the following form:— "*The National Convention decree, that Royalty is aboliſhed in France.*" The proceſs verbal of this ſitting was ordered to be ſent by expreſſes to the departments, and the armies, and proclaimed in the city of Paris.

M. *Roland*, miniſter of the interior, addreſſed a letter to the adminiſtrative bodies, inculcating reſpect to the laws, and the deciſions of the newly informed Convention.

22. The

22.] The Convention decreed, 1ſt. That all the public acts ſhall be dated, "the firſt year of the French Republic." 2. That the ſtate ſeal ſhall be changed, and have for legend, "*French Republic.*" 3. That the national ſeal ſhall repreſent a woman ſitting upon a bundle of arms, having in her hand a pike, with the cap of Liberty upon it; and on the Exergue, "*Archives of the French Republic.*"—4. That petitioners ſhall not be admitted to the bar, but during the evening ſittings. The Convention alſo decreed, "That all judges may be choſen without diſtinction, from among the citizens, and that all the adminiſtrative and juſticiary bodies ſhould be re-elected."

A Letter from General *Kellerman*, to the miniſter at war, dated Head Quarters, Dampierre, Sept. 21, was read, announcing—That an engagement had taken place, in which the French troops diſtinguiſhed themſelves very much.—The advanced guard under M. *Dupuis Craſſier*, was attacked at day-break; M. *De Vallence*, at the head of the grenadiers and carabineers, ſuſtained the attack a long time on a riſing ground; that Gen. *Kellerman* formed the line and offered the Pruſſians battle, from ſeven o'clock in the morning till ſeven at night, but they declined it; and confined their operation to a cannonade of fourteen hours. Three ammunition waggons, by the exploſion of a howitzer, it was ſtated were blown up without the line being broken. *Kellerman* computed his loſs to 250 killed and wounded.

23.] A Letter was read in the Convention from the miniſter of war, reſpecting the political ſituation of France in regard to Spain. He requeſted, "That ſince the intentions of that power are no longer doubtful, and the Republic would certainly be ſoon attacked from that quarter, the National Convention would ſend commiſſioners to the frontiers of Spain, to maintain the ſacred fire of liberty, and to procure the neceſſary information."

General *Monteſquieu* was accuſed, by ſome members, of having tranſmitted to the Court of Turin, a plan of the defiles through which an invaſion of France might be attempted.—They ſaid—"he had lied impudently in the face of the nation, when he aſſerted that the King of Sardinia had 60,000 men on the frontiers; as it was well known he had only 30,000." It was then unanimouſly decreed—"That that General be deprived of his command, and that commiſſioners be ſent to Bayonne and Perpignan, to examine the frontiers in that part of the Republic."

A Report was given in to the National Convention, by M. *Roland*, Miniſter of the Home Department, concerning every thing

thing relating to it. He divided the firſt into the following principal parts:—1. The Adminiſtration branch. 2. Subſcription. 3. Hoſpitals and Foundlings. 5. Agriculture, Trade and Arts. 6. A ſummary of the whole, picturing the public ſpirit, and the ſtate of the empire.

A body of French emigrants at Vancq, in the department of the Ardennes, burnt 200 houſes; and maſſacred, without diſtinction, old men, women and children.

24.] M. *Servan* Miniſter at War, announced in the Convention, that the armies of *Kellerman* and *Dumourier* were in the higheſt ſpirits, and that the latter ſaid the enemy would not hold out above two or three days, as being famiſhed and deſtitute of all proviſion.

25.] *Roberſpierre* and *Marat* were accuſed, in the Convention of having excited the people to murder, with an intention of aſpiring to a dictatorſhip or triumvirate. They both made an equivocal defence.

26.] A Letter was read in the Convention from Gen. *Monteſquieu*, dated Champ de Marches, Sept. 23, announcing that he had entered Savoy;—that Montmelian had opened its gates to the French army;—and he hoped his next letter would be from Chambery. The inhabitants received the French with great demonſtrations of joy. The Convention then decreed, "That the execution of their decree of the 23d of September, concerning General *Monteſquieu*, be ſuſpended, until their Commiſſioners have enquired into his conduct.

The Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, read the following deliberation of the national executive council:—"The generals of the army of the North and centre have made known to the executive council, that overtures were preſented to them on the part of the King of Pruſſia, which announced his deſire of entering into a negociation." The council reſolved, that it ſhould be declared in anſwer—"That the French Republic would liſten to no propoſal until the Pruſſian troops had entirely evacuated the territories of the Republic.

M. *Le Brun*, miniſter for foreign affairs, appeared in the Convention, and made a long ſpeech; in which he drew a picture of the ſtate of France prior to the Revolution of the 10th of Auguſt; and of the actual diſpoſition of the ſeveral great powers of Europe, towards the new order of things in France.

27.] The Convention decreed, that General *Luckner* ſhould not quit Paris;—They alſo decreed, that in the FORMULA of oaths, the word *Republic* ſhould be uſed inſtead of *nation*.

M. *Ver-*

M. *Vergniaud*, one of Secretaries of the Convention, read the following letter, found in the pocket of the Prince de *Ligne*, killed on the 14th:—"We begin to be tired of the War. The Emigrants promiſed us more *butter* than *bread*. We have to contend with troops of the *line*, from whom not a deſerter comes over to us; and with national guards who can ſtand an attack.—We every where meet with armed peaſants, who fire upon our troops.—Bad weather has rendered the roads impaſſible; ſo that we cannot drag our cannon through the mud.—To all this add famine: for it is with much difficulty that we can give bread to the ſoldiers; they ſcarcely ever eat meat. We remain five or ſix days without taſting any thing hot."—This letter ſhews how ill-affected the generality of the French people were at that time to the invaſion of France by the combined powers.

M. *Merlin* read the Extract of a Letter from Thionville, announcing, "That the beſieged placed a wooden horſe upon the ramparts, with a bundle of hay in his mouth, and the following tantalizing inſcription:—*When the horſe eats this hay*, Thionville *will ſurrender*; and that the General had captured many waggons loaded with flour, ſalt meat, &c. eſtimated at more than 1,000,000 livres."

28.] A letter from General *Monteſquieu*, dated at Chambery, was read in the Convention, announcing, that the French troops were completely victorious;—that the Magiſtrates of Chambery, and all the people of Savoy, received him with open arms;—That the flights of the enemy was too rapid for him to come up with;—And he hoped, that in the ſpace of eight days, the whole country, from Geneva to Mount Cenis, would be under the dominion of the French.

The following is a copy of the proclamation iſſued by General *Monteſquieu*, and poſted up by his orders in Savoy.—"In the name of the French nation;—"War againſt Deſpots, Peace and Liberty to the People."

Dr. *Prieſtley*, addreſſed two Letters, one to the Convention, the other to M. *Roland*, expreſſive of the great honours conferred on him; firſt, by the nation at large adopting him a citizen of France, and next, by the department of Arne, for electing him a member of the Legiſlative Body.—Theſe letters were much applauded, and ordered to be inſcribed in the *Proceſs Verbal*; and in anſwer to his letter, addreſſed to the Aſſembly, the preſident was charged to inform him, that the Convention would receive, with pleaſure, any reflections which he might be pleaſed to tranſmit to them.

The

The Commiſſioners of the executive power wrote, that Liſle was regularly beſieged.

29.] The poſition of the Armies was this; *Dumourier* and *Kellerman* joined with the main body of the French army, were advantageouſly poſted from St. Menehould to Vitray, and communication was open with Chalons. The Duke of *Brunſwick* ſtretched from Rheims to Rhetel, where Gen. *Clairfait* was poſted: and a large body of the invaders were alſo at Clermont-ſur-Argonne, backed by the whole force of Hohenloe.

The French army under General *Cuſtine* took poſſeſſion of Spires, took 3,000 priſoners, and a large quantity of cannon and ammunition.

30.] The Miniſter of the Marine informed the Convention, that Rear Admiral *Triguet* had ſailed on the 20th September to the Iſles d'Hyeres. His intention was to join General *Anſelme*, in order to attack the county of Nice.

The Duke of *Saxe-Teſchen* ſent the following ſummons to the garriſon of Liſle:—"Poſted before your city with the army of his Imperial Majeſty, the Emperor and the King, I invite you to ſurrender the place and citadel; and offer, to you and the town, the powerful protection of his majeſty; but, if you make the leaſt reſiſtance, my battteries are ready to play upon the town, and you muſt be reſponſible to the inhabitants for all the horrors of war."

Anſwer.—"We have juſt renewed our oath to be faithful to the nation, and to maintain liberty and equality, or to die at our poſt.—We will not perjure ourſelves." The Auſtrian Batteries then began to fire upon the town.

October 1.] A letter was read in the Convention from the commiſſioners ſent to Chalons, announcing, that the Pruſſian army had quitted their poſt, and that the communitation was opened between Chalons and St. Menehould; and that it was *reduced one half by ſickneſs, &c.*

The Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, addreſſed a letter to the Preſident of the Convention, announcing that a kind of truce was agreed upon between the King of Pruſſia and General *Dumourier*, of which the latter took advantage to collect, and properly diſpoſe the different bodies, which were to be joined to his army; that a cartel was agreed on with the Pruſſian Generals according to the laws decreed thereon by the National Aſſembly. A conference on this occaſion took place between the *Duke* of *Brunſwick*, *Count de Luchesſini*, Miniſter of the King of Pruſſia, and General *Thouvenot*, who was charged with conducting the exchange of priſoners. In this conference, the Duke of *Brunſwick* expreſſed

expreſſed himſelf almoſt in the following terms:—"Our nations are not formed to be enemies; might not ſome means be deviſed for accommodating matters in an amicable manner? We are in your country; it is deſolated by the inevitable misfortunes of war; we know that we have *no right to prevent a nation from giving itſelf laws, and from tracing out its internal government*; we do not wiſh it. We are only intereſted for the fate of the King. Aſſure us that a place will be aſſigned him in the new order of things, under any denomination whatever, and his majeſty the King of Pruſſia will return to his own ſtates and become your ally." General *Thouvenot* replied, "that the will of the French Republic would not yield to any foreign influence, and that the repreſentatives of the nation, to whom the valuable depoſit of its honour and glory was particularly intruſted, would continually perſiſt in maintaining decrees which had been ſanctioned by general opinion. The truce was broken, and General *Dumourier* refuſed to conſent to a new conference.

[*As the limits aſſigned to this tablet of memory would be treſpaſſed on too far, by giving a minute detail of the negociations between the Duke of Brunſwick and Dumourier at this important period, the reader is referred to the Political State of Europe, or the Annual Regiſter, for a fuller account of the ſame.*

The Pruſſians evacuated Clermont, and decamped from their ſtrong and fortified poſition, on the heights of La Lune.

2.] The Miniſter of War tranſmitted to the Convention a letter from General *Dumourier*, dated St. Menehould, ſtating, that the Pruſſians were in full retreat, that *Bourmonville* had taken, during the two laſt days, *more than* 400 *men*, 50 *waggons, and above* 200 horſes; and that the army was exhauſted by famine, fatigue, and the moſt violent Dyſentry. *Dumourier* in the ſame letter engaged to eſtabliſh his winter-quarters in Bruſſels.

The Miniſter of the Naval Department informed the Convention, that nine ſail of the line, under the command of Rear Admiral *Triguet*, was then in the Mediterranean.

The Commiſſioners *Carra*, *Sillery*, and *Prieur*, wrote that the roads were ſtrewed with the dead bodies of the Pruſſians in their retreat; and that the camp which they quitted reſembled a burying ground; and that above 300 horſes, half eaten, were found in it.

A letter from the Commiſſioners at Douai to the Convention, ſtated, that for three days Liſle had been inundated with bullets and bombs; that a great number of houſes were on fire, and many of them had been reduced to aſhes.

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The Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, laid before the Convention a liſt of the French Miniſters at Foreign Courts, who had refuſed to take the oath enacted by the decree of the 4th of Auguſt; and alſo thoſe who had conformed to the law on that head. Among the former appeared the names of

M. *Maiſonneuve* Miniſter at the Court of Studgard, (The Duke of Wirtemberg's)

M. *Vibraye*, Miniſter at Copenhagen.

M. *Herſenger*, Chargé des Affaires to the Confederacy of the Griſons.

In the latter liſt were the names of

M. *Chauvelin*, Miniſter at the Court of England.

M. *Rhezvhart*, his Secretary of Legation.

M. *Maulde*, Miniſter at the Hague.

M. *Carles*, Secretary of Legation at the Court of Spain.

M. *Verninac*, Miniſter at the Court of Sweden.

M. *Deſcorches*, Miniſter at Warſaw.

M. *Barthelemy*, Ambaſſador to the Swiſs Cantons.

M. *Chateauneuf*, Reſident at Geneva.

M. *Dehorme* and M. *Tarneville*, Secretaries of Legation.

M. *Daſſigny*, Miniſter at the Court of Bavaria.

M. *Lehoé*, Miniſter at Hamburgh.

M. *Diſportes*, Chargé des Affaires at the Court of Deux Ponts.

M. *Bichelle*, Chargé des Affaires at the Court of Dreſden.

M. *Laſſotte*, Chargé des Affaires at the Court of Florence.

The Miniſter then recommended the Convention to proceed with rigour againſt the three refractory Miniſters mentioned in the firſt liſt.

3.] M. *Vergniaud* read a letter in the Convention, from Generl *Cuſtine* to General *Byron*, announcing, that the former had taken Spires by ſtorm; 4000 men were killed wounded, and taken in the attack, and the Auſtrians loſt all their magazines.

5.] A letter from General *Monteſquieu*, to the National Convention was read, dated Chambery, requeſting that another General might be nominated in his room.

6.] The Miniſter of Juſtice ſent to the Convention the ſeals of the ſtate in gold, with the mace, which was carried by the mace-bearers of the Chancery. The convention decreed, "that theſe articles, as well as the ſceptre, and the crown, ſhall be broken and carried to the mint."

Diſpatches arrived from General *Anſelme* to M. *Le Brun*, Miniſter at War, announcing that Nice and Montalban had ſurrendered to the arms of the Republic. Immenſe quanti-

ties

ries of ammunition and proviſions were the fruits of this capture.

A letter from the Commiſsioners with the Army in the South announced their arrival at Chambery, the teſtimonies of reſpect they met with, and that the Duchy of Savoy was entirely evacuated by the Piedmonteſe troops. The Convention then annulled the decree for removing General *Monteſquieu* from his command.

7.] The Auſtrians, baffled in their expectations of taking Liſle, broke up their camp and raiſed the ſiege of that fortreſs.

8.] The following is the extract of a letter ſent from the Commiſsioners at Liſle, and read by M. *Vergniaud* in the Convention, deſcribing the ſiege of that town—"They *(the Auſtrians)* ſpare only thoſe houſes which are in the *Rue Royale*, the environs, the quarters of the ariſtocracy of Liſle. In the midſt of theſe ſhowers of cannon, balls and bombs, the citizens, whom we come to admire, to encourage, and conſole for their loſſes, have learned to fruſtrate the deſtructive projects of our enemies. They have brought down from the garrets and upper ſtories, the moſt expoſed, whatever might be put to the fire—tuns, always full of water, are placed before the doors of all the houſes; the citizens diſtributed in good order, work the bombs and red hot balls, judge the moment of their effect, and give the ſignal agreed on. As ſoon as a ball has entered the Houſe, the citizens appointed go to it without any confuſion, extinguiſh it, cry *Vive la Nation!* and then run to take their poſts again to wait for another. Volunteers, citizens, and even children have been ſeen to run at a bomb, and ſnatch out the fuze, and run after the balls and extinguiſh them before they roll into the houſes. All this is done calmly, order reigns every where, *thirty thouſand* red hot balls, and *ſix thouſand* bombs have made the citizens ſo warlike, that they deſpiſe danger."

The Miniſter at War announced to the Convention the capture of the city of Worms by the army under the command of General *Cuſtine* on the 4th inſtant.

The National convention paſſed a decree of accuſation againſt general *Anſelme*, and alſo againſt general *Luckner*. They were both afterwards committed to priſon.

9.] The convention deemed, that all emigrants taken in arms ſhould be put to death 24 hours after they had been declared guilty by a military committee.

10.] A letter, written at Turin, was addreſſed from the King of Sardinia to the thirteen Cantons, and the Allies of the Helvetic Body, earneſtly ſoliciting their aſſiſtance in recover-

ing Savoy, ſo injurioufly ſeized by the French. The *Helvetic Body* replied, that they were determined to adhere ſcupulouſly to the neutrality which they had announced to all the Belligerent Powers.

A letter was read in the Convention from the Miniſter of Foreign Affairs, in which, after relating the proceedings between the French Reſident at Geneva, and Council, he announced, that he withdrew without taking leave, but remitted to the Council the note of which he ſent a copy to the Convention. "In this ſtate of things," ſaid the miniſter, "and conſidering how important it is to prevent, even yet, if poſſible, a rupture that might bring on a war with the Helvetic Body, the Executive Council have thought it their duty to authoriſe General *Monteſquieu* not to employ force, to oblige the troops of *Zurich* and *Berne* to quit the territories of of Geneva—but to oppoſe to them the danger of perſiſting in a reſolution which circumſtances do not make neceſſary, and which is not authorized by any treaty."

11.] One of the Secretaries of the Preſident of the National Convention proclaimed the names of the members who were to compoſe the Committee of Conſtitution. Theſe were *Seyes, Thomas Payne, Petion, Briſſot, Vergniaud, Genſonne, Barrere, Danton, Condorcet.* The Deputies were *Barbaroux, Herault, Lanthenas, Jean Debry, Fauchet, Lavicomtrie.*

12.] An intercepted letter from Berlin, addreſſed to the Pruſſian Miniſter, *Bichoffwerder*, was read in the Convention, ſhewing the opinion of the people of Pruſſia with regard to the preſent campaign. It ran thus: "The removal of the money ſent to the army, has made a deep impreſſion on the minds of the people here. It is much to be wiſhed that the Pruſſian Government may be more circumſpect in future, and that thoſe, employed in the war department, may be more prudent in their operations. When the citizens ſaw *the ſavings* of the great Frederic rolled towards the banks of the Rhine, they ſhed tears. It is ſuppoſed that 24,000,000 have been ſent off already. Prince *Henry* on his return to Charlſbald, ſaid to M. *Munchkouzer*, that 13,000,000 had already paſſed through Merſbourg. The general opinion is, that the treaſury is exhauſted. The declaration of the Duke of *Brunſwick* is much blamed. It was particularly known that Longwy and Verdun would open their gates."

The Preſident of the Convention announced a letter from General *Dumourier*, in which, on his arrival from the army, he requeſted to come and preſent his reſpects to the National Convention. The Convention immediately decreed that the General

General be admitted, and he appeared accordingly at the bar, accompanied by ſeveral of his ſtaff officers, and in an elegant ſpeech addreſſed the Convention.

13.] A letter was read in the Convention from General *Cuſtine*, dated at Spires, giving an account of the priſoners, &c. taken there, and at Worms. The priſoners of Spires were ſtated to amount to above 3000, the arms 3400. The quantity of flour and wheat, &c. found at Spires and Worms was 12,726 ſacks, together with an immenſe quantity of uſeful warlike ſtores.

A letter was read in the Convention, announcing the retaking of Verdun by General *Dillon*. The Pruſſians evacuated the town on the 12th.

16.] An arret of the Proviſional Executive Council was read, relative to Geneva, by which they ſtill inſiſted that, "agreeably to the treaties made, the Swiſs troops evacuated entirely and immediately the city of Geneva and its territory, promiſing on that condition, that no attempt ſhall be made on the liberty and independence of the Republic, nor ſhall the French troops enter the City and Republic of Geneva."—M. *Briſſot* then preſented, in the name of the Diplomatic Committee, a decree conformable to the arrets of the Executive Council, relative to the violation of the treaties of 1769 and 1782, by the leſſer Council of Geneva. He propoſed by way of amplification of thoſe Courts, to decree, that France do renounce the latter part of thoſe treaties which gaurantee the preſent conſtitution of Geneva, that gaurantry being contrary to the ſovereignty of the people, and to the impreſcriptable right to give themſelves that form of government they thought proper. The preceding project of M. *Briſſot* was decreed the following day.

17.] A letter from the War Miniſter was read in the Convention, announcing, that he had received from General *Monteſquieu* a letter, containing an account of the reſult of his negociations with Geneva; he further ſaid, that the meaſures taken by the Executive Council, and ratified by the Convention, would do away all difficulties relative to the evacuation of the Swiſs troops.

The Emigrants who compoſed the army of Monſieur, Count *d'Artois*, and the Duke *de Bourbon* were diſbanded.

19.] M. *Barrere*, in the name of the Committee of Conſtitution, propoſed a decree, inviting all the friends of liberty and equality to preſent to the ſaid Committee, in any language whatever, the plans, methods, and means, which they thought the beſt calculated to form a good Conſtitution for the French Republic; and that theſe works be tranſlated, print-

ed, and laid before the National Convention. This project the Convention adopted.

20.] A letter from the Commiſſioners at the Army of the Centre, announced, that the *Duke* of *Brunſwick* and *General Kalkreuth*, requeſted an interview with *General Kellerman*; they teſtified a deſire of an accommodation, but that the General, deſirous of ſcrupulouſly adhering to the intentions of the National Convention, replied, that he could not enter into any conference, while the Pruſſian army was in the territories of the French Republic, and that the ſurrender of Longwy was a preliminary article, without which, he could not form any engagement. This was acceded to, and General *Vallence* was ordered to ſettle the articles of capitulation. The 22d was the day appointed for the evacuation.

The National Convention publiſhed the following addreſs to the French Armies: "Citizens in arms, who combat for the rights of men, you, whoſe courage has inſured the triumph of liberty and equality, your grateful country now addreſſes you through us. Receive the recompenſe of the danger, fatigues, and ſacrifices, which have marked your path towards glory. This recompenſe, citizens in arms, you already enjoy in the name of the French people; the National Convention declare, that "*you have ſaved the Republic*, and that *your Country is not in danger*.

22.] The following affecting anecdote, which, as it bears a ſtrong ſimilitude to the ſtory of the Grecian daughter, was publiſhed in the Paris Magazine at this time, may perhaps, be intereſting to the female reader:—M. *Sombreuil, ci-devant* Governor of the Invalids, being ſuſpected of ſecreting arms, was conducted to priſon. His daughter was reſolved to ſhare his misfortunes. She accordingly applied to the goaler for permiſſion to enter that cell which was void of gloom; nay rather, let me ſay, for her noble ſoul poſſeſſed charms, it contained her father!! The goaler replied, that he dared not allow any perſon whatever to enter the priſon without orders from a ſuperior power. Reſolute and perſevering in her virtuous purpoſe, ſhe waved all difficulties, and applied to M. *Santerre*, who granted her requeſt. On the wings of filial love ſhe now flew to the priſon, and bore to the heart of her aged parent the balm of pious affection and duteous conſolation; and thus beguiled the tedious hours of confinement. On September 3d, *when the people had taken the reins of juſtice into their own hands*, the priſon, where M. *Sombreuil* was, was viſited. The twelve judges were ſat, and the priſoner formally tried. His hour was now come, and the goaler appeared at the door. "I am ready," exclaimed *Madamoiſelle Som-*

Sombreuil, with a tone of fortitude, "I am ready to die; but Oh! ſpare my father!!" The goaler was moved to compaſſion; thrice he approached the door, and thrice withdrew. At length the moment came, and M. *Sombreuil* was demanded. He appeared, ſupported by his daughter; her hair was diſhevelled, and her countenance expreſſive of anguiſh, perturbation, and diſmay. Diſengaging herſelf from her father, ſhe threw herſelf on her knees, and, with uplifted hands, pleaded for him, in an unconnected, but affecting addreſs, to the judges, in which ſhe offered her own life to ranſom his. It was the note of pious ſorrow, affecting, and perſuaſive. The judges ſurveyed the old man and his daughter alternately; their ſouls were filled with admiration and pity. "Whatever M. *Sombreuil* may have been guilty of," ſaid the judges, "he is an old man, and let him know that we are merciful! let him cry, *Vive la Nation!* and retire." The virtuous *Madamciſelle Sombreuil*, with a piercing accent repeated, *Vive la Nation!* fell at her father's feet and embraced his knees. The people was ſo much pleaſed with this ſcene, that they brought an old door, on which they placed M. *Sombreuil* and his daughter, and bore them through the crowd, amidſt the loudeſt acclamations of the multitude.

22.] The Miniſter for Foreign Affairs informed the Convention, that Citizen *Simonville*, was, by the intrigues of the Ambaſſadors of Vienna, Berlin, and other Courts, rejected as Ambaſſador for the French Republic, at the Ottoman Porte.

Longwy was recaptured by the French troops under General *Vallence*.

23.] M. *Oſſulin* reported from the Committee of General Safety, a plan of a decree againſt the emigrants. This principally included the penal laws againſt thoſe, who, aided by money or otherwiſe, the enemies of their country; or who ſecreted from the National treaſure the effects which this nation required, as an indemnity for the unprovoked war thoſe ungrateful children had excited againſt the Republic. The idea of the Committee ſeemed to be for enacting a peculiar code for the puniſhment of the emigrants; and, on opening the diſcuſſion, the reaſoning and eloquence of *Buzot* induced the Convention to paſs a decree of perpetual baniſhment, and even that thoſe who ſhould return, at whatever period it might be, were to be puniſhed with death.

24.] A letter from Longwy was read in the Convention, announcing the entire evacuation of the enemy from the French Republic.

25.] The convention of Savoy declared the forfeiture of the King of Sardinia; they alſo declared the eccleſiaſtical revenues national property, and ordered the ſale thereof.

26.] The important news of the capture of Menez, on the 21ſt, by the army under the command of General *Cuſtine*, was announced in the Convention. The garriſon of which it was compoſed amounted to 10,000 men who, according to the articles of Capitulation, were not to ſerve againſt the French Republic, or its Allies, for one year, and the artillery, ammunition, proviſions, and other military preparations, were to be delivered up to commiſſioners appointed for the purpoſe of receiving them.

27.] A letter was read in the Convention from the Commiſſioners ſent to the Army of the Centre, announcing, that the advanced guard of General *Vallence* had been very ſucceſsful: having taken the poſts of St. Remy, St. Marc, Renaice, Vieux-Virton and Virton. The laſt was guarded by 1200 Auſtrians, with four peices of cannon. The enemy loſt 200 men in the field, and 20 priſoners.

28.] The capture of Frankfort on the Mein on the 23d inſtant, by the army under the command of General *Cuſtine*, was announced in the Convention. *Cuſtine* demanded a contribution of 5,000,000 florins, but relaxed two millions. The quantity of warlike ſtores taken in it was ſtated to be immenſe.

Servan, war miniſter of France, reſigned and was ſucceeded by *Pache*.

A decree was paſſed by the Convention for the purpoſe of appointing an extraordinary commiſſion, conſiſting of 24 members, authorized to examine and arrange the body of evidence againſt the King.

29.] The Miniſter for the Home Department preſented an account of the ſituation of Paris. In it he examined the ſtate of the public authorities of Paris; the obſtacles oppoſed to the execution of the laws, and the irregularity of the military ſervice. In a word, ſaid he, "Paris is an adminiſtrative corps without powers; a deſpotic commonality; a good, but deceived people; an exellent public force, but not well commanded." Theſe evils he attributed to the weakneſs of the Legiſlative Corps, who preceded the Convention.

31.] An extract of a letter from General *Anſelme* was read in the Convention, giving a minute account of the artillery, arms, ammunition, proviſions, &c. taken from the enemy by the French army in the county of Nice.

November 1.] The Executive Council of France reſolved, that the French armies ſhould not quit their arms, nor enter into winter quarters, until the enemies of the Republic were driven beyond the Rhine.

The manifeſto of *Dumourier* to the Belgians was read in the Convention. He aſſured them, the French came only to

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aſſiſt them to plant the tree of liberty, and that they would not, in any reſpect, interfere with that Conſtitution which they might wiſh to adopt. "Provided," ſaid he "you eſtabliſh the ſovereignty of the people, and renounce living under any deſpots whatever, we will become your brethren, your friends, and your ſupporters; we will reſpect your property and your laws, and the moſt rigid dicipline ſhall prevail in the French armies." He concluded, by ſaying, "Belgians, we are brethren! our cauſe is the ſame. You have given ſo many proofs of your impatience under the yoke, that we cannot entertain the leaſt apprehenſion of being obliged to treat you as enemies."

In this ſitting, the National Convention decreed, That it declares (in the name of the nation) that it will grant fellowſhip and aſſiſtance to every nation that wiſhes to recover its liberty, and charges the executive power to give to the generals the neceſſary orders to carry aſſiſtance to ſuch nations, and to defend the citizens who have been moleſted, or who may be ſo in the cauſe of liberty.—The following extraordinary decree gave great offence to the different powers.

3.] The Miniſter of the Marine informed the Convention, that he had received private letters from Nice, which ſtated, that, on the arrival of the ſquadron under Rear Admiral *Triguet*, before Oneglia, he ſent a boat aſhore to ſummon the city to ſurrender. Some peaſants fired upon the boat, and killed *Aubermeſnil*, the General's Aid-de-camp, and ſix others. The French ſquadron, to avenge the nation for this attack, deſtroyed part of the town by a terrible fire.

4.] General *Cuſtine*, in a letter dated Head-quarters, Mentz, denounced General *Kellerman* as a coward, and unworthy to direct the armies of the Republic. *Cuſtine* had ſome time before demanded of *Kellerman* to march his army in order to form a junction with that under his own command, that, united, they might attack Coblentz and Treves. As *Kellerman* did not accompliſh this, *Cuſtine* took this opportunity of denouncing him. *Carra*, one of the Commiſſioners to *Kellerman's* army, juſtified his conduct in the Convention againſt this charge of cowardice.

Deputies from Nice preſented an addreſs to the Convention, expreſſing the wiſh of the people of the county of Nice, to be incorporated with the French Republic.

5.] The following proclamation, dated Head-quarters at Frankfort, October 28, 1792, was iſſued by General *Cuſtine*, and was cauſed to be ſtuck up in all the ſquares, market-houſes, and other conſpicuous places, in Frankfort, Mayence, and the countries belonging to the Prince of Heſſe-Caſſel;

"The Prince of Heſſe-Caſſel is at this time aſſembling legions of armed men. Does he not know that the day of judgment is come for every unjuſt prince, that another day is arriving, for the deliverance of the people who have been hoodwinked by ſuch deſpots? He is ranging round him thoſe by whom, he vainly hopes, to ſtrengthen his tottering throne;—that portion of his ſubjects, the moſt pure of all, *whoſe blood he ſells to fill his treaſury*. This circumſtance alone will decide the fate of ſuch a tyrant.

"Monſter, upon whom have accumulated, for a long time paſt, the clouds in a tempeſt, the curſes of the Germanic Empire; the tears of the widows from whom thou haſt pillaged the very bread; the cries of the orphans whom thou haſt rendered miſerable; the ſoldiers whom thou haſt abuſed, will deliver thee over to the juſt vengeance of the French.—Flight will not now ſave thee from their hands; for how is it poſſible to find a people of the earth, who will grant an aſylum to a tygor like thee?"

A Letter was read from the Commiſſioners ſent to the frontiers of the Pyrenees.—They announced that the organization of the army went on rapidly and ſucceſsfully.

Valaze made a Report in the Convention of all the information collected from different papers, relative to the criminality of the King. The orator delivered it in the moſt violent manner, and after ſome debate, it was ordered to be printed.

The Auſtrians were totally defeated by the French, at the Village of Boſsu, near the Camp of Jamappe.

7. The Report was made by *Mailhe*, on the trial of the King; who preſented the following plan of a decree:

1. Lous XVI. may be tried.

2. He ſhall be tried by the National Convention.

3. Three commiſſioners, choſen from the Convention by public election (*appel nominal*), ſhall be charged with the care of collecting all the pieces neceſſary for the trial; and of preſenting the reſult of them to the Convention.

4. The Commiſſioners ſhall terminate their report by an enumeration of the crimes.

5. This enumeration ſhall be printed and diſtributed.

6. Eight days after, a diſcuſſion ſhall commence on the act of accuſation, and the charges adopted or rejected.

7. If the act be adopted, it ſhall be communicated to Louis XVI. that he may provide for his defence.

8. A copy of the report and other papers reſpecting it ſhall alſo be preſented to Louis XVI.

9. If he demand the originals, they ſhall be carried to him by twelve commiſſioners.

10. The

10. The originals ſhall not be carried from the archives until copies of them are taken.

11 The National Convention ſhall fix a day on which Louis XVI. ſhall preſent his defence.

12. Lous XVI, ſhall preſent his defence in writing, and ſigned by himſelf.

13. Louis XVI. may give anſwers verbally.

14. After he has made his defence, and after the expiration of the delay ſettled by the Convention, they ſhall paſs a ſentence by public vote.

8.] A captain *Diväl* appeared at the bar of the Convention from Guadaloupe, who announced that a counter-revolution was effected in that iſland. The Convention then paſſed a decree of accuſation againſt the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and the officers thereof.

9.] General *Dumourier*'s letter was read in the Convention, announcing the capture of Mons on the 7th inſtant, the fruits of the famous battle of Jamappe; deſcribing the battle, he wrote thus: "I cannot beſtow too high praiſes on the valour of our troops, and their humanity after the battle, *the moſt terrible in the memory of man*; 40,000 French having forced 28,000 Auſtrians, entrenched in woods and in Mountains, defended by more than 40 redoubts, 20 heavy cannon, a great number of field-peices and howitzers. All the preceding engagements had been in our favour; but the battle of Jamappe has decided all—it was one of the moſt general ever fought; all the points of the enemy's line and flanks were attacked at once; all the bodies of the army were in action, and every individual fought perſonally. After a moſt obſtinate reſiſtance, the French nation have every where triumphed by the two ſtrongeſt means, their artillery and their ſwords." The battle laſted four days. According to the moſt authentic accounts, the number of killed on the ſide of the Auſtrians amounted to 10,000, on that of the French to 12,000. In the ſame Sitting, *Baptiſte*, General *Dumourier's* valet-de-chambre, was preſented to the Aſſembly. This intrepid man, it was ſtated, had rallied five ſquadrons with three battalions, and was the firſt who ruſhed, ſword in hand, into the entrenchments, which he forced.

10.] A decree of accuſation was paſſed againſt General *Monteſquieu*, Commander of the Alpine Army. A letter was addreſſed to the Canton of Berne on this head.

11.] General *Labourdonnaye*, Commander of the army of the North, in a letter to the Miniſter at War, announced the evacuation of Tournay, of which his army had taken poſſeſſion on the evening of the 8th. Menin Courtray and Ypres alſo fell.

Several letters from the different Generals of armies of the Republic, announced the ſucceſs and progreſs of their arms.

13.] A debate aroſe in the Convention, on the intended trial of the King; but they came to no deciſion on it.

14.] General *Labourdonnaye* informed the Convention, that he had on the 12th taken poſſeſſion of Ghent, the capital of Flanders, without any difficulty. The ſame general alſo took poſſeſſion of Anvers, Bruges and Malines.

General *Kellerman* who had been by a decree of the Convention ordered to Paris upon the Denunciation of general *Cuſtine*, appeared at the bar of the Convention, and addreſſed them as follows: "Repreſentatives of the French Nation, I am come to Paris, in obedience to the orders of the Executive Council, to give an account of my military operations during the campaign. I have already ſhewn the miniſters, upon a map, near 60 camps, which I formed in leſs than three months, as well for the purpoſe of effecting my junction with the brave *Dumourier* on the 19th of Sept. laſt, as for that of ſuſtaining on the 22d of the ſame month, with the intrepedity of 22,000 ſoldiers of liberty, the ſhock of 90,000 ſlaves, and driving them, together with their tyrants, completely out of the ſacred territory of the Republic." General *Beurnonville* was appointed to command in his ſtead.

General *Vallence*, in a letter to the Miniſter at War, announced, that the troops of the Republic were then in poſſeſſion of *Charles-Roi*.

General *Dumourier* addreſſed the following letter to the Convention, announcing the capture of Bruſſels:

"Citizen Preſident,

"Yeſterday I preſented myſelf before Bruſſels; the Auſtrians ſent out a force againſt me, and diſputed the heights of Anderlut. Deſirous to ſpare the blood of my fellow-citizens, I lay all night under arms, and this morning was received in Bruſſels, as the deliverer of the Brabant nation. The Miniſter of War will give you further particulars; but what I can aſſure you is, that it may now be ſaid of the French army, *vires acquirit eundo*." The Auſtrian Government retired to Ruremonde.

15.] The French fleet entered the port of Oſtend.

16.] A letter from the Commiſſioners ſent to the Eaſtern Pyrennees, read in the Convention, ſtated, that they had haſtened the completion of the army intended for the protection of the frontiers towards Spain. This army conſiſted already of 30,000 men. The Commiſſioners beſtowed high praiſes on their diſcipline and valour.

The

The French Ambaſſador at the court of Naples received orders of departure.

Lord *Auckland*, the Britiſh Ambaſſador at the Hague, delivered to the States General, a declaration on the part of his Britannic Majeſty, which contained the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of inviolable friendſhip, and of his determination to execute, at all times, with the utmoſt good faith, all the different ſtipulations of the *treaty of alliance* ſo happily concluded in 1788, between his Majeſty and their High Mightineſſes. In making this declaration to their High Mightineſſes, the King his maſter, was, very far from ſuppoſing the probability of any intention on the part of any of the Belligerent Parties to violate the territory of the Republic, or to interfere in the internal concerns of its government.

Their High Mightineſſes in reply, ſaid, they were moſt ſtrongly impreſſed by the renewal of the aſſurances, which his Britannic Majeſty had been pleaſed to make. The States General, moreover, perfectly agreed with his Majeſty that none of the Belligerent Powers entertained any hoſtile intentions againſt the Republic; and their Mightneſſes were perſuaded, equally with the King, that the conduct and ſtrict neutrality, which, in concert with his Majeſty, they had hitherto carefully obſerved, and the reſpect to which the ſituation of his Majeſty and the Republic juſtly entitled them, were ſufficient to remove any ground of apprehenſion.

Sarre Louis ſurrendered to the arms of the French Republic.

17.] *Lefevre*, of Arles, the Commiſſioner who had been ordered to arreſt General *Monteſquieu*, informed the Miniſter of War, that previous to his arrival, the general had taken refuge in Geneva, whither he immediately repaired, and demanded him to be delivered up. A ſtrict ſearch was made, by order of the Reſident, but *Monteſquieu* had effected his eſcape acroſs the Lake.

18.] A Deputy, from the Lower Rhine, announced, that one of the Bailiwicks of the Duchy of Deux-Ponts had united itſelf to France.

19.] The Bailiwick of Darmſtadt was announced, as having requeſted to be united to France.

The decree which offered fraternity and aſſiſtance to all people who might wiſh to enjoy liberty, and which ſo much excited the jealouſy and reſentment of many European Nations, this day paſſed the Convention. The following is the motion made by *Lepeaux* on that head.

"I move that the National Convention may declare, that the French nation will grant fraternity and aſſiſtance to all people who wiſh to enjoy liberty, and that they will adopt the

following plan of a decree:" "The National Convention then declared in the name of the French Republic, that they would grant fraternity and assistance to all those people, who wish to procure liberty, and they charged the Executive Power to send orders to the Generals to give assistance to such people, and to defend citizens, who had suffered, or were now suffering in the cause of liberty. The decree was ordered to be printed, and translated into all European languages.

20.] General *Dillon*, agreeably to the order of the Executive Council gave an account of his conduct during the campaign. He entered into a full justification of it throughout. The post of Biernes, where he constantly checked the Combined Armies, and repelled their attack; the success at Autreconit, which occasioned the flight of 30,000 Austrians or Hessians; his offensive camp of Sivjey-la-Perch, where he had only 16,000 men to resist 50,000; and the re-taking of Verdun without bloodshed, were, he said, facts which he could oppose to unjust prejudice.

20.] General *Dumourier* transmitted to the Minister at War, proposals made by the Duke of *Saxe-Teschen* to the Generals of the Republic, relative to a suspension of arms for a limited time, during which they might go into winter quarters, as the season was so far advanced, and the armies had already suffered so much. General *Dumourier* replied, "that being the General of a Republic, he was subjected to orders still stricter than the General who could make proposals to him on the part of a Court, or a Prince at the head of a Government; that he regretted as much as the Austrian Generals, the devastation of the fields, and the suffering of both armies, during so disagreeable a season; but that notwithstanding his private sentiments in this respect, he could only send his letter to the Executive Power of the Republic, and that he should continue the operations of the campaign."

The capture of the immense magazines of Malines, the fruits of the victory of Jamappe was announced; the articles of capitulation, and an inventory of the provisions, stores, &c. were read in the Convention.

General *Valence* entered the city of Charleroi, and took 4000 prisoners.

21.] A letter from General *Labourdonnaye* announced, that his advanced guard, commanded by General *Lamorlier*, entered the city of Antwerp on the 28th; that the magistrates delivered up the keys, and received the French with the same sentiments of fraternity which they expressed towards them.

As *the opening of the Schelde* may be considered as one of the avowed motives of the present war between England and France,

France, it may not be improper, under this date, to give the whole proceedings in the Convention concerning that event.

The Executive Council tranſmitted to the National Convention, the following extract, relative to the opening of the Scheldt and Meuſe:

Extract of the Regiſters of the Proviſional Executive Council of the 16th November, 1792.

The Executive Council, deliberating on the conduct of the French armies in the country which they occupy, eſpecially in Belgium, one of its members obſerved,

"1ſt, That the chains and trammels, which, till now, navigation and commerce had ſuffered, as well upon the Scheldt as upon the Meuſe, are directly contrary to the fundamental principles of natural law, which the French have ſworn to maintain.

"2dly, That the courſe of rivers is the common and unalienable property of all the countries watered by them;—that a nation cannot, without injuſtice, pretend to the right of occupying the channel of a river, and to prevent the neighbouring nations who inhabit the upper banks from enjoying the ſame advantage; that ſuch a right is a remnant of feudal ſervitude, or at leaſt an obvious monopoly, which could only be eſtabliſhed by force, and conſented to by weakneſs; that conſequently it is revocable every moment; and, in ſpite of all Conventions, becauſe nature knows as little of privileged people, as of privileged individuals, they know the rights of men are always impreſcriptable.

"3dly, That when the advantages procured to the Belgian people by the French arms, ſhall be joined the free navigation of rivers, and the freedom of the commerce of theſe provinces, not only the people will have no farther ground of their own independence, or to doubt of the diſintereſtedneſs which directs the Republic, but even the nations of Europe cannot then refuſe to acknowledge that the deſtruction of all tyrannies, and the triumphs of the rights of man are the ſole ambition of the French people."

21.] A proclamation, in the name of the Sovereign people, was iſſued at Bruſſels, declaring, that in the face of heaven and earth, all the bonds which united them to the Houſe of Auſtria were then broken; and they ſwore that they would no longer acknowledge, in any thing, any other ſovereignty over the Belgic Netherlands, than that of the people, as they had recovered their primitive, impreſcriptable and unalienable rights.

A letter from the Miniſter at War announced the taking of the city of Louvain.

23.] A letter

23.] A letter was received from General *Vallence*, announcing the terms of capitulation for the city and fortreſs of Namur.

24.] The National Convention proceeded to the diſcuſſion of a decree relative to the Emigrants, the moſt important article of which declared, that all teſtaments, donations, ſales, conceſſions, bonds, and every transfer of effects or property whatever, made by the Emigrants, ſince the 1ſt day of July, 1789, were null and void.

25.] General *Dumourier* wrote to the Miniſter at War from *Tirlemont*, announcing, that he had defeated the Auſtrians there; the cannonade and the deſertion that followed it coſt the enemy more than 400 men.

27.] The National Aſſembly decreed the union of Savoy to the French Republic, and that it henceforth form an eighty-fourth Department, under the name of *Mont Blanc*.

A deputation of Engliſh and Scotch appeared at the bar of the Convention, and preſented a congratulatory addreſs on the ſucceſs of the arms of the Republic. They concluded by expreſſing a wiſh for an alliance between the Engliſh, Scotch and French Nations, which they ſaid would ſecure the liberty of Europe, and the peace of all the world.—The above addreſs gave great offence to the Britiſh government.

December 1.] The king of England iſſued a proclamation in the London Gazette, for the drawing out and embodying the Militia.

One of General *Dumourier*'s Aides-de-Camp requeſted leave to appear at the bar, to communicate ſome important intelligence. Leave being granted, he addreſſed the Convention as follows: "I have the honour to inform you, that the French army are victorious at Liege. They have gained, at a league from that city, a complete victory over the Auſtrians, and have driven them beyond the Meuſe." The citidel of Antwerp was alſo announced to have been ſurrendered. The Auſtrian General *Starcy* was killed at Liege. General *Dumourier*'s letter from Liege confirmed the above account.

A letter addreſſed from the Commiſſioners of the National Convention at Nice, announced the enthuſiaſm for a Republican Government in that place.

2.] The National Convention, in the ſitting of this day, finally determined on the trial of the King, and paſſed a decree to that effect.

3.] A report of the papers found in the Thuilleries was made in the Convention; ſome of them being read, a warm debate enſued relative to the trial of the King, the reſult of which

which was, that the National Convention decreed, that Louis XVI. be tried by them.

About this time was iſſued a proclamation from the Court of England, for the ſuppreſſion of certain ſeditious meetings. —So great was the conſternation of the government, that great preparations were made at the Tower, which was fortified on all ſides.

4.] The diſcuſſion reſpecting the trial of the King being reſumed in the Convention, *Julien de la Drome* ſaid, that Liberty ought to be cemented with the blood of the moſt treacherous of Kings. He was aſtoniſhed at the ſlowneſs of the Convention, in determining the queſtion, "*Can Louis XVI. be tried?*"

Buzot—"Let us determine, by open vote, who among us wiſh for Royalty, under any denomination whatever."

Phillipeaux—"I move, that without quitting our places, we paſs that ſentence on Louis *the laſt*, which he has merited."

Rheubel—"Before we ſtrike off the head of the *laſt of Kings*, I would have the Convention decree puniſhment of death againſt any one who may propoſe Royalty, or any other kind of Dictatorſhip. After you have paſſed this decree, you may then adopt the propoſal of judging Louis XVI. without quitting your places."

Buzot's motion was decreed in the following form: "Whoever ſhall attempt to eſtabliſh Royalty, or any other power derogatory of the Sovereignty of the People, ſhall be puniſhed with death."

It was then propoſed that the ſitting of the Convention ſhould be permanent till the affair of the King's trial ſhould be terminated. The motion was adopted, and the Convention agreed that they ſhould occupy themſelves with this buſineſs every day from eleven in the morning till ſix in the evening.

5.] A letter from General *Valence* announced the taking of the citadel of Namur on the 2d inſt. and that the garriſon were made priſoners of war.

6.] The King's trial ſtood for the order of the day in the Convention. Several motions were made, tending to judge him without being heard; others preſuppoſed the condemnation, and propoſed the modes of execution. *Sillery* and *Manuel* moved, that nothing be prejudged before the accuſed be heard in his defence. "*Brutus* killed *Ceſar*," ſaid *Manuel*, "but it was in a full Senate. *Ceſar* was ſurrounded by legions, and *Brutus* had only his arm. If *Ceſar* had been in priſon, *Brutus* would have demanded that he ſhould

ſhould be heard before he was judged. We are judges," added *Manuel*, "and we alone ſhould be diveſted of that hatred which all the other Citizens are entitled to bear the accuſed."

The Convention, after having heard the reading of a great many projects of decrees, adopted the following drawn up by *Quinette*:

Art. 1. The National Convention decrees, that the Commiſſion of Twenty-four, the Committees of Legiſlation and General Safety, ſhall each of them name three of their members to be joined to the Commiſſion of Twelve.

2. This Commiſſion of twenty-one members ſhall preſent, on Monday morning, the act declaratory of the crimes of which *Louis Capet* ſtands accuſed, and ſhall range in due order the papers in ſupport of that act.

3. The Commiſſion ſhall preſent the ſeries of queſtions to be put to *Louis Capet*.

4. The Convention ſhall diſcuſs, on Monday, the declaratory act of the crimes.

5. The next day *Louis Capet*, ſhall be brought to the bar of the National Convention, to hear the reading of that act, and to anſwer the queſtions that ſhall be put to him by the Preſident.

6. A copy of the declaratory act, and of the ſeries of queſtions, ſhall be delivered to *Louis Capet*, and the Preſident ſhall adjourn him to be heard definitively in two days.

7. The day following, the National Convention ſhall pronounce the fate of *Louis Capet*, by taking the votes of the members, one by one, and each member ſhall preſent himſelf ſucceſſively, for that purpoſe, at the Tribune.

7. The National Convention charged the Executive Power, upon their reſponſibility, to take all proper meaſures for the general ſafety, during the courſe of the judgment of *Louis Capet*.

7.] *Ruhl* continued the report of the papers found in the Thuilleries: the part he read was relative to *Dumourier*; his name was found repeated in ſeveral letters, but without giving room for any unfavourable ſuſpicion. One of theſe was a letter from *La Porte* to the King, which proved that they miſtruſted him. In this letter *La Porte* ſaid, "*Dumourier* is a revolutioniſt; he ſhall never be my confidant in whatever relates to your Majeſty's intereſt."

8.] A letter from the Commiſſioners ſent to the army of *Dumourier*, ſtated, that on the whole road they had met volunteers returning towards Paris with their arms and baggage. They ſaid, that the cauſe of this deſertion was a report

port ſpread amongſt the ſoldiers, that the Convention had declared the Country to be no longer in danger; and added, it was likely to produce the moſt fatal effects in the army.

9.] Diſpatches from General *Cuſtine* ſtated, that the army, to the number of 50,000 men, had advanced to recover Frankfort. The Commandant not having taken meaſures againſt the inhabitants which were neceſſary, the latter ſeized the poſts, and delivered them up to the enemy. Half of the garriſon had been made priſoners of war. *Cuſtine* added, in his letter, that 18,000 of his troops reſiſted for ſome time 30,000 of the enemy; and he highly extolled Colonel *Houchard*, who, with only 2,000, had oppoſed 12,000, checked their progreſs, and without loſing a ſingle man, took ſome priſoners.

10.] It was announced in the Convention, that the French garriſon of Frankfort, conſiſting of four battalions, was partly betrayed by their commander, and partly by the inhabitants, who opened three gates at once, and fired upon the garriſon. Two of theſe battalions, conſiſting of 1000 men each, were put to the ſword.—The Executive Council, holding this conduct of the inhabitants of Frankfort to be treacherous, confined the Commiſſioners from that city, who were at Paris to ſolicit a remiſſion of the fine impoſed upon it.

General *Dumourier*, received inſtructions from the Convention, to invade Holland immediately, to revive the trade of Antwerp, by the opening of the Scheldt.

11.] The principal charges made againſt the unfortunate Louis XVI. were enumerated in the Convention. The Preſident informed them, that Louis was at the gate of the Feuillans. The Commandant-General then informed them, that "Louis Capet ſtands your orders."—The unfortunate Monarch was then admitted to the Bar.—The Preſident—"Louis, the French Nation accuſes you: the National Convention reſolved on the 3d of December, that you ſhould be judged by itſelf; on the 6th it was decreed, that you ſhould be brought to the Bar—They are about to read the act which announces the crimes imputed to you. You may ſit down." The King ſeated himſelf—*Maithe*, one of the Secretaries, read the act of accuſation, charge by charge; and at each, the Preſident aſked the King what he had to ſay in his own defence. Like Charles I. of England, he did not diſavow the authority of the Convention, but gave a brief and ſenſible reply to each queſtion.—The examination being ended, the Preſident deſired to know, whether he had

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any thing farther to add? The King replied, "I desire to have copies of the act of accusation, as well as of all papers intended to serve as proofs, and that I may be allowed Counsel for my defence." The unfortunate King then retired; and after a debate on the latter part of his request, it was decreed that he should be allowed Counsel. Messrs. *Tronchet* and *Lemoignon de Malesherbes*, the latter 78 years of age, became Counsel for him.

13.] His Majesty went in the usual state to the House of Peers, and opened the Session with the following speech from the Throne:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen*,

"Having judged it necessary to embody a part of the Militia of this Kingdom, I have, in pursuance of the provisions of the Law, called you together within the time limited for that purpose; and it is on every account a great satisfaction to me to meet you in Parliament at this conjuncture.

"I should have been happy if I could have announced to you the secure and undisturbed continuance of all the blessings which my subjects have derived from a state of tranquillity; but events have recently occurred, which require our united vigilance and exertion, in order to preserve the advantages which we have hitherto enjoyed.

"The seditious practices, which had been, in a great measure, checked by your firm and explicit declaration in the last Session, and by the general concurrence of my People in the same sentiments, have of late been more openly renewed, and with increased activity.

"A spirit of tumult and disorder (the natural consequence of such practices) has shewn itself in acts of riot and insurrection, which required military force in support of the civil magistrate: The industry employed to excite discontent on various pretexts, and in different parts of the Kingdom, has appeared to proceed from a design to attempt the destruction of our happy Constitution, and the subversion of all order and government; and this design has evidently been pursued in connection, and in concert with persons in Foreign Countries.

"I have carefully observed a strict neutrality in the present war on the Continent, and have uniformly abstained from any interference with respect to the internal affairs of France; but it is impossible for me to see, without the most serious uneasiness, the strong and increasing indications which have appeared there, of an intention to excite disturbances in other Countries, to disregard the rights of neutral Nations, and

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to purſue views of conqueſt and aggrandizement, as well as to adopt towards my allies, the State General, who have obſerved the ſame neutrality with myſelf, meaſures, which are neither conformable to the law of Nations, nor to the poſitive ſtipulations of exiſting treaties. Under all theſe circumſtances, I have felt it my indiſpenſable duty to have recourſe to thoſe means of prevention and internal defence with which I am entruſted by law; and I have alſo thought it right to take ſteps for making ſome augmentation of my naval and military force, being perſuaded that theſe exertions are neceſſary in the preſent ſtate of affairs, and are beſt calculated both to maintain internal tranquillity, and to render a firm and temperate conduct in future for preſerving the bleſſing of peace.

"Nothing will be neglected on my part that can contribute to that important object, conſiſtently with the ſecurity of my Kingdoms, and with the faithful performance of my engagements, which we are bound equally by intereſt and honour to fulfil."

After his Majeſty had then addreſſed the Commons, and demanded the neceſſary ſupplies, he thus addreſſed both houſes,

"*My Lords and Gentlemen*,

"I have great pleaſure in acquainting you the brilliant ſucceſſes of the Britiſh Arms in India, under the able conduct of Marquis *Cornwallis*, have led to the termination of the war, by an advantageous and honourable peace, the terms of which are peculiarly ſatisfactory to me, from their tendency to ſecure the future tranquillity of the Britiſh dominions in that part of the world.

"Your attention will more naturally be directed to ſuch meaſures for the future government to thoſe valuable poſſeſſions, as ſhall appear from experience and full conſideration moſt likely to provide for their internal proſperity, and to ſecure the important advantage which may be derived from thence to the commerce and revenue of this Country.

"I am perſuaded, that it will be the object of your immediate conſideration, to adopt ſuch meaſures as may be neceſſary under the preſent circumſtances, for enforcing obedience to the laws, and for repreſſing every attempt to diſturb the peace and tranquillity of theſe Kingdoms.

"You will be ſenſible how much depends on the reſult of your deliberations, and your uniform conduct is the beſt pledge that nothing ſhall be wanting on your part, which can contribute to the preſent ſecurity and permanent advantage of the Country."

14.] The States General of Holland, in conſequence of a note dilivered the 22d of November by the Imperial Miniſter, relative to the intention of the French to proceed up the Scheldt, and attack Antwerp, and the requeſt made by the latter for the paſſage of ſome armed veſſels for that purpoſe, took the following reſolution—With regard to the Emperor, the States General declare, that a compliance with the requeſt of the French would be contrary to the treaties ſubſiſting between Holland and Auſtria, and inconſiſtent with the neutrality which the former has profeſſed. As to the demand of the French, the States General have requeſted his Highneſs the Prince of Orange and Naſſau, as Admiral General, to order the commander of the guard-ſhip ſtationed at the opening of the Scheldt to refuſe paſſage, and inform the French commander, "that by virtue of treaties, no ſhip of war can enter the Scheldt."

16] The following Speech, relative to the expulſion of the *Bourbons*, was made by *Buzot*, in the Convention—"The Throne is overturned—the Tyrant will ſoon be no more: but Deſpotiſm ſtill exiſts; its ancient habits, its creatures, ſtill exiſt. Let us imitate the Romans; they expelled Tarquin and his family; like them, let us baniſh the Family of the *Bourbons*.—Louis the XVIth, criminal and in confinement, is now not dangerous. We muſt however, ſacrifice to our ſafety, and baniſh his Family. If any exception is to be made, it muſt not be in favour of the branch of *Orleans*.—Thoſe who are the moſt beloved are the moſt dangerous.—The name of *Bourbon* is odious to every Republican; and that of *Egalité* is ſo much the more ſingular, as he affects to conceal it.—His children have great courage, and they may form alliances with the daughters of Princes—I think them dangerous. If *Orleans* has made ſacrifices to Liberty, let him add to them that of delivering us from his preſence, and from the laſt branch of the Family of the *Capets*. Charles I. died on the ſcaffold, and yet England recalled his ſon: the Lords placed Charles II. on the Throne. We have no more Princes, but Monarchy has its ſuperſtitious votaries. Abliſh the name of King, and we ſhall ceaſe to be divided—drive from you every thing that may bring back arbitrary power."

The Auſtrians evacuated Franckfort which the French took immediate poſſeſſion of.

18.] Came on before Lord *Kenyon* and a Special Jury at Guildhall, the trial of *Thomas Paine*, for writing and publiſhing a certain ſeditious pamphlet, under the title of "*The Second Part of the Rights of Man.*" The information, which was opened by Mr. *Percival*, ſtated, that *Thomas Paine*, being

being a wicked, malicious, ſeditious and ill-diſpoſed perſon, and diſaffected to the King and Government, had traduced the happy Revolution effected by the Prince of Orange, afterwards King William III. the acceptance of the Crown by the ſaid Prince and Queen Mary; the Convention Parliament, which had conferred the Crown on their ſaid Majeſties; and the Bill of Rights, including the Settlement of the Succeſſion;—that he had endeavoured to repreſent, that theſe were reſpectively contrary to the rights and intereſts of the People; that our hereditary Regal Government was a wicked, corrupt, and unneceſſary eſtabliſhment; that the King, Lords, and Commons, tyrannized over the People; and that thus he had endeavoured to impoſe groundleſs diſcontents againſt the King and Parliament, as well as againſt our Conſtitution, Laws, and Government.

The *Attorney General* then roſe, and, in the courſe of a long and able ſpeech, read ſeveral paſſages from the work in ſupport of the information, and contended that the whole was throughout malignant in the intention of the writer, and extremely miſchievous in its tendency.

The publications, &c. being proved, Mr. *Erſkine* entered into a very long defence of the author, on the general grounds of the Freedom of the Preſs: contending, that his client had not gone beyond the bounds of fair and allowable diſcuſſion; that the topics on which he had animadverted, had been treated with ſtill greater force of expreſſion by the *Duke of Richmond*, *Mr. Pitt*, *Sir George Saville*, *Mr. Burke*, &c.; illuſtrating his obſervations by various quotations from *Locke*, *Hume*, *Milton*, *Paley*, and others; and deprecating the ſpirit of prejudice that had gone forth againſt his client.

When he had finiſhed, the Attorney General roſe immediately to reply; but the Foreman of the Jury ſaid, "My Lord, I am authoriſed by the Jury to inform the Attorney General, that a reply is not neceſſary for them, unleſs the Attorney General wiſhes to make it, or your Lordſhip." The Attorney General then ſat down, and the Jury gave in their verdict—*Guilty*.

19.] The diſcuſſion of the decree of baniſhment of the members of the late Royal Family of France was reſumed in the Convention. The Mayor of Paris, accompanied by the Commiſſioners from the forty-eight Sections who petitioned on the ſubject, expreſſed their diſapprobation of the meaſure.

M. *Le Brun*, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, made a report to the National Convention of France, of the ſituation of affairs between Great Britain and France. The ſudden aſſembly of the Britiſh Parliament in December, which had

had been prorogued to January, gave origin to this report. M. *Le Brun* gave a minute detail of the conduct of the Court of London ſince the 18th of Auguſt, and animadverted keenly on the King's Speech at the opening of Parliament.

20.] General *Beurnonville* addreſſed a letter to the Preſident of the Convention, announcing that the French Republic was now miſtreſs of the whole territory between the Sarre and the Moſelle, as far as the bridge Conſarebruck.

Deputies from the People of Belgic Hainault came to preſent to the Convention their reflections on a decree paſſed upon the propoſition of *Cambon*. "Reſcind," ſaid they, "your decree of the 15th of December, *or you ſpeak to us as conquerors, maſters, ſovereigns*, when you yourſelves decree the ceſſation of our taxes and public revenues, which you take into your own hands, and when you order the management of national effects; when you pronounce, otherwiſe than through us, the extinction of our political ſocieties or corporations; when you preſcribe even the confiſcations of private property, which *our former Deſpots* dared not to do when they declared us rebels, and treated us as ſuch."

The Convention paſſed a decree for the perpetual Baniſhment of the whole *Bourbon* Family. Thoſe confined in the Temple were excepted.

21.] General *Cuſtine* was twice ſummoned by the King of Pruſſia to ſurrender Mentz, but would make no reply. The King then informed him he would give him 48 hours only to evacuate the place. *Cuſtine* anſwered; "Tell your maſter, that he ſhall not have it in his poſſeſſion in 48 years."

24.] A letter from the Commiſſioners ſent to *Mont Blanc* (late Savoy) was read, ſtating, that its union to the French Republic had been conſummated in the moſt ſplendid manner, and that Liberty was adored with enthuſiaſm in that Department. They entered Chambery amidſt the ringing of bells, and the diſcharge of cannon, and even the Biſhop and Clergy came to teſtify their gratitude to them.

26.] At ten o'clock *Louis* XVI. appeared at the Bar of the National Convention, to preſent his means of defence, with the ſame firm and collected air as on his examination. M. *Deſeze*, in an able and eloquent ſpeech, then commenced the defence. Coming to that period in his ſpeech, the 10th of Auguſt, which was ſo fatal to the King, he ſaid, "I come at laſt to the diſaſtrous day of the 10th of Auguſt. In this Hall, men have contended for the glory of that day. I come not to diſpute that glory; but ſince it has been proved that that day was premeditated, how can it be a crime to *Louis*? And you accuſe *him*, and you would give judgment againſt *him*,

him, who has never given a ſanguinary order—againſt *him*, who, at Varennes, preferred returning a captive, to expoſing the life of a ſingle man—againſt *him*, who on the 20th of June, refuſed every kind of aid, preferred remaining alone in the midſt of the People. Hear Hiſtory ſpeak—*Louis* mounted the Throne at the age of 20: he exhibited on it an example of morals, of juſtice, of œconomy: he aboliſhed ſervitude in his domains: the People deſired Liberty—he gave it—*(Murmurs.)* We cannot deny to *Louis* the glory of having always anticipated the wiſhes of his People. I do not conclude; I appeal to Hiſtory; think that *Hiſtory will judge your judgment.*"

27] M. *Chauvelin* addreſſed to Lord *Grenville* a note, demanding an explanation of the intentions of His Britannic Majeſty towards France, and at the ſame time endeavouring to ſet aſide the falſe interpretation which, he ſaid, was given to the decree of the National Convention of November 19.

28.] A warm diſcuſſion aroſe on the defence of the King of France. *Lequinio* moved, that the Convention ſhould determine, by the *appel nominal*.—Firſt, Is *Louis* convicted of a crime againſt the Sovereignty of the Natoin?—Secondly, If he be convicted, what puniſhment ought to be inflicted on him?

Buzot ſaid, that *Louis* XVI. ought to be condemned to death by the Convention, and that this ſentence ſhould be referred to the People and the Primary Aſſemblies.

Fauvre aſſerted, that the Convention had not a right to try *Louis* XVI. He went back as far as the time of Charlemagne; and concluded by moving, that a particular Tribunal be eſtabliſhed, to be compoſed of eighty-four Members choſen from the eighty-four Departments.

Rabaut de St. Etienne formally denied that the Nation had ſent Judges to try *Louis*. He founded his argument upon the impoſſibility of the Nation ever forgetting this principle, that a Legiſlator is not a Judge.—"The People," ſaid he, "treat you as Mandatories, as Repreſentatives, and as Legiſlators, but never as Judges: *they ſent you to delegate powers, but not to exerciſe them.*" He complained of the great precipitancy which the Convention had ſhewn in this buſineſs—ſaid he foreſaw a number of evils ready to fall upon France—and declared that an appeal to the People was, in his opinion, the only mode which could be adopted as likely to ſave the Country from the horrors with which it was threatened.

Roberſpierre oppoſed the idea of an appeal to the People, which he conſidered as the ſignal for a civil war; and concluded by moving, that *Louis* XVI. ſhould be declared guilty, and irrevocably worthy of death.

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M. *le Brun*, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, communicated the result of a negociation with Spain, begun with the late Spanish Minister, Count *d'Aranda*, several months since, renewed and concluded with the present Minister, the Duke *d'Alcudia*; and also a letter from the Chevalier *d'Ocarez*, who continued at Paris since the 10th of August as *Chargé des Affaires* for Spain.

COPY OF THE FIRST DECLARATION.

"The French Government having testified to that of Spain, a desire of seeing that neutrality formally attested which in fact prevailed between the two Nations, His Catholic Majesty has authorised the undersigned Principal Secretary of State to declare by this note, *that Spain will observe, on its side, the strictest neutrality in the war in which France is engaged with other Powers.*—This note shall be exchanged at Paris with another signed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which the same assurances shall be given on the part of France."

COPY OF THE SECOND DECLARATION.

"The Catholic King, in consequence of the neutrality agreed upon between Spain and the French Government, and of an assurance of the friendship and good faith of the French Nation, shall order the troops on the frontiers to retire; retaining, in places of strength, the number necessary for the service, and that of their respective departments, which shall be executed immediately after the French have delivered a declaration similar to the present, promising to act, on their part, in the same manner. Commissioners shall be appointed by both parties, to assist at the execution of this agreement, at the period which may be fixed; and all measures shall be taken with mutual consent, acting with that good faith which is proper.

"This note, signed by the Principal Secretary of State of His Most Catholic Majesty, shall be exchanged at Paris for another, signed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which the same assurances shall be given on the part of France."

The copy of the letter from the Chevalier *d'Ocarez*, the Spanish *Chargé des Affaires*, in France, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, was also read. The Spanish Minister, having given therein every assurance of sincerity on the part of Spain in the above declaration, then said, "It is by the manner in which France shall treat the unfortunate King, *Louis* XVI. and his Family, that Foreign Nations will be able to judge with certainty of her generosity and her moderation. This grand trial, which is about to decide the fate of the Head of the Family of the Bourbons, cannot be considered by the King of Spain as indifferent to him; and His Majesty

Majeſty does not fear being accuſed of wiſhing to interfere in the Government of a Country not ſubject to his Empire, when he raiſes, in favour of his relation and his ancient ally, a voice that can diſpleaſe only th ſe whoſe hearts are ſhut againſt every ſentiment of morality and commiſeration." Commenting then, at large, on the irregularities practiſed throughout the whole of the trial, and the complaints of many Members even of the National Convention, he ſaid, "*The preſence of Louis* XVI. *and his Family*, in that Country which they ſhould chooſe for an aſylum, would be a living teſtimony of the generoſity and the power of the French, and would teach all men that your Nation knows how to unite moderation with victory; that ſhe has only noble and beneficent paſſions, and that the triumphs of her arms do not hinder her from voluntarily bowing her head before the image of Juſtice. The ſentiments of eſteem and admiration with which ſhe would inſpire all Nations, would not fail to lead very ſoon to a peace, which all Nations muſt deſire, and of which, notwithſtanding her ſucceſſes, France herſelf muſt have need. May a hope ſo pleaſing be realiſed!"

29.] Farther diſcuſſion on the defence of *Louis* XVI. aroſe in the Convention.

Birateau—"*Louis*, hurled from his Throne, can no longer be conſidered in any other light than as a plain Citizen: as ſuch, he has committed no crime: it is, then, as a King, that he ought to be tried: the bloody annals of our unfortunate Hiſtory will atteſt his crimes to all ages; he deſerves death—but does *policy* enjoin that puniſhment? by no means; for the death of *Louis* will be the *ſignal* of a civil war, which will unite its horrors to all thoſe of the foreign war about to be declared againſt us in the ſpring, by all the Powers of Europe. I conſider thoſe who ſo ardently requeſt that the blood of *Louis* may be ſhed, as intereſted in his death."

Birateau then took a view of the ſituation of Paris, *in which*, he ſaid, *a very weak party pretended to give laws to the eighty-four Departments, and to twenty-four millions of People, and extended their bloody arms to all the Sections of the Republic.* He ſpoke of the decrees of the Departments, which exhorted the people to aſſaſſinate even their own Repreſentatives, if they did not adopt particular modes of thinking; and reproached *Robeſpierre* with having marked out, for the daggers of aſſaſſins, 645 Deputies, by maintaining in the Convention that there were in it no more than 200 Patriots. He concluded by moving, 1ſt, That the Convention ſhould determine, by the *appel nominal*, whether *Louis* is convicted of having conſpired againſt his Country? 2dly, That they ſhould determine in the

ſame manner, whether his trial ſhould, or ſhould not, be referred to the Nation, united in the Primary Aſſemblies? 3dly, That the Committee of Conſtitution ſhould be ordered to make out an abſtract of all the crimes of which *Louis* is accuſed, and of all the papers to be employed as proofs, in order that they may be printed, and ſent to all the Communes in the kingdom, who ſhould determine his fate.

Guiter moved, 1ſt, That *Louis*, his wife and children, ſhould be baniſhed for ever from the territories of the Republic. 2dly, That the puniſhment of death ſhould be inflicted upon them, if they ever again entered France; and that all Citizens might, in that caſe, be authoriſed to kill them. 3dly, That pillars ſhould be erected at certain diſtances, on which ſhould be inſcribed, the Baniſhment of Kings, and the eternal Rights of the People. 4thly, That this decree ſhould not be put in execution till the end of the war. 5thly, That, until then, *Louis* and his Family ſhould be carefully kept as hoſtages. 6thly, That a feſtival ſhould be eſtabliſhed, to preſerve the remembrance of the happy deliverance of France. 7thly, That this decree ſhould be immediately preſented to the People for their ſanction.

Fockoden reminded the Convention of this principle, that no one can diſcharge, at the ſame time, the functions of a Judge and of a Legiſlator. He concluded by moving, that they would determine, by the *appel nominal*, whether *Louis* was guilty, or not? and that, if he was guilty, the puniſhment might be referred to the People.

30.] A Deputation from the Section of Graveliers came to the Convention; and after having bitterly exclaimed againſt the crimes of *Louis* XVI. the ſpeaker proceeded as follows: "In the name of the Maſſacres of Nanci—in the name of oppreſſed victims—of thoſe who have periſhed innocently on a ſcaffold by his ſatellites, thoſe of the 10th of Auguſt—in ſhort, in the name of thoſe of our brothers who periſhed in the war undertaken in concert with *Louis* to ſubdue France—in the name of the Citizens of Liſle, of Thionville—in the name of all thoſe Nations who, after ſeeing *Louis* juſtly puniſhed, will break their chains—*liſten to us.* We beg that the wounded of the 10th of Auguſt may defile before you." Several of theſe Citizens moved upon crutches; others, with diſguſting wounds, paraded in the Hall; and one was carried on a bed in the proceſſion.

Barbaroux moved an impeachment againſt *Pache*, the Miniſter at War, as a culprit and convict, whoſe crime was that of having endangered even the exiſtence of the Republic.

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The Genoeſe Miniſter, on his preſentation to the National Convention, pronounced the following addreſs:

"Citizens, I am ſenſible of the value of ſuch a reception as you honour me with. Hitherto, the repreſentations made to the depoſitaries of power, have offered a vain and faſtidious ceremony only. On the one part were ſeen men erected into *demi-gods*, receiving an almoſt idolatrous worſhip; on the other, ſervile adorers, drunk themſelves with the incenſe offered at the ſhrine of their idols. Now, a ſimple Citizen preſents himſelf with confidence before men honoured with the ſame title. The Miniſters of a powerful and glorious Nation have willed, that the Repreſentative of a ſmall, but a free and ſovereign Republic, ſhould receive from them the proof of good-will and fraternity.

"In ſeeing thus, among free States, the ſtrong countenance the weak, and being pleaſed with alliances, in which the latter have all the advantage, we truly feel that Liberty is the moſt valuable of all ties; that, amidſt ſo many Nations, ſtrangers to each other, the free Nations are Fellow-Citizens, and the ſentiment of their reciprocal Sovereignty eſtabliſhes between them a tender tie of Equality.

"Citizens, the Republic of Geneva felicitates itſelf on preceding the other States in teſtimonies of attachment and confidence for the French Republic; and if, under theſe circumſtances, they honoured me with their choice, it is becauſe they knew, that, to be the faithful interpreter of their thoughts and wiſhes, it was only neceſſary for me to expreſs my own ſentiments."

31.] The Miniſter for the Home Department in France communicated to the Convention the following extract of a letter from Meſſrs. *Bourdieu*, *Chollet*, and *Bourdieu*, Merchants in London, dated December 25, 1792:

"This laſt cargo for Bayonne has been juſt detained by order of Government. The ſhip is call the Thames, Captain ———, laden with 567 quarters of wheat. We have taken every ſtep neceſſary to diſcover the cauſe of this extraordinary arreſt; but we only received this laconic anſwer, *that it was by order of Government.* In vain did we repreſent, that the King's Proclamation reſpecting the exportation of grain, expreſsly excepted foreign grain from all prohibition: we received the ſame anſwer, only with this addition, that in eight days we ſhould receive a more explicit anſwer. We ſhall not, indeed we ought not allow ourſelves to make any comment on this event. As a miniſter, you will make your own reflections, when you know that *another cargo* for the Marine De-

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partment, and deſtined for Breſt, *has been put in the ſame ſituation, at the ſame time, and by the ſame authority.*"

This letter, the contents of which, it was alledged, ſhewed the firſt infringement of the treaty of commerce at the ſide of England, was referred to the Diplomatique Committee.

Vergniaud, in an able and eloquent ſpeech, argued the propriety of referring the judgment of the King to the Primary Aſſemblies; and concluded by ſaying, that an act of the Repreſentatives of the People, either ſolemnly or tacitly, was an uſurpation of their Sovereignty; that ſuch was their duty; and if they neglected it, the reſponſibility would lie heavy on their heads.

Briſſot, in a long and eloquent ſpeech, alſo recommended an appeal to the Nation: "You will," concluded he, "thereby annihilate thoſe baſe diſturbers; you will do homage to the National Sovereignty, and elude all danger."

Le Brun, Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, preſented a report on the ſtate of affairs with England. He deferred, he ſaid, entering into a detail of the hoſtile preparations ordered to be made by the Britiſh Miniſter, and conſented to by Parliament, until the arrival of his diſpatches. Orders from the Cabinet of London, had been iſſued a fortnight ago, for arming thirteen ſhips of the line; but he reſerved, for the ſame period, giving an account of other hoſtile meaſures, which diſplay the indiſpoſition of the Britiſh Miniſtry—of the indecent expreſſions made uſe of, in both Houſes of Parliament, againſt the French Republic and its Government—of the ſeizure of ſome veſſels laden with grain, deſtined for France, and which were not liable to an embargo—of the manœuvres employed to leſſen French Credit,—and laſtly, of a Bill propoſed in the Houſe of Commons, tending to prevent the circulation of notes payable to order, and promiſſory obligations, given under the authority of any Power in France. The report farther ſtated, that, contrary to all eſtabliſhed uſage between Nations, and in direct contradiction to the protection which Frenchmen travelling in England, had a right to claim, by virtue of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation now ſubſiſting between the two Countries, both Houſes of Parliament had paſſed a Bill concerning Foreigners, empowering the Executive Power to ſend ſuſpected Aliens out of the Kingdom, and obliging them to regiſter their names, and to reſide where ordered, &c.

The Convention then came to the two following reſolutions; 1ſt. The French Miniſter of the Republic at London, ſhall be ordered to preſent a note to the Britiſh miniſtry, to demand, in the name of the French Republic, a clear, ſpeedy, and categorical anſwer, whether, under the general denomina-

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tion of foreigners, mentioned in the new Bill of the 26th, the Parliament and government of Great Britain, mean alſo to comprehend the French. 2. That in caſe of an anſwer in the affirmative, or if none is received in the courſe of ſix days, he ſhall be authoriſed to declare, that the French Republic cannot conſider this conduct, but as a manifeſt infraction of the Commercial Treaty concluded in 1786: that it conſequently ceaſes to think itſelf bound by that treaty, and henceforth conſiders it as null and void.

JANUARY 1, 1793.

ALARMING accounts were received in Dublin from the County of Louth, that an outrageous banditti, to the number of 2000, calling themſelves Defenders, had attacked and plundered near forty houſes in that county. They were linked together by an oath of ſecreſy, and had regular leaders.

The report of the Committees appointed by the National Convention to examine into the motives of the detention of the two French ſhips laden with corn, being read in the Convention, it was ſhewn that ſuch act might not be a hoſtile one on the part of England, as the exportation of corn was prohibited there. The report then went on to propoſe a declaration, that the French were ready for war, or for alliance, with England; and to demand, that 30 ſail of the line, and 24 frigates, ſhould be immediately armed, as well as that Commiſſioners ſhould be ſent to all the maritime Departments.

2.] The diſcuſſion relative to the fate of *Louis* XVI. was reſumed in the Convention, when *Guillemart* propoſed to condemn him to perpetual exile—*Carra*, to immediate death—and *Genſonnet*, thinking the Sovereignty of the People in every inſtance violated when that which could be done by them was done by Delegates, ſaid, he was for the appeal to the People.

3.] M. *Chauvelin*, the French Ambaſſador, waited on Lord *Grenville*, and declared, that the French nation conſidered the Alien Bill an infringement of the commercial treaty of 1786.

4.] The Convention was occupied about the trial of the King. Among the conſpicuous ſpeakers on that occaſion was *Barrere*, who ſaid he was decidedly againſt referring the ratification of the ſentence to the Primary Aſſemblies. The Convention, he thought, had no right to take upon themſelves the trial of *Louis* XVI. but they could not repair one error by committing a greater. No one can be a judge of a crime committed againſt himſelf. Who is the offended party here?—the People. An appeal to the People is contrary to the nature of a Repreſentative Government. In the caſe of an appeal, the Nation would have named Repreſentatives, and yet be unrepreſented;

repreſented: the Delegates would be only collectors of votes —mere political couriers. This reference to the People was neceſſary at Rome, where the People themſelves exerciſed their own Sovereignty; they had Magiſtrates, but no Repreſentatives: but if the French People had entruſted the exerciſe of their rights to their Repreſentatives, it was in order that their Repreſentatives might uſe it; they could not, at the ſame time, delegate their rights, and exerciſe them themſelves.

8.] The Lords Commiſſioners gave the Royal Aſſent to the following public Bills—the Alien, the Corn Indemnification, and the Reſtraint on the Exportation of Naval Stores.

9.] The Bill to prevent the circulation of French Aſſignats in Great Britain paſſed the Houſe of Lords.

10.] His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland went in State to the Houſe of Peers, and opened the Seſſion of Parliament of that Kingdom. The tenor and Subſtance of his ſpeech, on that occaſion, will be found in the King's ſpeech on his opening the Britiſh Parliament.

10.] The Marine Miniſter of France gave in his report on the ſtate of the Marine. As a war, he ſaid, was likely to take place with England, the Executive Council had given orders for repairing all the ſhips, and for collecting every thing neceſſary for equipping them.

14.] *The final judgment of Louis* XVI. was the order of the day in the National Convention; and after a variety of opinions had been given relative to his conduct, the Preſident ſummed up what had been ſaid by the various Members, and put the queſtion twice without effect. The *appel nominal* was then called for; and after much noiſe, riot and confuſion, it was decided, that the following order ſhould be obſerved relative to the queſtions about to be diſcuſſed:

1ſt, Is *Louis* guilty?

2dly, Shall the judgment be ſubmitted to the ſanction of the People?

3dly, What puniſhment ſhall be inflicted upon him?

15.] A profound ſilence having taken place, *Mantel* read the firſt queſtion with an audible voice, "Is *Louis* guilty of a Conſpiracy againſt the Liberty of the Nation, and the Safety of the State?" Upon which each Member, in his turn, aſcended the Tribune, and expreſſed his opinion by ſaying, *Yes* or *No*. The *appel nominal* being finiſhed, the Preſident examined the regiſter, and made the following report: "Of 745 Members that form the Convention, 693 have voted for the affirmative, 26 are abſent upon public buſineſs, 26 have made different declarations, but not one has voted for the negative."

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A Secretary having read the ſecond queſtion, "Shall the Decree relative to the fate of *Louis* be ſubmitted to the judgment of the People?" all the Members in ſucceſſion then aſcend the Tribune as before. Thoſe who voted for the appeal to the People, declared themſelves ſwayed by a reſpect to the Nation: the advocates for a final ſentence declared themſelves ſwayed by the dread of tumults in the Primary Aſſemblies: and upon the Preſident examining the regiſter, the reſult of the ſcrutiny was proclaimed as follows: For an appeal to the People, 283—Againſt it, 480—Majority for final judgment, 197. The Preſident then, in the name of the Convention, declared, "That the Decree concerning the puniſhment of *Louis* ſhall not be referred to the ſanction of the People."

16.] M. *Chauvelin* demanded to be acknowledged Miniſter of the French Republic at the Court of London; but his powers would not be recognized.

17.] The *appel nominal* for declaring the puniſhment to be inflicted on *Louis* XVI. being concluded in the National Convention, a profound ſilence enſued; and the Preſident made the following return: "That, out of 721 votes, 366 were for death, 319 for impriſonment during the war, 2 for perpetual impriſonment, 8 for a ſuſpenſion of the execution of the ſentence of death till after the expulſion of the Family of the *Bourbons*; 23 were for not putting him to death, unleſs the French territory was invaded by any Foreign Power; and 1 was for death, but with commutation of puniſhment. After this enumeration, the Preſident took off his hat, and lowering his voice, ſaid, "In conſequence of this, I declare, that the puniſhment pronounced by the National Convention againſt *Louis Capet*, is—*Death*."

Thus there was only a majority of five voices.—The monſter *Egalité* ci-divant *Orleans*, the near relative to the King, voted for his death, whilſt the Engliſh outlaw, *Thomas Paine*, voted only for his baniſhment.

Previous to the paſſing of the ſentence, the Preſident announced, on the part of the Foreign Miniſter, a letter from the Spaniſh Miniſter, relative to that ſentence. The Convention, however, unanimouſly refuſed to hear it.

The three Defenders of *Louis* were then admitted to the bar. One of them, *Deſeze*, ſaid, Citizens Repreſentatives, the law and the Decrees have entruſted to us the ſacred functions of the defence of *Louis*. We come, with regret, to preſent to you the laſt act of our functions. *Louis* has given to us his expreſs charge to read to you a letter ſigned with his own hand, of which the following is a copy.

LETTER FROM LOUIS.

" I owe to my own honour, I owe to my family, not to ſubſcribe to a ſentence which declares me guilty of a crime of which I cannot accuſe myſelf. In conſequence, I appeal to the Nation from the ſentence of its Repreſentatives; and I commit, by theſe preſents, to the fidelity of my defenders, to make known to the National Convention this appeal, by all the means in their power; and to demand, that mention of it be made in the minutes of their ſittings.

(Signed) " Louis."

M. Deſze then prayed the Convention, in the name of his colleagues, to conſider by what a ſmall majority the puniſhment of death was pronounced againſt Louis. " Do not afflict France," ſaid he " by a judgment that will appear to her to be terrible, when *five voices* only were thought ſufficient to carry it." He then invoked eternal Juſtice and ſacred Humanity, to determine the Convention to refer their judgment to the tribunal of the People.

M. Tronchet ſaid, that it was inconceivable that the greateſt number of voters had invoked the penal code to juſtify their judgement, and that they forgot the humanity of the law in favour of the accuſed: they have forgot, that the law requires *two thirds* of the voices for the deciſion.

M. Maleſherbes demanded of the Aſſembly, to give him until the following day, to make ſuch reflections as crowded on his imagination.

After the Defenders of Louis had finiſhed their obſervations, they were invited to the honours of the ſitting. The previous queſtion rejected the appeal to the people, and the obſervations to be made by *Maleſherbes*; and it was decreed, that the National Convention ſhould examine, whether the National intereſt did, or did not, tequire an arreſt of judgment upon the execution of the ſentence pronounced againſt Louis XVI.

Thus, after 36 hours, ended a ſitting of the Convention that the lateſt poſterity will never forget.

20, and 21.] Dur ng the night of the 20th, Paris was illuminated, and no perſon whatever was perm tted to go abroad in the ſtreets. Large bod es of armed men patroled every part of that immenſe metropolis; the rattling of coaches ceaſed, the ſtreets were deſerted, and the city was buried in an awful ſilence. About two o'clock in the morning of the fatal Monday the 21ſt, voices were heard at intervals, through the the gloom of lamentation and diſtreſs; but whence they proceeded, or what they were, no perſon has been able to diſcover.

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This circumſtance, among many others, terrified the People. The unhappy Monarch paſſed all Sunday in prepartion for his approaching change. His calm reſignation, and much patience, diſplayed great eminence of ſoul; but the meeting and parting of his family was a ſcene too painful, too diſtreſſing to the feelings of humanity! The Queen hung around the neck of her departing huſband in delirious anguiſh; the Princeſs Royal graſped his hand; the Dauphin embraced his knees; and Madame *Elizabeth* bathed his feet with the the torrent of her tears. The Queen was at laſt removed from him in a ſtate of inſenſibility, from which ſhe did not revive before two o'clock on Monday afternoon. The King exhibited, on this ſad ſpectacle, all the tenderneſs of a huſband, a father, a brother; and, appearing more affected by the affliction of perſons ſo dear and ſo beloved than by his own misfortunes, conſoled them with the moſt ſoothing words. Having paſſed through this trying ſcene, he now applied to his religious duties, and prepared to meet his GOD. The converſation which he held with his Confeſſor, it his ſaid, was pious, ſenſible and animated; and his hope was full of immortality, *(d' immortalité bien heureuſe.)* He proteſted his innocenſe, and forgave his enemies from his heart. The clocks of Paris, at length, ſounded eight on Monday morning; and the Royal Martyr was ſummoned to his fate. He iſſued out of his priſon, and was conducted to a coach belonging to the Mayor of Paris, in which were two ſoldiers of the Gendarmerie. He was attended by his Confeſſor, and aſſiſted to ſtep into the carraige by one or two of the ſentinels who ſtood at the gates of the Temple. But here an event happened, calculated to ſoften the moſt obdurate heart. Soon after the coach was driven off, and the King was conducting to the ſcaffold, the Dauphin eſcaped from thoſe who had the care of him, and ran down ſtairs with great precipitation. The ſentinel at the bottom of the ſtairs, who appears to have had a feeling heart, ſtopped him, and ſaid, "Where are you going, my dear, in ſuch a hurry?—"*Pray, pray*, let me alone," ſaid the innocent child; "I'll go in the ſtreet, and fall on my knees, and beg the people not to kill my papa!"

The *Place de Louis Quinze*, now called the Place of the Revolution, was the ſpot appointed for the execution. The place was filled with prodigious multitudes of People, and large bodies of horſe and foot were drawn up to protect the execution. The moſt awful ſilence prevailed, while the coach was advancing ſlowly towards the ſcaffold. The dying Monarch aſcended it with heroic fortitude, with a firm ſtep and undiſmayed countenance. He was accompanied on the

ſcaffold by his Confeſſor, and two or three Municipal Officers. For a moment he looked around upon the People, with a complacent countenance and he was preparing himſelf to addreſs the ſpectators, when, cruel to relate, one of the Officers cried out, "*No ſpeeches! come, no ſpeeches!*" and ſuddenly the drums beat, and trumpets ſounded. He ſpoke; but all the expreſſions that could be diſtinctly heard, were theſe: "*I forgive my enemies; may* GOD *forgive them, and not lay my innocent blood to the charge of the Nation!* GOD *bleſs my People!*"

The Confeſſor fell upon his knees, and implored the King's bleſſing, who gave it him with an affectionate embrace. The unfortunate Monarch then laid his head upon the block with admirable ſerenity, and ceaſed to live in this world! The execution was performed between 11 and 12 o'clock on Monday morning. Previous to his execution, he wrote to the National Convention, requeſting to be buried near to his father, in the Cathedral of *Sens*. The Convention, with cruel apathy, paſſed to the order of the day.

The 21ſt of the month was ſingularly ominous to the fate of Louis XVI.—On the 21ſt April, 1770, he was married;—21ſt *June*, 1770, the fête took place on account of his marriage, where about 15,000 loſt their lives, being trampled to death.—21ſt *January*, 1782, the grand fête on account of the birth of the Dauphin took place —21ſt *June*, 1791, his flight to Varennes:—21ſt *September*, 1792, Abolition of royalty.—21ſt *January*, 1793, his Execution.

Le Pelletier, one of the Deputies of the National Convention, was aſſaſſinated by *Paris*, Ex-King's Guard, for having voted for the Death of the King.

22.] Six thouſand Emigrants were arreſted in Paris in conſequence of the domiciliary viſits decreed by the Convention on that day.

24.] M. *Chauvelin* received orders to depart from England.

The King of Pruſſia, contrary to all the principles of national juſtice, took poſſeſſion of the city of Thorn.

The National Convention attended the funeral ceremony of *Pelletier*.

25.] A Memorial was preſented by Lord *Auckland*, His Britannic Majeſty's Miniſter at the Hague, to Their High Mightineſſes, the States-General, informing them, that in conſequence of the expreſs orders of the King, he laid before them copies of all the papers which had been exchanged, from the 27th of December laſt, to the 20th of this month, between Lord *Grenville*, Secretary to his Britannic Majeſty, and M. *Chauvelin*.

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The Memorial proceeded to ſtate, "That it was not quite four years ſince *certain miſcreants*, aſſuming the name of *Philoſophers*, preſumed to think themſelves capable of eſtabliſhing a new ſyſtem of civil ſociety; and in order to realize this dream, the offspring of vanity, it became neceſſary for them to overturn and deſtroy all eſtabliſhed notions of ſubordination, of morals, and of religion, which had hitherto conſtituted the ſecurity, the happineſs and conſolation of Mankind—That theſe deſtructive projects had but too well ſucceeded; but the effects of the new ſyſtem which they wiſhed to introduce, only ſerved to demonſtrate the folly of its authors—That the events which ſince ſo rapidly followed, ſurpaſſed in atrocity all that hitherto ſullied the page of Hiſtory: property, liberty, ſecurity, and even life itſelf, had been the ſport of this unbridled phrenzy of the paſſions, of this Spirit of rapine, of hatred, and the moſt cruel and unnatural ambition; the annals of Mankind could not preſent a period, in which, in ſo ſhort a time, ſo many crimes had been committed, ſo many misfortunes produced, and ſo many tears ſhed: in a word, that, at that very moment, theſe horrors appeared to have attained their utmoſt height—That, during all this time, His Britannic Majeſty, ſurrounded by his People, who, under the favour of Providence, enjoyed a proſperity without example, could not behold the misfortunes of others, without the ſtrongeſt emotions of pity and indignation, but that, faithful to his principles, His Majeſty had never permitted himſelf to interfere in the internal affairs of a Foreign Nation, nor departed from that ſyſtem of neutrality which he had adopted—That for ſeveral months back, projects of ambition and aggrandizement, dangerous to the tranquillity and the ſecurity of Europe, had been openly avowed; attempts had been made to ſpread throughout England and Holland, maxims ſubverſive of all ſocial order; and they had not ſcrupled to give to theſe deteſtable attempts the name of a *Revolutionary Power*: ancient and ſolemn treaties, gauranteed by the King, had been infringed; and the rights and territory of the Republic had been violated: His Majeſty had therefore, in his wiſdom, judged it neceſſary to make preparations proportioned to the nature of the circumſtances—That the King had conſulted his Parliament; and the meaſures which His Majeſty had thought fit to take, had been received with the moſt lively and unanimous approbation of the People, who abhor anarchy and irreligion, who loved their King, and would maintain their Conſtitution—That His Majeſty, in all he had done, had ever been vigilant in the ſupport of the rights and the ſecurity of the United Provinces: the Declaration delivered to Their High Mightineſſes on the

13th November *ult.* gave a ſtrong proof of this; and they would not be leſs ſenſible of it in the meaſures which were then preparing. His Majeſty, therefore, is perſuaded, that he ſhall continue to experience, on the part of Their High Mightineſſes, a perfect conformity of principles and conduct, as ſuch conformity could alone give to the united efforts of both Countries, the energy neceſſary for their common defence—to oppoſe a Barrier to thoſe evils with which Europe was menaced, and to preſerve, againſt any attempt, the ſecurity, the tranquillity, and the independence of a State, the happineſs of which Their High Mightineſſes, by the wiſdom and firmneſs of their Government, had ſo long experienced."

26.] A letter from the Commons of Landau announced to the Convention, that, by the negligence of ſome workmen, a fire had broken out in the arſenal, by which it was entirely conſumed. It contained a conſiderable quantity of fuſils, and of carriages for cannon, which were deſtroyed. The damage was eſtimated at 60,000 livres.

A letter from the Commons of Saint Malo announced, that the Captains of privateers were ready to fit out ſix privateers, of which three were to mount 28 guns each: the three others were ſmaller.—The Commons of Saint Malo alſo demanded, that the Government would cauſe frigates to be built in that port, for the uſe of the Republic.

28.] The following Meſſage from His Majeſty was brought up in the Houſe of Commons by Mr. *Dundas*:

"GEORGE, R.

"His Majeſty has given directions for laying before the Houſe of Commons, copies of ſeveral papers which have been received from M. *Chauvelin*, late Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the Moſt Chriſtian King, by His Majeſty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and of the anſwers returned thereto; and likewiſe, copy of an Order made by His Majeſty in Council, and tranſmitted by His Majeſty's commands to the ſaid M. *Chauvelin*, in conſequence of the accounts of the atrocious act recently perpetrated at Paris.

"In the preſent ſituation of affairs, His Majeſty thinks it indiſputably neceſſary to make a further augmentation of his forces by ſea and land; and relies on the known affection and zeal of the Houſe of Commons, to enable His Majeſty to take the moſt effectual meaſures, in the preſent important juncture, for maintaining the ſecurity and rights of his own Dominions, for ſupporting his Allies, and for oppoſing the views of aggrandizement and ambition on the part of France, which would be at all times dangerous to the general intereſts of Europe, but peculiarly ſo when connected with the propagation

gation of principles which lead to the violation of the moſt ſacred duties, and are utterly ſubverſive of the peace and order of civil ſociety."

A Memorial was remitted by Lord *Auckland*, the Engliſh Ambaſſador at the Hague, to Their High Mightineſſes the States-General, ſignifying, "That he had the honour to inform them, by the expreſs order of his Sovereign, that the news of the fatal death of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty having been received in London on the 24th, the King immediately aſſembled his Privy Council, and, being himſelf there preſent, gave an order, in conſequence of which, His Majeſty's Secretary of State wrote on the ſame day to M. *Chauvelin*, to notify to him, that the character with which he had been inveſted at that Court was now entirely terminated by the fatal death of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty—that, therefore, the King could no longer permit his reſidence in *Great Britain*, and that he ſhould retire from his Kingdom, with his ſuite, within the term of three days."

The Primary Aſſemblies of Leige were aſſembled, conſiſting of 9700 perſons, to give their votes with regard to an union with the French Republic. The reſult of the ballot was, for the union, 9660; againſt it, 40 only. The union of the late Principality of Leige with France was therefore immediately proclaimed, amidſt the ſounds of trumpets, and a general diſcharge of artillery.

Monſieur the late King's brother, publiſhed a declaration as Regent of France during the minority of the young King.

30.] The Miniſter for Foreign Affairs announced to the Convention, that the Britiſh Government had availed itſelf of the occaſion of the death of *Louis*, to order the Miniſter of the Republic to quit England before the 1ſt of February.

Citizen *Huguet Maret*, as Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the French Republic, arrived in London; he was ſent to offer ſuch terms to the Britiſh Government, as it was thought might have averted the horrors of war. The terms, however, were rejected as incompatible with the honour and dignity of the Engliſh nation to accept.

31.] The Empreſs of Ruſſia denounced war againſt France, and ſet Armaments on foot. She alſo required all Frenchmen, who would not be baniſhed from her dominions, to abjure, on the ſacred Scriptures, attachment and alliance to the ſeven hundred aſſaſſins, who had uſurped the Government of France.

February 1.] The National Convention decreed War againſt England and Holland. After enumerating many grievances and inſults offered the French Nation by the Britiſh Cabinet, the

the Convention decreed, in the name of the French Nation, as follows:

Article 1. That, conſidering theſe acts of hoſtility and aggreſſion, *the French Republic is at War with the King of England, and the Stadtholder of the United Provinces.*

2. The National Convention charges the Proviſionary Executive Council to put on foot the force which ſhall appear neceſſary to repel this aggreſſion, and to ſupport the independence, the dignity, and the intereſts of the French Republic.

3. The National Convention authorizes the Proviſionary Executive Council to diſpoſe of the naval force of the Republic in ſuch a manner as the intereſt of the State may appear to require; and it revokes all the particular diſpoſitions ordered on this account by preceding decrees.

The taking His Majeſty's Meſſage, relative to the War about to break out, into conſideration, being the order of the day in both Houſes of Parliament, addreſſes to His Majeſty from both were unanimouſly agreed to thereon.

Previouſly to the order of the day being read, *Mr. Grey* moved, 1ſt, For an account of all communications between the Miniſters of this Country and the Executive Government of France, or their Agents, from the 8th of July to the 19th of November; 2dly, All communications, through the medium of the Britiſh Ambaſſador at the Hague, between him and the exiſting Government of France, or their Agents; 3dly, All communications with that Country ſince the 13th of May 1792, not included in the papers before the Houſe; and laſtly, the requiſition made by Holland for the interference of this Country on her account, with the anſwer. All theſe motions were afterwards withdrawn by Mr. *Grey*, except the laſt, which was put, and negatived without a diviſion.

2.] In conſequence of the maſſacre of *Baſſeville*, Secretary of Legation of the French Republic, by the people of Rome, and alſo the ſetting fire to the academy belonging to the French Nation there, the Covention decreed, that "the Proviſionary Executive Council ſhall inſtantly take the moſt prompt, and efficacious meaſures to obtain a ſignal vengeance for the crime which has been committed againſt the French Nation in the perſon of her Repreſentative at Rome; and that the Council alſo take neceſſary precautions for the ſafety of the ſubjects of the Republic reſident at Rome, and for their return to France."

4.] *A Sign Manual* was iſſued from the Secretary of State's Office for the Home Department, directing M. *Maret*, the French Envoy for Negociation, and his Secretary, M. *Morgue*,

to

to quit the Kingdom within three days.—An embargo was laid upon the French ſhips in the River.

An Embargo was laid at Oſtend on all Engliſh and Dutch ſhips.

About this time a copy of the Declaration of the King of Pruſſia arrived in England, reſpecting the march of his troops into Poland. The Memorial, however plauſible, has not juſtified his conduct towards that unfortunate Country.

5.] The nomination of a War Miniſter in the Convention ſtood for the order of the day. The Members proceeded to vote; and of 600 voices, 356 were in favour of General *Beurnonville*, who was proclaimed War Miniſter accordingly.

The Miniſter for Foreign Affairs ſtated in the Convention, the wiſh of the inhabitants of *Ghent* to be united to France, and that the people of Bruſſels expreſſed a *ſimilar deſire*.

Tallien announced, that *Paris*, the aſſaſſin of *Pelletier de St. Fargeau*, who had voted for the King's death, had been apprehended; and that on his perſon were found three papers, one of which contained the following words: "I had no accompliees in the glorious act I achieved by the murder of the villain *Pelletier*: had I not found him ready for the blow, I ſhould have purged the earth of that regicide, parricide, and patricide, *D'Orleans*."

Cambon reſigned the office of Mayor of Paris.

6.] Two Deputies of the Popular Societies at Bruſſels being admitted to the bar, thanked the Convention for the decree of the 15th December. Brabant, they ſaid, wiſhed to be united to France, as ſuch union alone would counteract the intrigues of the *Auſtrians*, *Pruſſians* and *Stadtholderians*.

An Order of Council was iſſued, excepting packets and bye-boats from the embargo which had been laid upon all other veſſels that had cleared out for France.

9.] Spain engaged to aſſiſt England in the proſecution of the War.

10.] The French took the Pearl Frigate belonging to Plymouth.

An Addreſs was preſented to his Majeſty from the Corporation of London, promiſing their ſupport of the War.

11.] Mr. *Grattan*'s motion for a Parliamentary Reform in the Iriſh Houſe of Commons, was negatived by a majority of 81.

A Meſſage, of the following purport, from His Majeſty, was laid before both Houſes of Parliament: "That the Aſſembly now ruling in France had directed hoſtilities to be committed againſt the perſons and property of His Majeſty's ſubjects, contrary to the Law of Nations and the ſtipulations of

of Treaty; and had ſince, on the moſt groundleſs pretences, declared War againſt *His Majeſty* and the *United Provinces*; that, under theſe circumſtances, His Majeſty had taken meaſures to maintain the honour of his Crown, and vindicate the rights of his People; that His Majeſty had the utmoſt confidence in the ſupport of his Parliament, and the zeal of a loyal People, in the proſecution of a juſt and neceſſary War, and in their endeavours to ſtem the torrent of a ſyſtem which ſtruck at the ſecurity of ALL independent Nations, and was purſued in defiance of every principle of moderation, good-will, humanity and juſtice."—Addreſſes of thanks to His Majeſty for the above Meſſage, were carried in both Houſes of Parliament the following day.

12.] The Reverend *Richard Burgh*, *Thomas Townly M'Can*, *James Davies*, *John Cummings*, and *John Bourne*, who had been convicted of a conſpiracy, in attempting to blow up the walls of the King's Bench Priſon, received, on the motion of Mr. *Solicitor General*, the judgment of the Court, which was three years impriſonment. The priſoners were ordered to be confined in the different gaols; and, at the expiration of their impriſonment, to find ſecurities for their good behaviour for the ſpace of three years; the Reverend Mr. *Burgh*, in 200*l.* and his ſureties in 100*l.* each; and the reſt of the priſoners in 100*l.* and their ſureties in 50*l.* each.

Accounts were at this time received of the capture of *Thorn* by the Pruſſian troops, who diſarmed the Burghers as ſoon as they entered the town.

M. *Condorcet* preſented the ſcheme of the new Conſtitution to the National Convention. A Declaration of the Rights of Man, which, he ſaid, ought to be the preliminary of every Conſtitution, was given by him at the ſame time, under 33 different and diſtinct heads.

18.] Mr. *Fox*, in the Houſe of Commons, propoſed a reſolution, to the following effect: "That it was not for the honour or intereſt of Great Britain to make war upon France, on account of the internal circumſtances of that Country, for the purpoſe either of repreſſing or puniſhing any opinions or principles, however pernicious in their tendency, which may prevail there, or of eſtabliſhing among the French People any particular form of Government. After a variety of ingenious arguments adduced by both ſides of the Houſe, a diviſion took place on the previous queſtion—Ayes, 270—Noes, 44—Majority, 226.

23.] General *Miranda* commenced the bombardment of Maeſtricht and continued it the ſucceeding day. The city was ſet on fire in ſeveral places.

25.]

25. Breda ſurrendered to the French without having ſtood a ſiege: The garriſon, by terms of capitulation, marched out with the honours of war, and with full liberty to ſerve again. Count *Byland*, the Governor being ſuſpected of treachery, was put under arreſt, and a commiſſion was ordered to try him.

26.] Three battalions of guards, the firſt draft deſtined for foreign ſervice, were drawn up at the horſe guards, and after being reviewed by His Majeſty, the Princes and Princeſſes of the blood, and ſeveral General Officers, previouſly to their departure for the Continent, they were afterwards accompanied by them to the place of embarkation, (Greenwich.)

On a motion made by Mr. *Wilberforce* in the Houſe of Commons, that the houſe ſhould, on the Thurſday following, reſolve itſelf into a Committee on the Slave Trade, the motion was negatived by a majority of eight.

*** A ſhort time antecedent to the preſent date, General *Dumourier* cauſed to be printed at Antwerp, in the Dutch and French languages a Manifeſto, preparatory to his invaſion of Holland. It led to a preſumption that it was deſtined by him to announce and precede the attack with which he had ſo long threatened the Republic—to expoſe to the view of Europe, and in particular to that of the inhabitants of theſe Provinces, the aim of his enterprize and to juſtify its motives.—The following extract from the Memorial will ſufficiently demonſtrate the General's intentions:

"I come into Holland at the head of 60,000 free and victorious Frenchmen: 60,000 more defend the Belgian Provinces, and are ready to follow me, ſhould I meet with any reſiſtance. We are not the aggreſſors; the party attached to the *Houſe of Orange* has long carried on againſt us a perfidious and ſecret war. All the plots againſt our liberty were formed at the *Hague*; we will ſeek, at the *Hague*, the authors of our misfortunes; we have no anger and vengeance but againſt them. We will overrun your rich Provinces as friends and Brothers: you will ſee the difference between the conduct of Frenchmen who ſtretch out to you their hands, and of Tyrants who inundate and lay waſte your Country. I promiſe to the peaceable cultivators, whoſe crops are ſacrificed to the fury of Tyrants, an indemnity, by the ſale of the ſubſtance of thoſe who ſhall have ordered thoſe uſeleſs inundations. I promiſe alſo to deliver into their hands, and to their juſt vengeance, the perſons of thoſe wicked Adminiſtrators, Magiſtrates, or Military Commanders, who ſhall have ordered them. To avoid, however, all the deſolations which they occaſioned, I exhort the

the inhabitants of the Country, if they have any ſentiments of Liberty, to oppoſe thoſe inundations; and I will follow my proclamation cloſely enough to ſupport the Batavians, and puniſh the wicked."

A Counter-Proclamation to this was, on the 20th February, publiſhed by the States-General of the United Provinces, proving its falſity, cautioning the Duth to beware of the wily ſtratagems of *Dumourier*, and ſtrongly recommending union among themſelves.

27.] It was announced in the Convention that the Reblic of Venice had acknowledged the French Republic.

28.] The City of Lyons openly declared for *Louis* XVII. Maeſtricht was inveſted by 15,000 French.—The Convention confiſcated all the property of the French Emigrants.

March 1.] The Engliſh Guards who had embarked at Greenwich for the Continent on the 26th February, arrived at Helvoet on the 1ſt inſtant. They were ſtationed at Helvoet, at the Brielle, and at Dort. The Hereditary Prince of Orange was named Commander in Chief.

General *Clairfait* having croſſed the Roer, attacked the French army under General *Miranda*, which he defeated, killing and taking 2000 men, with 9 pieces of artillery. The General then prepared to march to the relief of Maeſtricht, the Siege of which was raiſed the day following.

Cambon delivered a report in the Convention, by no means conſolatory, on the very ſenſible diminution of Aſſignats in the National Treaſury. "Formerly," obſerved the Miniſter, "we burned weekly ten or twelve millions: at this time, ſcarcely two or three millions come in to feed one hebdomidal fire." He conſidered this alarming diminution in the ſales of the National Domains, as ariſing from the ravages committed with impunity on public property. It was then decreed, that the property of the Emigrants, as well as whatever might become due by ſucceſſion or otherwiſe, ſhould, notwithſtanding any remonſtrances on the part of their heirs for the ſpace of *fifty* years, be conſidered as part of the property of the Republic.

About this time, the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Maſons, under the Conſtitution of England, preſented the following Addreſs to His Majeſty, by the hands of the Prince of Wales, Grand Maſter:

"*Moſt Gracious Sovereign*,

"At a time when nearly the whole maſs of the People anxiouſly preſs forward, and offer, with one heart and one voice, the moſt animated teſtimonies of their attachment to

Your

Your Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and of their unabated zeal, at this period of innovation and anarchy in other Countries, for the unequalled Conſtitution of their own country, permit a body of men, Sire, which though not known to the Laws have ever been obedient to them—men who do not yield to any deſcription of Your Majeſty's ſubjects in the love of their Country, in true allegiance to their Sovereign, or in any other of the duties of a good Citizen, to approach you with this public declaration of their political principles. The times, they think, demand it of them; and they wiſh not to be among the laſt in ſuch times to throw their weight, (whatever that may be), in the ſcale of order, ſubordination, and good government.

"It is written, Sire, in the Inſtitutes of our Order, that we ſhall not, at our meetings, go into religious or political diſcuſſion; becauſe, compoſed (as our Fraternity is) of men of various Nations, profeſſing different rules of Faith, and attached to oppoſite ſyſtems of Government, ſuch diſcuſſions, ſharpening the mind of Man againſt his Brother, might offend and diſunite. A criſis, however, ſo unlooked for as the preſent, juſtifies, to our judgment, a relaxation to that rule; and our firſt duty as Britons, ſuperſeding all other conſiderations, we add, without further pauſe, one voice to that of our fellow-ſubjects, in declaring one common and fervent attachment to a Government by King, Lords and Commons, as eſtabliſhed by the glorious Revolution of 1688.

"The excellence of all human inſtitutions is comparative and fleeting. Poſitive perfection, or unchanging aptitude to its ſubject, we know, belongs not to the work of Man; but when we view the principles of Government which have recently obtained in other Nations, and then look upon our own, we exult in poſſeſſing, at this time, the wiſeſt and beſt-poiſed ſyſtem the world has ever known—a ſyſtem which affords equal protection (the only Equality we look for, or that indeed is practicable), and impartial juſtice, to all.

"It may be thought, perhaps, that, being what we are, a private ſociety of men, connected by inviſible ties, profeſſing ſecrecy, myſterious in our meetings, ſtamped by no act of prerogative, and acknowledged by no Law, we aſſume a part, and hold a language, upon this occaſion, to which we can urge no legal or admitted right. We are the *free Citizens*, Sire, of a *free ſtate*, and number many thouſands of our body. The *Heir Apparent* of the Empire is our Chief. We fraternize for the purpoſes of ſocial intercourſe, of mutual aſſiſtance, of charity to the diſtreſſed, and good-will to all; and fidelity to a truſt, reverence to the Magiſtrate, and obedience to the

Laws,

Laws, are ſculptured in capitals upon the pediment of our Inſtitution; and let us add that, pervading as we do, every claſs of the community, and every walk of life, and diſſeminating our principles wherever we ſtrike root, this addreſs may be conſidered as ſpeaking in epitome the ſentiments of a People.

"Having thus atteſted our principles, we have only to implore the Supreme Architect of the Univerſe, whoſe Almighty hand hath laid in the deep the foundation of the Country's greatneſs, and whoſe protecting ſhield hath carried her amidſt the cruſh of Nations, that he will continue to ſhelter and ſuſtain her! May her Sons be contented, and her Daughters happy! And may Your Majeſty, the immediate inſtrument of her preſent proſperity and power, to whom unbiaſſed poſterity ſhall thus inſcribe the column,

TO
GEORGE,
THE FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE,
PATRON OF THE ARTS,
which brighten and embelliſh life,

With your amiable Queen, and your Royal Progeny, long, long, continue to be the bleſſings and the boaſt, of a grateful, happy and united People.

4.] A letter from the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs was read in the Convention, which announced, that the City of Hamburg, either through fear or raſhneſs, had violated her neutrality with France, and had entered into the League of Tyrants. The Duke of *Brunſwick*, in quality of Director of Lower Saxony, had ſignified to the Senate of Hamburg, His orders for diſmiſſing M. *Hock*, *Chargé des Affaires* of the Republic in that City. The Senate was ſo weak as to comply; and though the commercial and political intereſts in that City were oppoſite to ſuch a ſtep, M. *Hock* had been ordered to quit it on the 31ſt of January.—The Miniſter obſerved, that it was with pain he was obliged to reckon a *free* People in the number of the enemies of France; but prudence had obliged the Executive Council to adopt prompt meaſures. In conſequence thereof, an embargo ſhould be laid on all thoſe ſhips in the French Ports which belonged to the *Hans* Towns.—The Convention approved of this meaſure.

6.] Letters from the Commiſſioners with the French Army were read in the Convention, announcing their defeat at Aix-la-Chapelle. The panic and tumult excited by the contents of theſe letters, cauſed many Members to demand of *Beurnonville*, the Miniſter of War, to give an exact detail of the ſtate of the armies. *Beurnonville* accordingly roſe from his

ſeat,

ſeat, and delivered himſelf thus: "Yeſterday I received a courier from General *Vallence*, announcing to me that our poſts on the Roer had been forced, and that one of the armies of the trooops of the Republic retired towards Ruremonde, the other towards Maſtreicht."

Mr. *Dundas* laid before the Houſe of Commons the following Meſſage from the King:

"His Majeſty having judged it expedient to employ, in the ſervice of Great Britain, a body of the Electoral Troops, for the purpoſe of aſſiſting His Majeſty's Allies, the States-General of the United Provinces, and of proſecuting, in the moſt effectual manner, the *juſt* and *neceſſary War* in which His Majeſty is engaged, His Majeſty has ordered an eſtimate to be laid before the Houſe of Commons, of the charge attending the employment of the ſaid troops; and His Majeſty relies on the zeal of his moſt faithful Commons, that they will be ready to make the neceſſary proviſion for maintaining the ſame."

The Meſſage was referred to the Committee of Supply.

The French were repulſed at Williamſtadt and obliged to retreat.

7.] *Barrere*, in the name of the Committee of General Defence, propoſed the following project of a decree, which the Convention unanimouſly adopted: "The National Convention declares, in the name of the French Nation, that on account of the many acts of hoſtility and aggreſſion on the part of Spain, the French Republic is at War with *the King* of Spain. The Convention charges the Executive Council to take every meaſure to repel the aggreſſion, and to ſupport the independence, the dignity and intereſts of the French Nation. Conſequently, the Council ſhall take every meaſure to augment the Army of the Pyrenées to 100,000 men. The Executive Council ſhall employ, both by ſea and land, all the forces it may judge neceſſary for the defence of the Republic. Six Commiſſioners taken from rhe Convention, ſhall repair to the Southern Departments, there to provide for the neceſſities of the Army, to haſten the recruiting, and to kindle up the zeal of the Citizens."

8.] A Proclamation, addreſſed by General *Dumourier* to the Belgic army, was read to the Convention. The reverſe of fortune which the army experienced, he conſidered owing to their negligence, which ſhould render them wiſe and prudent, as he had known them brave. He exhorted them to call to their recollection, that, when they were no more than an handful, they braved upwards of 80,000 men in the encampment

campment of Grand-Pré and St. Menehould, and to place their entire confidence in their Generals.

The following article of intelligence from the Hague, appeared in the London Gazette. An advanced corps, under the *Archduke Charles*, is in poſſeſſion of Tongres. The Auſtrian army has taken Leige. Ruremonde has been taken by Prince *Frederic* of *Brunſwick*; and the French have evacuated Fort St. Michael.

9.] Koeningſtein, occupied by a French garriſon of 440 men, ſurrendered to the Pruſſians.

10.] The Convention decreed the organization of the Revolutionary Tribunal.

11.] As ſoon as the news of the checks of the armies were received in Paris, the utmoſt alarm and agitation prevailed; the theatres and public places of every deſcription were ſhut; the *rappel* (alarm drum) was beaten, to call the citizens to their reſpective ſections; and the *black flag*, the *ſignal of the country being in danger*, was hoiſted on the tower of the church of Notre Dame. The Mayor, at the ſame time, publiſhed a proclamation, inviting the citizens to fly to arms, ſince, ſhould they delay, *all would be loſt*.

Beurnonville, war miniſter of France, gave in his reſignation to the Convention, and requeſted leave to repair to his poſt in the army.

The London Gazette contained the following important articles of intelligence:——The French ſquadron in the Gulph of Cagliari, conſiſting of 21 ſhips, after a briſk cannonading, and an attempt to make a landing in Corſica on the 21ſt of January, were repulſed by the militia, and loſt 500 men.

Breda ſurrendered to the French, and the garriſon marched out on the 25th of February. Gertreydenburg, after three days bombardment, ſurrendered alſo on the 2d inſtant. The garriſon was to evacuate the following day.

The Prince of *Cobourg* obtained a complete victory over the French on the 2d inſtant, chaſing them from Aix-la-Chapelle as far as Leige, with a loſs of 4000 men and 1600 priſoners, and upwards of 20 pieces of cannon. On the ſame day Prince *Frederic* of *Brunſwick*, killed 1300 French at Brugge, and took 700 priſoners.

12.] It was announced, that, in the Department De la Vendee, violent diſturbances on account of religious and political opinions prevailed; theſe tumults were of ſo alarming a nature, that two commiſſioners were ordered, without delay, to ſet out for that Department.

In

In Brittanny the people broke firſt into open rebellion againſt the Convention. They mounted the white cockade, and declared for the young king. The inſurgents broke down all the bridges of the little rivers the republicans were to paſs in order to reach them, and they rendered themſelves maſters of ſeveral poſts on the Loire, and threatened the reduction of Nantz. In Tourraine a body of 40,000 appeared animated with the ſame principle. In La Vendee they aſſumed the name of *the Chriſtian Army*.

13.] The ſiege of Williamſtadt was raiſed by the French. The Dutch garriſon diſtinguiſhed themſelves during the courſe of the ſiege.

14.] The Prince of *Saxe Cobourg* obtained a complete victory over *Dumourier*, at Tirlemont; the French loſt 33 pieces of cannon and about 7000 men.

15.] Mr. Attorney General, in the Houſe of Commons, after having deſcribed the nature, and ſtated the reaſons on which the *Traitorous Correſpondence Bill* was founded, which he was about to introduce, moved for leave to bring in the ſame.

Mr. *Fox* thought the bill, not only of no utility, but ſubverſive of freedom and juſtice. If the law of treaſon was doubtful, or not perfectly underſtood, a bill to explain it might be neceſſary, but as he knew of no doubt applicable to thoſe laws in queſtion, he could not ſee the expediency of the preſent bill. Leave was given to bring in the bill.

15.] The Governor of Williamſtadt, having obſerved a new battery erected nearer his works than he liked, ordered 56 men to ſally out and attack it. The orders were inſtantly and eagerly obeyed; the Dutch troops ſtormed the battery ſword in hand, carried it, and out of 40 men who defended it, killed 32, among whom was the French commanding officer; they brought in the remaining nine into the garriſon of Williamſtadt.

16.] Deputations from the cities of Nantz, Bourdeaux, and ſeveral others, ſtated to the Convention they were a prey to all the horrors of famine, and the acts of counter-revolutioniſts.

18.] A letter from the department of la Vendee, announced, that the rebels compoſed an army commanded by a man named *Gaſton*, who had already ſeized upon four of the principal parts of the diſtrict; that his advanced guard was compoſed of emigrants, who acted *in the name of the Regent* of France. That it was their deſign to favour an invaſion of their coaſts, and it was reported that Nantz had been taken poſſeſſion of by them. The Convention decreed

that

that the conſpirators apprehended ſhall be conveyed to Paris to be tried by the Revolutionary Tribunal.

Lord *Auckland*, Miniſter Plenipotentiary and Ambaſſador Extraordinary of his Britannic Majeſty at the Court of the Hague, preſented a Memorial to their High Mightineſſes the States General of Holland, congratulatory of their late ſucceſſes, and the rapid progreſs made by the arms of the combined powers.

The following is the London Gazette account of the Auſtrian ſucceſſes in the Netherlands:——The advanced poſts of the Imperial army being repulſed from Tirlemont by the French, on the 15th M. *Dumourier* attempted to paſs the left wing of the Imperial army; on the 17th there was a change of poſition and a briſk cannonade; on the 18th, at ſeven o'clock in the morning, M. *Dumourier* attacked the centre of the Imperial army, but was repulſed. He was likewiſe repulſed by the Imperial right wing, but about three o'clock in the afternoon, M. *Dumourier*'s right wing penetrated through the Imperial left wing, whoſe cavalry was prevented from manœuvering, the ground being interſected by ditches; the corps of reſerve, commanded by M. *Clairfait*, decided the victory. The French retired in good order until ſix o'clock in the morning, when the Imperial cavalry put them to the route. The number of killed and wounded is variouſly reported; the French left 33 pieces of cannon.

The French that had been left by *Dumourier* before Williamſtadt, diſmounted their batteries erected before that fortreſs, ſet fire to them, and evacuated Hunduet. They left ſeveral pieces of cannon behind them, and took the reſt to Antwerp.

18.] The citizens of Lyons ſhut their gates againſt the Commiſſioners deputed by the Convention.

19.] News of the moſt diſaſtrous nature was announced from the department of Maine and Loire. The ſucceſs of the rebels had been ſuch as required the moſt vigorous meaſures. All that part ſeparated on the ſouth was in their power; the patriots of St. Florent had been murdered by them, they had pillaged the public treaſures of the diſtrict, and carried off the records.—A letter from General *Dumourier* announced the re-capture of Tirlemont by the French army.

The republican General *Mace*, was defeated by the rebels near Chantonay. A decree of accuſation was afterwards paſſed againſt him by the Convention.

20.] The

20.] The States General preſented a reply to the memorial of Lord *Auckland*, of the 18th, expreſſive of their moſt grateful remembrance of the earneſtneſs and promptitude of the Duke of York and his troops in their cauſe. Their High Mightineſſes gave the moſt ſolemn aſſurance that they would employ all their efforts to combat an enemy, they regarded, not only as the enemy of Holland, but the human race, as having formed the project of deſtroying the happineſs of civil ſociety, by the annihilation of all the principles of religion, juſtice and humanity.

A letter from the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs to the Preſident of the Convention was read, announcing the barbarous treatment and cruelties exhibited to the French in Spain.

General *Dumourier* retreated towards the frontiers of France.

22.] The Auſtrians attacked the French on the high-grounds near Louvain, and gained a ſecond moſt deciſive victory, the French being completely routed. They loſt 4000 men.

24.] The advanced guard of the Auſtrian army entered Bruſſels. The French were poſted at Halle. The whole of the country, from Bois-le-Duc to Lier, was clear of the enemy. The French force at Breda ſtill amounted to 4000; and that of Gertruydenberg, to 2500 men.

26.] The Convention paſſed a decree of accuſation againſt General *Miranda*, for miſconduct in the Netherlands.

General *Maraſſe*, commandant of Antwerp, capitulated.

About this time were publiſhed the reaſons aſſigned by the Empreſs of Ruſſia and the King of Pruſſia for their ſeizing on Poland.

27.] Letters announcing the total evacuation of Belgium by the French troops, were read in the Convention.

28.] Gertruydenberg ſurrendered. The French garriſon were allowed to march out with the honours of war, and to proceed for France.

29.] General *Dumourier* wrote to the National Convention to acknowledge the Dauphin King, and to diſſolve itſelf as the means for the reſtoration of Peace.

In the ſitting of this day, the Convention voted a decree of accuſation againſt *Dumourier*; declared him a Traitor to the Republic, and Commiſſioners were ordered to go and arreſt him.

The French evacuated Worms and Oppenheim, and returned towards Landau.

Breda was retaken by the Dutch troops.

At Weelef, near Brigen, the King of Pruſſia gained a complete victory over the French. Mentz, in conſequence of this victory, was entirely ſurrounded, and the ſiege commenced by General *Kalkreuth*.

30.] The Town and Citadel of Namur ſurrendered to the Auſtrians, who, after their having left a ſufficient garriſon in the place, proceeded againſt Valenciennes.

Manuel, who had been a member of the National Convention and reſigned in conſequence of the ſentence paſſed upon the King, was inhumanly murdered by a mob at Montargis, becauſe he refuſed to enrol his name as a Volunteer, being above the age of 40.

The Convention paſſed a decree aboliſhing the inviolability of its members when accuſed of crimes againſt the ſtate.

The French evacuated Oſtend, after having committed many acts of outrage and violence upon the inhabitants of the Town. Part of the Engliſh ſquadron, under the command of Admiral *Macbride*, immediately took poſſeſſion of it, to the great joy of the inhabitants.

Camus, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, demanded leave to preſent the project of the following Decree:

Article 1. "The National Convention orders General *Dumourier* to appear at the bar.

2. "The Miniſter of the War Department ſhall ſet out immediately, in order to hear the ſtate of the army of the North.

3. "Four Commiſſioners from among the Members of the Convention, ſhall likewiſe depart to the ſaid army, and have the power to ſuſpend, and to ſend to Paris, any agents, civil or military, who may be ſuſpected by them.

4. "The Commiſſioners actually employed in Belgia ſhall inſtantly repair to the National Convention, in order to communicate all the intelligence and depoſitions which they may have taken, reſpecting the ſtate of that Country." Decreed unanimouſly.

31.] An expreſs from the Hague announced the intelligence, that Breda, Gertruydenberg, Antwerp, Mons and Namur, had all ſurrendered to the allied troops, and that the French army under *Dumourier* were retreating into France by Valenciennes and Liſle. The Engliſh guards had advanced to *Bergen-Op-Zoom*, to act as occaſion might require.

April 1.] *The following account of the defection of* Dumourier, *which took place at this time, may not be unpleaſing to the reader*:

Cambaceres communicated to the Convention the following proceſs-verbal of the Comiſſioners of the Executive Power ſent to bring *Dumourier* to their bar.

"When

"When they reached Valenciennes, they found that the General was at Tournay. They went thither, and found him ſurrounded by deputations from the diſtrict of Cambray. The interview was by no means ceremonious. *Dumourier* purpoſely uttered violent invectives againſt the Jacobins: "*They have loſt France*," ſaid he; "but I will ſave it, though I ſhould be called a *Cæſar*, a *Cromwell*, or a *Monk*." The Commiſſioners left him, and returned the next evening before ſupper, determined to feign entering into his views the better to diſcover them—encouraged by the overtures they made, *Dumourier* threw off the veil. He ſaid, that the Convention was an aſſemblage of robbers, who equalled in iniquity the moſt infamous of regicides, that all the volunteers were patroons, and that he wanted only troops of the line; that the inſtitution of the Extraordinary Tribunal was an inſtitution of blood, but that, in ſpite of all they could do, their efforts would be in vain. He then informed them, if the Queen and the Children were menaced, he would march to Paris, and the Convention ſhould not exiſt three weeks." The Commiſſioners, deſirous to ſift his deſigns, then aſked him, "How will you replace the legiſlators?"

"Their ſucceſſors are all found."

"Are you not an advocate for the Conſtitution?"

"No; it is too contemptible—I expected ſomething better of *Condorcet*; the ancient form of Government, with its imperfections, was preferable."

"Will you have a King?"

"Yes; a King is neceſſary."

"How will you manage to have your new Conſtitution and your King accepted?"

"I have with me all the Preſidents of the Diſtricts. I am, beſides employed in reſtoring peace to France; and I have already entered on a negociation with the *Prince of Saxe-Cobourg*, for the exchange of Priſoners, and for withdrawing from Holland the 18 Battalions that are on the point of being ſacrificed.—Well! am I obliged to tell you that I ſhall be at Paris within three weeks, and ſhall put a ſtop to any farther Liberty and Republicaniſm? Since the victory of *Jamappe*, I have wept for my ſucceſſes in ſo bad a cauſe. France needs a King, and France muſt not fall a prey to the enemy."

"How will you inſtal this King?"

"My ſoldiers, if I deſire it, will become ſo many Mamalukes; with twelve thouſand, I ſhall make myſelf maſter of Paris, or force it to ſurrender through famine."

"It is poſſible for you, however, to be ſtopped in your projects—Don't you think ſo?"

"I laugh at the Convention, which I ſhall ſoon diſperſe. I can beſides reach the Auſtrians *(dans un Gallop)* inſtantly, they both eſteem and admire me!"

Dubuiſſon, one of the Commiſſioners, now reſolved to impart to him the plan of a Counter-Revolution.—

"This," ſaid ſaid he, "cannot be executed—Mine is better, ſince I include in it the invaſion of *Belgium*, which I ſhall take for myſelf, and place myſelf at its head, under the protection of the Houſe of Auſtria."

The detail being concluded, the orator reverted to his report; the reſult of which was, that a grand conſpiracy was on foot, of which *Dumourier* was the principal; and that many perſons attached to the Houſe of *Philip of Orleans*, called *Egalité*, were ſtrongly ſuſpected of being concerned in the plot.

2.] General *Dumourier* publiſhed a manifeſto addreſſed to the French Nation, declaratory of the motives of his defection from the cauſe of Republicaniſm, and invited the Nation at large, to unite with him in re-eſtabliſhing the Conſtitution of 1789.

3.] Letters from the Commiſſioners at Liſle, were read in the Convention, they ſtated that they had ſet off for the camp of *Maulde*, to arreſt *Dumourier*; and that *Bournonville* had taken on his route, the neceſſary meaſures to make a vigorous reſiſtance to the enemy.

General *Dumourier* arreſted the Commiſſioners ſent to arreſt and conduct him to Paris: He ſent them all priſoners to the Prince of *Cobourg*, at Mons, as hoſtages for the ſafety of the Royal Family impriſoned at Paris.—When the Commiſſioners were brought before *Cobourg*, *Camus* ſaid, I hope, Sir, you will treat us with the reſpect due to the repreſentatives of a great nation. The Prince replied, "*aſſure yourſelves that I will treat you with all the reſpect due to the aſſaſſins of your King.*"

About this time M. *le Brun*, miniſter for foreign affairs in France, tranſmitted the following letter to his Excellency Lord *Grenville*.

"My Lord,

"The French Republic being deſirous to terminate all its differences with great Britain, and to end a war, which by the manner it is otherwiſe likely to rage, cannot fail to bring miſeries dreadful to humanity on both nations. I have the honour to demand of your Lordſhip, as miniſter of his Britannic Majeſty, a paſſport and ſafe conduct, for a perſon poſſeſſed with full powers, to repair to London for that purpoſe. Mr. *John Salier*, notary public, in London, will deliver this to your Lordſhip, and, on condition of its being requiſite, another letter,

letter, containing the name of the perſon who will have the confidence of his nation.

4.] Intelligence was received at the Hague, from General *Clairfait*, dated Tournay the 2d inſt. adviſing, that General *Dumourier* had that morning ſent to him as priſoners. Monſieur *Bournonville*, Monſieur *Camus*, and *three* other Commiſſioners, who had been authorized by the National Convention to apprehend him, and conduct him to their bar; and that in a letter which he, at the ſame time, wrote to General *Clairfait*, he declared his intentions to march the next morning with his army to Paris.

On the ſame day, intelligence was received from the Prince of *Saxe-Cobourg*'s head quarters at Mons, that an armiſtice had been agreed on between *His Serene Highneſs* and General *Dumourier*, the latter having conſented to evacuate the Auſtrian Netherlands and Dutch Brabant; that General *Dumourier*, ſet out on the 3d inſt. on his march to Paris; that His Serene Highneſs had put his troops into very looſe cantonments, keeping them in immediate readineſs to act; that the King of Pruſſia had croſſed the Rhine at *Buchna*, attached the French at Bingen, Creutnach and Antheim, took General *Neuevingu*, 50 Officers, 200 Non-commiſſioned Officers and Privates, 15 Cannon, and a Military cheſt, and had formed the Blockade of Mayence; that General *Wurmſer*, with a Pruſſian corps, was immediately to paſs the Rhine at Manheim, and act on the left of the King; that Worms and Oppenheim were evacuated, and that the enemy had retreated from thoſe places towards *Landau*. Theſe operations happened between the 27th of March and the 1ſt of April.

5.] The Prince of *Saxe-Cobourg* addreſſed a manifeſto to the French, informing them of the declaration that *Dumourier* had tranſmitted to him. He declared his intentions of ſupporting him in his project of marching a part of his army againſt Paris, not for the purpoſe of making conqueſts, but as friends and companions in arms, *to reſtore to France her Conſtitutional King, and the Conſtitution ſhe had choſen.*

Dumourier, with 1000 horſe, went over to the Auſtrians. General *Vallence*, and young *Egalité* alſo accompanied *Dumourier*.

6.] Two relatives of the Prince of *Saxe-Cobourg*, two nephews of General *Clairfait's*, the count of *Linange Wiſſerbourg*, *Ferdinand Charles*, his ſon, and *Frederic*, Count of Linange, all having voices in the Diet of Ratiſbon, were, by a decree of the Convention, ordered to be conducted to Paris, to ſerve as hoſtages for the ſafety and liberty of the four Commiſſioners, and *Bournonville*, the War Miniſter, betrayed by *Dumourier* to the Auſtrians.

8.] The Commiſſioners *Carnot* and *Le Sage*, in a letter written by them, announced to the Convention, that *Dumourier* was abandoned by his army, and would ſoon be left without a companion. On his flight from St. Amand, ſeveral battalions had fired at him, and ſhot his horſe under him.

The National Convention decreed, that all the deſcendants of the family of the *Bourbons*, (the priſoners in the temple excepted), ſhall be ſent priſoners to Marſeilles. Philip *Egalité* was then a priſoner.

The Congreſs of the repreſentatives of the combined powers took place at Antwerp. The Prince of *Orange*, and his two Sons, his Excellency *Vander Spiegel*, the Duke of *York*, Lord *Auckland*, the Prince of *Saxe-Cobourg*, Counts *Metternich*, *Starenberg*, *Mercy d'Argenteau*; the Pruſſian, Spaniſh, and Neapolitan Envoys, were preſent. It was reſolved to commence a plan of active operations againſt France.

General *Wurmſer*, Commander of the Auſtrian Army on the Upper Rhine, having heard of the capture of the French Commiſſioners by *Dumourier*, his defection, and his having proclaimed the Dauphin *King*, at the head of his army, which he intended to march to Paris; and that an armiſtice had been granted by the Prince of *Saxe-Cobourg*, took the reſolution to hold a parley with General *Guillot*, the Commandant of Landau. A trumpeter was forthwith diſpatched to the Commandant, who returned for anſwer that he would go to Treithof.—Here the two Generals met; and after the uſual compliments, General *Wurmſer* acquainted the Commandant of Landau of the motives of the parley. He was ſorry he ſaid, to cauſe the misfortunes that would befal the town and its inhabitants, if it was not ſurrendered immediately by him; that after the example of *Dumourier*, he ought to unite with the Auſtrian army in the eſtabliſhment of Monarchy; and it only depended on him to appropriate to himſelf all the honour and merit of ſo glorious an action; that he ſhould remember his new King, and ſhew him that loyalty, which, (as it was generally known) he had ſhewn for ſo many years to the late King, now innocently aſſaſſinated. He (Count *Wurmſer*) would treat him and the City, and all thoſe who would eſpouſe the good cauſe, in the beſt manner, and recommend them to *His Imperial Majeſty*, according to their reſpective deſerts; and that, in caſe of a refuſal, he would obtain his end by the moſt terrible powers of War.

To this the Commandant of Landau replied, to the following purport: That the formidable power of the arms of his excellency were equally well known to him, as his brave, humane and elevated character; that he was ſorry to ſee the town

town exposed to such imminent danger, but it was not in his power to prevent it by a surrender; that, since the town was not his own property, but left to his trust by the Nation, he would not let it pass into other hands but with the loss of his life: that if Count *Wurmser* could obtain the town in that manner, it would certainly be his: that, with regard to the murder of the King, much might be said, but he begged leave to wave the subject; that he had read the intelligence of *Dumourier*'s defection in the Public Prints, but he did not credit it; and that, if it were true, it belonged to the Nation to decide the matter; he was but a servant of the Nation, a good Frenchman; that he did not in the least doubt the good treatment he might experience on the part of his excellency, but he would make no use of it whatever; that he had always been an honest man; and that if His Excellency had any Emigrants in his army, they could inform him that he always spoke the truth.

After the interview was closed, the Commandant of Landau presented to General *Wurmser* the Officers of his suite; and having acquainted them with the requested surrender, at their seperation, one of the French Officers called out to General *Wurmser*, "Adieu, General! Our Commandant will never be a *Dumourier*!"

11.] The French advanced, with 14,000 men, drawn from the garrisons of *Mentz* and *Cassel*, for the purpose of attacking the Allies in three points, towards *Erbenheim*, *Mosebach*, and *Costheim*. They succeeded so far as nearly to carry the batteries of the Hessians; but a considerable body of Saxons coming to their aid, followed by a body of Prussians, they were surrounded, and defeated, with a loss of near 4000 killed and wounded, and 16 pieces of cannon. The Allies, in consequence of this victory, possessed themselves of the Head of the Bridge towards *Costheim*.

General *Lanoux* and *Stengen*, were executed at Paris for treachery in the Netherlands.

13.] A decree of Accusation was demanded against *Marat*, for some seditious words pronounced by him in the National Convention, and he was immediately put in a state of arrest.

The Commissioners, in a letter addressed to the Assembly, stated that two trumpets had been sent by the Imperialists to General *Dampierre*, who, after the defection of *Dumourier*, had taken the command of the army of the North, with the address of the Prince of *Saxe-Cobourg* to the French Nation, and with one of *Dumourier's* manifestos.—In consequence of which, the Convention decreed as follows.

"Whoever ſhall enter into any agreements with the enemies of the Republic, of a tendency injurious to Liberty and Equality, ſhall be puniſhed with death."

"France declares that ſhe will never interfere with the Government of other Nations."

14.] The Iſland of Tobago in the Weſt Indies was taken from the French by the Britiſh ſquadron under the command of Sir *John Laforey*.

16.] A letter from General *Dampierre*, dated Valenciennes, was read in the Convention.

The enemy, he ſaid, had attacked the advanced poſts before Valenciennes, in ſix different points. They were repulſed with conſiderable loſs; and the advantage was highly in favour of the advanced guard he commanded; he recovered the Camp of Famars. He aſſured them that the Army would in a little time recover that ſuperiority it had merely loſt through the treachery of thoſe by whom it was commanded.

19.] A bill of rights was paſſed by the National Convention.

20.] The Decree of Accuſation againſt *Marat* was adopted in the Convention.

General *Dumourier* publiſhed a Declaration at Frankfort, diſclaiming his knowledge of the exiſtence of an Orleans faction in France, and his being at all connected with *Philip Egalité*. He condemned, in the ſtrongeſt terms, his atrocious conduct in voting for the death of the King, his kinſman, and hoped that he would be given up to the ſeverety of the laws. His ſons he believed to be gifted with as many virtues as their father poſſeſſed vices, and expreſſed his opinion, that they had no notion whatever of aſpiring to the Crown of France.

24.] The Ruſſian Ambaſſador ſent an official note to the Generality of *Grodno*, in which he deſired in the name of the Empreſs, his miſtreſs, that the Permanent Council, ſuppreſſed in the laſt diet, be immediately re-inſtalled. Several Members of the Aſſembly would not comply with the wiſh of the Empreſs; and after having given a proteſt, quitted the hall of deliberation.—The property and eſtate of the *Hetman Rzewiſki*, and of the Subſtitute Marſhal *Walewſki*, were ſequeſtrated in conſequence of this proteſt, and they were to be publicly proſecuted.

The following Memorial of the GRAND SEIGNIOR was, about this time, ſent to the Ambaſſadors of all the Chriſtian Powers at the Sublime Porte:

"The preſent war between Auſtria, Pruſſia and Great Britain, has led to a concluſion, that there would be combats and attacks by ſea and land, whilſt it is notorious that all the ſaid Powers keep up friendly treaties with the Sublime Porte, and

and that the latter is neutral in the preſent war. It is therefore neceſſary to renew an old regulation of the year 1664, which was renewed in the year 1780, when certain of theſe Powers were at war, and by virtue of which, the veſſels of the Belligerent nations are mutually to refrain from combat at the ports of Turkey, and in their adjacency, as well as in the places within three miles of this ſide of the White Sea, whether in Aſia or Europe, &c. That, in caſe of an action in the open ſea, between the veſſels of the Belligerent Powers, no one of the Captains of the Ottoman fleet, or other ſea Commander or Officer, is to preſume to interfere, or to diſplay any marks of partiality in favour of the one ſide or the other.

24.] The trial of *Marat* came on before the revolutionary tribunal; he was acquitted of the accuſation brought againſt him.

25.] A warm debate enſued in the Houſe of Commons relative to the conduct of Lord *Auckland*, Britiſh Miniſter at the Hague, and the propriety of his being removed from that official ſituation, when, upon a diviſion of the Houſe, there appeared for his removal 36. Againſt it 211.

Gaſton, Commander of the Inſurgents in Britanny, took poſſeſſion of *Pont de Cé*, and *Angers*. His army conſiſted of 60,000 men.

26.] The Convention ſtopped all Communications with England.

27.] The Court of Liſbon enjoined the General of Police to ſignify to M. *d'Arnault*, the *ſoi-diſant* Miniſter of the *ſoi-diſant* French Republic, to quit that capital within the ſpace of three days. Several Frenchmen whoſe principles were deemed to be tinctured with Jacobiniſm, were at the ſame time put on board a Swediſh veſſel to be conducted to France.

29.] Alarming accounts of the ſucceſſes of the Inſurgents in La Vendee, and the departments of Mayenne and Loire, were given in the Convention, by Deputies from theſe departments.

30.] *Cambon*, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, rendered the following account in the Convention of the ſtate of the armies; that of the North conſiſted of 90,000 effective men; that of the Ardennes of 37,000; that of the Moſelle and the Rhine was complete; very ſatisfactory information had been received of thoſe of the Alps and in Italy. The Army of the Pyrenees was augmented very much, and 40,000 men from the ſouthern departments were directing their march towards Perpignan.

Marat propoſed in the Convention that the *ci-devant* fugitive Princes ſhould be put out of the protection of the law,

and that all Frenchmen ſhould be invited to kill them; that a civic crown and a recompence of 200,000 livres ſhould be granted to whomſoever ſhould bring them either alive or dead, or prove having taken them from the number of the living. In fine, that ſome of the emigrants might underſtand the matter, he moved, that the performers of ſo great an act of patriotiſm might receive their free pardon.

Thouars, *Parthenay*, *Chataigneraie*, were all taken by the Royaliſts of la Vendee.

May 1.] The French having attacked the allied army under the command of the Prince of *Saxe-Cobourg*, with an intention of preventing the ſiege of Valenciennes, and the *blockade of Condé*, were, after an obſtinate engagement, defeated and obliged to throw a great part of their troops into Valenciennes. The battle commenced at four in the morning, and continued until eight at night.

3.] The Convention paſſed a decree of accuſation againſt General *Kellerman*.

8.] In the Engliſh Houſe of Commons, the adjourned debate of the preceding day took place on the important queſtion of Parliamentary Reform, when, upon a diviſion, there appeared for the reform 41, againſt it 282; majority in favour of the Conſtitution as it then exiſted 241.

In a bloody battle near St. Amand, General *Dampierre* was mortally wounded and died in the courſe of three days, *Lamorlierre* ſucceeded General *Dampierre* in the command.

9.] The National Convention decreed, that all property and lands whatever, in France, belonging to the nations at war with France, ſhould be ſequeſtrated.

10.] In the court of King's Bench, the Attorney General moved for the judgment of the Court againſt James *Ridgway*, for the publication of three libels: the firſt, the Jockey Club; the ſecond, a Letter addreſſed to the Addreſſers; and the third for the *Rights of Man*: the judgment of the Court was alſo moved againſt Mr. *Symonds*, who had been convicted and impriſoned for the laſt of theſe publications, and came up for judgment on the other two libels.

The ſentence of the Court, which was pronounced by Mr. Juſtice *Aſhhurſt*, on Mr. *Ridgway*, was, for the firſt libel, an impriſonment in Newgate for two years; for the ſecond, to pay a fine to the King of 100*l.* and to be further impriſoned for one year, to be computed from the end of the two years; and for the third libel, to pay a fine of 100*l.* and to be further impriſoned for one year, to be computed from the end of the three years, and, at the expiration of this impriſonment, that the defendant give ſecurity for his good behaviour, himſelf in 500*l.*

500*l.* and his two ſureties in 100*l.* each, for the term of five years, to be computed from the end of his impriſonment.

The other defendant, *Symonds*, was ordered to pay a fine of 400*l.* and to be impriſoned one year in Newgate, for the firſt libel, to be computed from the expiration of his preſent impriſonment; and for the ſecond, to pay another fine of 100*l.* and to be impriſoned one year in Newgate, to be computed from the expiration of his three years impriſonment; and to give ſecurity for his good behaviour, as in the caſe of *Ridgway*.

10.] *Barrere*, in the name of the Committee of public Safety, gave an account in the Convention of ſeveral diſpatches from the Commiſſioner *Tallien*, by which it appeared, that the moſt active meaſures were taken to check the torrent of the rebellion in *Brittany*. Six hundred men of the Germanic Legion, were on their way. Commiſſioners had been ſent to all the diſtricts of *Indre* and *Loire*, to call on all the inhabitants by name, to aid in checking the rebellion. The deſtructive, or rather horrid treachery of *Quéteneau* had occaſioned a loſs of about 4000 men to the republic. The *Marſeillois* ought to be ever honoured for their defence of *Thouars*. They had thrice ſnatched the white flag which had floated on the walls of that city, delivered up by a traitor to the inſurgents. Of one Battalion of Marſeillois troops *ſix only* eſcaped the carnage.

The honours of the Pantheon were, in the ſame ſitting, decreed to General *Dampierre*, who was killed at the battle of St. *Amand* on the 8th. In a letter, read in the Convention, from the Commiſſioners of the army which he commanded, they paſſed the following eulogium on his memory.

"The whole army regret in him a brave ſoldier, an able general, and a ſincere friend to the republic. The confidence which he inſpired in the troops by his noble proclamation at the time when the treachery of *Dumourier* was diſcovered; his military life, always glorious and unſullied, and his death ought to be recalled to the remembrance of thoſe who may endeavour to tarniſh the ſplendor of his juſtly acquired reputation. To-morrow we ſhall go with all the good citizens, to moiſten with our tears, the laurels and cypreſs which will cover his grave."

13.] *Condorcet*, in very energetic terms, ſtated in the Convention the imminent danger the Republic was in. The nation, he urged, demanded a Conſtitution, as the ſole remedy of theſe evils. He ſhould, therefore, propoſe in the form of a decree, 1ſt, "That, provided the primary Aſſemblies ſhould not before that time be convoked, to accept or refuſe the Conſtitution which is to be preſented to the people, they are and remain convoked for the firſt of the enſuing November, to

elect a new Convention.—2dly, the new Convention shall be elected in the same forms, and conformably to the regulations prescribed by the act of the Legislative Body, dated in August 1792.—3dly, Should a new Convention be then necessary, it shall meet on the 15th of December next."—*Thuriot* combated the plan, as presenting an opportunity of alarming the nation, and causing the people to think that the present Convention was inadequate to form a Constitution, and save the country. The discussion was adjourned.

Barrere announced, that, agreeably to the wish of the northern army, *Custine* was appointed its commander in chief.—*Houchard* was to have the provisional command of the armies of the Rhine and the Moselle.

14.] The following is the substance of the London Gazette account of the famous battle of Saint Amand on the 8th.

In consequence of the movements of the French, which gave reason to expect an attack upon the Austrian and Prussian posts, the Duke of *York* determined to march in the morning of the 8th to their support. He arrived about six o'clock with the British troops at Maulde. The attack commenced at seven o'clock. The French army devoted their efforts towards the post occupied by General *Clairfait*.—The Coldstream Battalion made an attack upon the front with the utmost ardor and spirit, rushing on them with their bayonets. The French gave way, and the British troops were vigorously pursuing their success, when they found themselves unexpectedly exposed to the fire of a French battery. They coolly received the whole of the fire of the French, which they returned with great effect; but finding it impossible to carry the battery, they returned in perfect order.

The loss of the allied army was estimated at 1500 killed and wounded, and that of the enemy 4000.—General *Dampierre*, the French commander in chief, received a cannon ball in his thigh, and died in consequence of the wound.

General *Custine* accepted the command of the Northern Army.

15.] The city of Lyons was announced in the Convention as being in a state of counter-revolution.

16.] General *Custine*, in consequence of the instructions received from the Convention to save Mentz at all events, made his first attempt to cross the Rhine for that purpose, but met with a sharp repulse from the army under the command of the Imperial General *Wurmser*. The loss of the French was stated to be considerable during the two first days they were engaged,

17.] The

17.] The House of Commons having resolved into a committee of Ways and Means, resumed the consideration of a *board of agriculture*, when upon a division of the House, there appeared for the establishment 107.—Against it 26.

18.] General *Miranda*, accused of treachery and misconduct in his command of the Northern Army, was, after a trial of five days, acquitted by the Revolutionary Tribunal in Paris.

General *Maezienszky* was executed at the Square of the Revolution in Paris. In his way to the place of execution, he continually exclaimed, "*I die the victim of a cabal.*"

23.] The combined armies under the Prince of *Saxe-Cobourg*, attacked the French at their strong camp of Famars, and defeated them with very considerable loss. The English troops distinguished themselves much in the action.

26.] The virulent and personal attacks made on several of his fellow legislators, by *Marat*, caused the Convention to enact the following decree. "Should any member hereafter presume to hold towards any of his collegues, derogatory and injurious language, applying to him or them the epithets of *Incendiary*, *Assassin*, *Villain*, *Scoundrel*, &c. such member shall be instantly, and without any forms, expelled the Convention."

Marat protested solemnly, that all those who framed the decree were conspirators; which outrage gave rise to a second decree, namely, "That, besides the expulsion of the Slanderer, all personalities shall be vigorously punished."

In the same sitting it was decreed, "that the Executive Council shall send an army of 10,000 men to the city of Bastia, in the island of Corsica, to quell the insurrections there, and to crush the party of *Paoli*, desirous of delivering up that island to the English."

The counter-revolution in Corsica was completed; *Paoli* named *Generalissima*; the clergy were reinstated, and the emigrants restored.

27.] The bill of indictment preferred against Mr. *John Frost*, because that he, on the 6th of November 1792, at the Percy Coffee-house, Rathbone Place, used these seditious words, "I am for Equality; I see no reason, why one man should be greater than another; I would have *no King*, and the Constitution of this country is a *bad* one," was tried before Lord *Kenyon* and a special Jury.

After the prosecution had been opened with great ability by the Attorney General, and witnesses called to prove the utterance of the above words by Mr. *Frost*; and Mr. *Erskine* in

in a very able defence had endeavoured to extenuate the dangerous tendency of these words.

Lord *Kenyon* made a short address to the Jury. His Lordship said, that if the infirmities of nature were to prevent Judges from punishing the crimes of others, because they themselves were weak, there was an end to the execution of criminal law. It was in vain, therefore, for Mr. *Erskine* to urge the infirmities of Mankind, as an excuse for not punishing their crimes. The duty of the Advocate was very different from that of the Judge. The former tried to confound, to amuse the Jury, or a large audience. He would not read them a lecture upon government; but he was certain, that in England, all lived under equal laws and liberty. His Lordship then went through the evidence, and remarked that words were to be taken according to the times in which they were uttered, and that seditious words tended to produce seditious actions. It was not the business of one man to penetrate into the heart of another man; that must be left to the Judge of all; but if the words had not a traiterous meaning, let it be shewn. His Lordship then desired the Jury, to weigh the case deliberately in the balance; if they found the scale preponderate in his favour, they must acquit him; if otherwise, they must find him guilty.

The Jury having retired for some time, found the defendant guilty.

Violent debates took place in the National Convention, between the two contending parties, the *Girondists* and the *Mountain*.

28.] The same scenes of uproar and confusion that took place on the preceeding day were again renewed.

29.] The Deputy *Briard* threatened to poignard *Brissot* in the Convention.

30.] All the constituted authorities repaired to the Convention, to declare that Paris was throughout in a state of commotion, and the alarm bell ringing.

31.] In Paris an awful picture presented itself: the *tocsin* was sounded at three o'clock in the morning, and the General having been beat in most of the quarters of the Capital, the Deputies repaired to the Convention precisely at six, and the constituted authorities were led to the Bar. The Mountain demanded loudly the dissolution of the Committee of twelve. A violent tumult arose: the President demanded silence, but to no effect. The tumult encreased and continued upwards of an hour. A deputation of the Revolutionary Committees demanded, 1st, The suspension of the Committee of twelve; 2dly, a Revolutionary Army of the *Sans Culottes*; 3dly, a decree

gree of accuſation againſt twenty-two Legiſlators, and the Members of the Committee; 4thly, a diminution in the price of bread; 5thly, the diſpatching of Commiſſioners to the South of France, to put a ſtop to the progreſs of the Counter-revolution there; 6thly, the arreſt of *Claviere*, and *Le Brun*, miniſter of foreign affairs.

Barrere then propoſed a Decree of urgency, conſiſting of four articles; and it was at length decreed that,

"The armed force of *Paris* is in permanent requiſition."

Thus ended a Sitting, that gave the faction of the *Mountain* a complete victory over that ſtiled the *Valley*.

June 1.] The ſame ſpirit of party violence prevailed in the Convention; *Marat* demanded a decree of accuſation againſt many of the members, as being the accomplices of *Dumourier*, and for having attempted to cruſh the *Mountain*, which he ſtiled the *Bulwark of Liberty*.—*Barrere* alſo propoſed, that the Committee of Public Safety ſhould, without delay, make a report reſpecting the deputies under accuſation.

2.] The National Convention, upon the propoſition of *Couthon*, decreed the arreſt of the following Deputies viz. *Genſonne*, *Vergniaud*, *Briſſot*, *Gaudet*, *Gorſas*, *Petion*, *Salles*, *Cambon*, *Barbaroux*, *Buzot*, *Birotteau*, *Rabau*, *Lafource*, *Lanjuinais*, *Grangeneuve*, *Leſage*, *Lonvet*, *Valaze*, *Doulet*, *Ducos*, *Lanthenas*, *Duſſaulx*; all the members of the Committee of twelve, *Fonfrede* and *Saint Martin* excepted, and the miniſters, *Claviere* and *Le Brun*. *Ducos*, *Duſſaulx*, and *Lanthenas*, were afterwards excepted from this decree.

The Jacobin party were on this day defeated at Lyons.

3.] The advices read in the Convention were by no means conſolatory. The Spaniards had invaded two diſtricts, and had cut off the communication between *Perpignan*, *Collioure*, and other places. A deſcent on the coaſt of the Mediterranean was dreaded, and the army of the Republic was ſtated to be in great want of Artillery.

A letter from the Commiſſioners of the army of the *Alps*, dated *Lyons*, ſtated that 200 perſons had been murdered in the public ſtreets in that city.

7.] A letter from *Chamberry*, read in the Convention, announced, that a complete Counter-revolution had been effected at *Lyons*, where the National Deputies had been inſulted and abuſed, and the moſt ſtrenuous Patriots expelled that city.

Saint André therefore demanded, that the two National Deputies at *Chamberry*, be authoriſed to take all the meaſures of ſafety they may deem expedient; and that the Committee

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of Public Safety be charged to make a report on the ſtate of the city of *Lyons*, and to preſent ulterior meaſures—decreed.

9.] A body of the French who were under the command of General *Laage*, gained a conſiderable advantage over the Auſtrians at *Arlon*. An immenſe quantity of military ſtores was the fruit of the victory.

A letter from the Adminiſtrators of *Gironde*, was read in the Convention, announcing, that as ſoon as the details of the 2d had arrived in *Bourdeaux*, cries of indignation and vengeance reſounded from every quarter. The Sections were all in extreme deſpair, deputations of Citizens flocked around them who propoſed violent remedies, and threatened vengeance againſt thoſe whom they ſtiled illegal uſurpers.

10.] *Ducos* announced in the Convention that a whole regiment of Auſtrians, in the ſervice of the King of *Sardinia*, had gone over to the French.

Twenty-two deputies of the *Briſſotine* party were put in a ſtate of arreſt in Paris; ſome effected their eſcape.

11.] The *Hereditary Prince of Orange* attacked a body of the French poſted in the village of *Werwick*. The French, after an obſtinate engagement, were diſlodged, but the *Prince of Waldeck* in leading the troops he commanded with great intrepidity againſt the enemy, was wounded by a cannon ball, and died in a few days afterwards.

12.] It was announced in the Convention, that *Briſſot*, who had left *Paris*, in conſequence of the decree of arreſt againſt the twenty-two Deputies on the 2d inſtant, was put under arreſt at *Moulins*, and that a falſe paſſport had been found upon him; he requeſted by letter to be conducted to *Paris*, to be detained by virtue of the decree.

On the ſame day was read a letter from the Preſident of the Adminiſtration of *Liſle* and *Vilaine*, ſtating that he was deſired to acquaint them in the name of all the conſtituted authorities of that city, that it was with the greateſt indignation and dread they received the news of the arreſt of ſeveral of the National Deputies. As ſoon as they heard this news, they ordered, *that an armed force ſhould be raiſed to march to Paris, to reſcue* the Convention *from the ſtate of oppreſſion and danger which it was held by an handful of Anarchiſts and Scoundrels.*

The city of *Caen* in Normandy reſolved not to acknowledge the Convention, nor receive any of its decrees till the reſtoration of the arreſted members to their functions.

The Royaliſts gained a complete victory over the Republicans; Soumure, Machicoul, and the foundries of d'Indre were captured by *Gaſton*. *Menou*, the Republican General, was

was mortally wounded. The Republicans loſt between four and five thouſand men, with all their artillery.

14.] The Department of Calvados reſolved to arreſt the three Commiſſioners ſent by the Convention as hoſtiges for the Deputies of the laſt Department then under arreſt. The diſtrict of Bayeux likewiſe arreſted the Commiſſioners ſent to their Department.

15.] Angers ſurrendered to the Royaliſt Army under General *Gaſton*.

16.] Twelve perſons were convicted of a traitorous correſpondence with the enemy by the Revolutionary Tribunal. Among the number were two beautiful young Ladies, Miſs *De Moelier*, and Miſs *Deſille*, accuſed of having humanely ſent ſuccours to their reſpective relations.

17.] The Members of the National Convention ordered to be put under arreſt on the 2d June, publiſhed an addreſs to the French Nation, wherein they forcibly remonſtrated againſt the daring inſults offered to the Nation in their perſons. The National Repreſentation, while thus impriſoned, diſgraced, and deliberating under the poigniards of an audacious faction, they ſaid, had no longer exiſtence; they exhorted Frenchmen, therefore, to reſcue their loſt liberty, ſacred equality, and the unity and indiviſibility of the Republic.

Mr. *Fox*, in the Houſe of Commons, moved an Addreſs to his Majeſty, recapitulating the various events of the War, the ſtate of the country, and recommending a Negociation with France.—After the Motion had been ſeconded with great energy by many members in oppoſition, and combated by the advocates for the continuation of the War with equal force, the Houſe divided, when there appeared for the motion 47; againſt it 187. Majority 140.

18.] Captain Edward *Pellew*, of his Majeſty's ſhip La Nymphe, took the Cleopatra, a French frigate of 40 guns, and manned with 320 men.

The batteries of the firſt parrellel being opened before Valenciennes, the Britiſh Colonel *Moncrief*, before he ſuffered his batteries to fire, ſummoned the garriſon to ſurrender, but received a moſt contemptuous anſwer; upon which his Artillery began to play with great vigour; and at night he poured above five hundred red hot balls into the town, in a few hours.

19.] Succeſsful Sallies were made from Valenciennes.

A Corps of 6000 Marſeillois proceeded to march againſt the Convention.

The Attorney General, in the Court of King's Bench, prayed the judgement of the Court upon John *Freſt*, who,

on

on the preceding term, had been found guilty upon an Indictment for uttering treaſonable words. After Mr. Juſtice *Aſhhurſt*, in an energetic ſpeech, had addreſſed the defendant, wherein he recapitulated the words he had been found guilty of uttering, and commented on their dangerous tendency, he then informed the defendant, that the Court, having taken the whole circumſtances of his caſe into mature deliberation, had unanimouſly agreed to paſs upon him the following judgment, "That you *John Froſt*, be impriſoned in his Majeſty's Gaol of Newgate, for the ſpace of ſix calendar months; that, during that time, you ſtand once in and upon the Pillory at Charing Croſs, between the hours of twelve and two; and that at the expiration of your impriſonment, you be bound in ſecurity for your future good behaviour, for the term of five years, yourſelf in 500*l.* and two ſureties in 250*l.* each; and that you be confined in priſon till ſuch ſecurity be given." Lord *Kenyon*, at the ſame time ſaid, "Let the priſoner be ſtruk off the roll of Attorneys."

20.] The Departments of Rhone, Loire and Calvados, publicly reſolved not to acknowledge the Convention.

21.] General *Ferrand*, Commandant of the French Garriſon of Valenciennes, iſſued a Proclamation to the Inhabitants, in which he remonſtrated warmly againſt the repreſentations of many of the inhabitants, relative to the unhappy ſituation of the place. "Conſider, Citizens, ſaid he, that the city of Valenciennes belongs to the whole nation. It is one of the principal keys of France. Would you have me betray *twenty-five millions* of our Brothers, who rely on the ſtrength of this place, and who probably are marching a conſiderable army to come to our relief? You ſee the barbarous ferocity with which the enemies of the Republic bombard and burn your houſes; you would precipate yourſelves into a far greater calamity, if thoſe cruel and ſanguinary men ever entered your walls. You are not ignorant of the atrocious acts they have committed in your villages, where the houſes burnt, the women and maidens violated, children butchered in the cradle, or at the breaſt, preſent the moſt horrid picture."

22.] General *Dumourier* arrived in London, and was immediately after ordered by the Britiſh Miniſtry to depart the Britiſh Dominions.

The ſiege of Valenciennes was carried on with great vigour by the Combined armies.

23.] A declaration of the *Rights of Man* was agreed to by the Convention. It conſiſted of thirty-five Articles; which were prefaced by the following words, "The French people, convinced that forgetfulneſs of, and contempt for, *the natural Rights*

Rights of Man are the only cauſes of the crimes and misfortunes of the world, have reſolved to expoſe, in a declaration, their ſacred and unalienable Rights, in order that all citizens, being able always to compare the acts of the Government with the end of every ſocial inſtitution, may never ſuffer themſelves to be oppreſſed and degraded by Tyranny, and that the people may always have before their eyes the baſis of their liberty and happineſs, the magiſtrates the rule of their duty, the Legiſlature the object of their miſſion!"

The Act Conſtitutional conſiſted of 124 Articles, founded upon the above declaration.

27.] Several women, who had effected their eſcape from Valenciennes, reported to the combined armies, that a third part of the town was entirely deſtroyed, and exhibited the moſt dreadful devaſtation, cauſed by the bombs and red-hot balls.

The Convention iſſued a long and energetic Addreſs to all the departments and the armies, reſpecting the new Conſtitution. Deprecating the diſſolution of the Convention at ſo momentous a criſis, they ſpoke thus; "Can the diſſolution of the Convention be now an object of our wiſhes? Is it propoſed to you to annihilate it? In that caſe what Government would remain to you? Where would you rally? What would become of the eleven armies collected on your frontiers and ſea coaſts? Could the action of Government be ſuſpended one day? Should the departments diſclaim the authority of the Convention, the Republic would remain without Government, without central adminiſtration; their armies would diſperſe; foreign powers would invade your territories; the French would bear arms againſt themſelves, and the Republic would be annihilated. They have ſworn to be free, who wiſh to have a country and conſtitution, rally round the National Convention, which leaves you the Republic one and indiviſible."

28.] A great fall of rain retarded the progreſs of the works at the ſiege of Valenciennes.

29.] The Cathedral of Mentz, and ſixty houſes in its neighbourhood were entirely burnt by the Pruſſian beſieging army.

Barrere repreſented in the Convention, that the Spaniards were ſurrounding Bellegarde, that 3000 bombs had been already thrown into it, and that the garriſon reduced to two ounces of bread *per day*, could hold out no longer that the 3d of July.

The following was the diſpoſition of the French armies at the end of this month.

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1 and 2. Army of the North, and army of the Ardennes' General *Cuſtine*; head quarters at Bouchain.

3. Army of the Moſelle, General *Houchard*, head quarters Sarre-Louis.

4. Army of the Rhine, General Alexander *Beauharnais*; head quar ers Weiſembourg.

5. Army of the Alps, General *Kellerman*; head quarters Chamberry.

6. Army of Italy, General *Brunet*; head quarters Nice.

7. Army of the Eaſtern Pyrennees, General *Deſters*; head quarters Perpignan.

8. Army of the Weſtern Pyrennees, General *Servan*; head quarters Bayonne.

9. Army of the coaſts of Rochelle, from la Gironde to Nantz, General *Biron*.

10. Army of Breſt, from Nantz to St. Maloes, General *Canclaux*; head quarters Nantz.

11. Army of the coaſts of the Channel, from St. Maloes to Dunkirk, General *Wimpfen*; head quarters Bayeux.

The Sieges of both Valenciennes and Condé were at this time carried on with the utmoſt vigour by the combined armies, and were as bravely defended by the French.

July 1.] *Barrere* announced in the Convenoion, that *Paoli* had been appointed General in Chief in Corſica, and that the clergy had been re-eſtabliſhed in their functions, that the aſſembly of conſuls, created by the primary aſſemblies in Corſica, had held a ſitting, and repealed the decree of the Convention, concerning the arreſtation of *Paoli*, and the adminiſtrators. The towns of Calvi, Baſtia, and St. Florent, remained faithful to the Republic.

3.] A letter from General *Biron* announced, that the rebels of La Vendee had been defeated at Lucon, on the 28th of June.

The new conſtitution was accepted by all the ſections of Paris.

The Republicans defeated the Royaliſts at Nantz, took poſſeſſion of their head quarters at Chatillon, likewiſe killed between ſeven and eight hundred, took ſeven hundred priſoners, and forty pieces of cannon.

General *Wimpfen* took the command of the departmental troops at Caen.

4.] A letter from General *Servan*, read in the Convention, announced, that the Spaniards, being every where repelled, were driven from the territories of the Republic.

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5.] The Commiſſioners with the army near Rochelle, informed the Convention that Saumur was again in the poſſeſſion of the Republic.

6.] General *Beyſſer* informed the Convention, that, on the 29th of June, Nantz had been attacked by the Royaliſts, who, after an obſtinate engagement of eighteen hours, were every where diſperſed. The action coſt the Royaliſts a conſiderable number of men.

Valenciennes made a terrible *ſortie*, and deſtroyed many of the enemies works.

Bellegarde was announced to have ſurrendered on the 24th, after a bombardmens of 33 days. The garriſon conſiſted of 900 men.

The Committee of Public Safety, preſented a long report to the Convention, concerning the impriſoned members; the meaſures of the 31ſt of May, and the 2d of June, were there ably juſtified, and *Briſſot* called a monſter, who had formerly been a defender of Kings, though he then feigned to defend the Republic.

The Convention decreed that *Condorcet*, who, in a work addreſſed, "*To all French Citizens, upon the Conſtitution*, had vilified the ſame, ſhould be put under arreſt, and that his papers ſhould be ſealed up, and that a decree of accuſation be iſſued againſt him in caſe he ſhould own the above work."

The works of *Coſtheim*, which covered the town, were carried away, and four thouſand Republicans were made priſoners.

8.] The Dauphin, agreeably to notice given to the queen, was taken from her, and put under a Republican governor.

The departmental troops marched againſt Paris, and ſeveral diſtricts joined the league.

The ſections of Paris prepared to march againſt the departmental troops.

10.] The following deputies were choſen members of the renewed Committee of Public Welfare; *Barrere*, *Couthon*, *Gaſparin*, *Herault de Sechelles*, *Lindet*, *Prieur* of Marne, *St. Andre*, *St. Juſt*, and *Thuriot*.

11.] The Convention decreed the recall of General *Biron*, for ſupineneſs in conducting the war in La Vendee.

The Committee of Public Welfare communicated to the Convention an inſurrection at Lyons, where the party of the Mountain was declared to be out-lawed, and a conſiderable force was about to march againſt Paris.

Condé after having ſuſtained a blockade of three months, ſurrendered by capitulation to the army of the Prince de *Cobourg*. The garriſon conſiſting of four thouſand men, marched out of the town, and laid down their arms.

12.] The

and ordered to be converted into cannons, at the requeſt of the Miniſter at War.

Mentz ſurrendered to the Pruſſians, and the French garriſon conſiſting of twelve-thouſand men were made priſoners.

24.] The armies of the coaſts of Cherburg, and the Eaſtern Pyrennees, unanimouſly accepted the Conſtitution.

25.] A letter from General *Deflers*, dated Perpignan, was read in the Convention, ſtating that the Spaniards, in number near 30,000, had attacked his advanced poſts, and were repulſed after a cannonade, which laſted from three in the morning till ſeven at night. The Spaniards pitched their camp three leagues behind their former poſition.

The important fortreſs of Valenciennes ſurrendered to the army under the command of the Duke of *York*. The garriſon, under the command of General *Ferrand*, conſiſting of 7000 men were made priſoners.

26.] A letter from General *Beauharnais*, commander of the army of the Rhine, announced to the Convention a ſignal ſucceſs gained by the troops of the Republic over the Pruſſians upon the Voſgeſian mountains, which were ſcaled and turned in a ſurprizing manner by his troops. He alſo communicated a ſignal inſtance of courage, exhibited by a Quarter Maſter (*Guarrat*) who carried the ſtandard of the 9th regiment, and was ſummoned by four enemies to ſurrender. His anſwer was, to kill two, wound a third, and when a fourth unhorſed him, he ran off with the ſtandard, and ſafely reached the regiment. The Miniſter at War was charged to promote this brave man.

27.] *Barrere* announced in the Convention, that the conſtituted authorities of Caen, and the department of *Calvados*, had retracted their reſolution reſpecting the 31ſt of May and the 2d of June, and that the Conſtitution was to be preſented for acceptance to the primary aſſemblies.

28.] *Barrere* informed the Convention of the ſurrender of Mentz to the troops of his Pruſſian Majeſty on the 23d. To the intrigues of *Cuſtine* and *D'Oyre*, the commandant of the town, he ſaid, this event, ſo injurious to the Republic, and the plans of the armies, was to be entirely attributed. The following decree was, therefore, paſſed againſt the Ex-General *Cuſtine*, and the Commandant and ſtaff Officers of the garriſon of Mentz. Article 1ſt. There are ſufficient reaſons for the accuſation of the Ex-General *Cuſtine*. 2d. Brigadier General *D'Oyre*, commandant of Mentz, and all the Staff Officers of that garriſon, are to be put in a ſtate of arreſt, and conducted immediately to Paris, under a ſtrong guard. 3d. The Repreſentative of the People with the garriſon, ſhall immediately

ately repair to the Convention, and be heard concerning the ſurrender of Mentz. 4. The garriſon of Mentz ſhall return into the interior of France. 5. The preſent decree ſhall be ſent, by extraordinary couriers, to the repreſentative of the people with the armies of the Moſelle and the Rhine, and the executive council ſhall take all the neceſſary meaſures for its immediate execution.

Auguſt 1.] Irritated at the fall of Valenciennes, the Convention decreed that the Queen be tried by the revolutionary tribunal, and immediately removed to the *Conciergerie*. A little before midnight, two municipal officers repaired to the Temple, to announce to her the decree of the Convention, reſpecting her removal to the priſon of the *Conciergerie*. Being then in bed, "Muſt I riſe?" ſaid ſhe; the officers replied in the affirmative. She then entreated them to withdraw, that ſhe might dreſs herſelf, and they complied. When the queen was dreſſed, the officers ſearched her, and found 25 Louis d'ors, and a pocket book, which they took from her. She uſed many entreaties to keep the latter, or for the officers to ſeal it, and take a *protocol* of its contents. She, after ſome words, then recognized one of the officers, who had laſt year ſignified to her her ſeparating from the princeſs *de Lambelle*, when the latter was removed from the Temple to the *Hotel de la Force*. "Sir," ſaid the unhappy Queen, "the ſeparation which you announced to me a twelve month ago was very painful; but I find the preſent not leſs melancholy." She then begged to have an interview with her daughter and Madam *Elizabeth*, which after ſome heſitation was permitted. Upon Madam *Elizabeth*'s entry into the apartment, they locked each other faſt in their arms. When her daughter entered, "My dear daughter," ſaid ſhe, "thou knoweſt thy religion; thou oughteſt to have recourſe to its ſolace in every ſituation of life." She then deſired to ſee her ſon, but this could not be granted. The officers told her, "Your ſon is innocent, and he will not be hurt." She was then conducted to the priſon, where, through terror, ſhe fell into convulſions, and her life was threatened with inſtant diſſolution during the courſe of the night. The cell, it is ſaid, into which ſhe was put, was half under ground, only eight feet long, and eight feet wide. Her couch conſiſted of a hard ſtraw bed, with very thin coverings. All the perſonal graces had, by this time, deſerted her countenance, and ſhe exhibited the picture of diſtreſs and declining life.

2.] Couriers were diſpatched from Paris to the Prince of *Coburg*, to inform him, "that if he advanced any further into the territories of France, the execution of the Queen would

immediately take place; but that if he withdrew his troops, ſhe ſhould be delivered up to him." The Prince in reply declared, "that if any attempts were made againſt the life of the Queen, he ſhould inſtantly march to Paris, which he would entirely deſtroy, and that he would alſo inflict the puniſhment of Death on the Inhabitants of that Capital.

3.] The Convention decreed that all foreigners of thoſe nations at war with France ſhould be arreſted, with the exception only of thoſe, who had been three years in the country.

4.] *Merlin*, one of the Commiſſioners at Mentz, having aſcended the Tribune, gave a full account to the Convention of the ſurrender of that town. Having ſpoken ironically of *Cuſtine's* care in providing for the garriſon, he ſaid, that previouſly to the ſurrender of the garriſon, a dead cat had been ſold at ſix livres, and a pound of horſe fleſh for two livres, 1900 men had been ſick in the two hoſpitals, 5000 men had fallen in its defence, that it could not poſſibly hold out three days longer; that though the capitulation was infamous, it was the *tenth* that had been propoſed, and the *firſt* accepted. He therefore demanded the revocation of the decree iſſued againſt the brave garriſon of Mentz.

The propoſition was ſeconded by *Thuriot*, and it was then decreed that the garriſon of Mentz, both officers and ſoldiers, had deſerved well of their country.

5.] A letter from General *Tuncq* announced to the Convention, that on the 20th July, the rebels in three columns had attacked him, but were defeated with the loſs of 2000 men. The rebels were obliged to ſwim over the river Bay.

7.] Upon the motion of the deputy *Couthon* in the Convention, *Pitt*, prime Miniſter of Great Britain, was ſolemny decreed the enemy of the human race.

8.] The French were driven from *Cæſar's Camp*, and obliged to fall back with precipitation on Arras.

The National Convention having heard the report of its Committee of public ſafety, paſſed the following vigorous and energetic decree.

"From this preſent moment, till that when all the enemies ſhall have been driven from the territories of the Republic, all Frenchmen ſhall be in permament readineſs for the ſervice of the armies: The young men ſhall march to the combat; the married men ſhall forge arms, and tranſport the proviſions, the women ſhall make tents and clothes, and wait in the Hoſpitals:—The children ſhall make lint, the old men ſhall cauſe themſelves to be carried to the public ſquares to excite the courage of the warriors, to preach hatred againſt Kings and the unity of the Republic."

11.] All

11.] All the Commiſſioners of the primary aſſemblies, who had in the morning gone to the *Champ de Mars*, to receive on the altar of the country the departmental faſces, and the ark of the alliance, in which was depoſited the preceding day the minutes of the acceptance of the Conſtitution, and the Conſtitution itſelf, now entered the hall. When they appeared with the faſces and the ark, all the deputies roſe up, and when the ark was depoſited in the middle of the building, every perſon preſent uncovered, and the whole edifice reſounded with ſhouts of *Vive la Republique.*

A triumphal proceſſion took place in the *Champ de Mars*, to celebrate the abolition of Royalty.

12.] *Barrere*, in a report of the Committee of Public Welfare, on the actual ſtate of the Republic, repreſented Lyons in the actual ſtate of rebellion. "That rebellous city," ſaid he, "has obliged us to weaken our frontiers, and to march againſt it a General *(Kellerman)* whom the welfare of the Republic called for in another quarter. To Lyons was the invaſion of Perpignan to be attributed. Had not Lyons hoiſted the ſtandard of rebellion; had it not harboured emigrants and ariſtocrates of all deſcriptions; had it not ſtopped the forces deſtined for the army of the Pyrennees, the enemy would not now occupy our Frontiers, and ravage our fields.

Letters from the army of the North announced, that Cambray and St. Quintin were cloſely inveſted by the enemy.

14.] A letter from the repreſentatives of the people with the army of the North announced, that the whole of that army, with General *Houchard* at its head, had taken the oath, "to live free or die, to maintain the unity and indiviſibility of the Republic, and to ſupport the republican Conſtitution, which the French people had accepted."

15.] The army of the Ardennes, were announced in the Convention as having accepted the Conſtitution.

16.] It was announced in the Convention that Cambray was inveſted, and ſummoned to ſurrender on the 8th, by the Imperial General *De Boros*; but that the General *Declay* returned the following anſwer.

"I have received, General, your ſummons of this day, and have no other anſwer to return, than that I know not to ſurrender, but know how to fight."

Barrere propoſed the following declaration. "*The people of France declare by the mouth of their Repreſentatives, that they will riſe in one body, in defence of their liberty, of equality, and of the independence of their territories and Conſtitution.*" It was decreed with the loudeſt applauſe.

General *Waſhington*, preſident of the American congreſs, on the application of Genet, French Miniſter to the united ſtates,

declined interfering in the complaints of the French againſt the Engliſh.

17.] An important victory over the rebels of La Vendee was announced in the Convention, obtained by the army on the coaſts of Rochelle; 5000 Royaliſts were ſaid to be killed, wounded, and taken priſoners.

The following is the official account of the number of the French forces at this time actually embodied, and of the number to be immediately embodied:

Army of the North — —	120,585
—— of the Ardennes — —	40,132
—— of the Moſelle — —	83,268
—— of the Rhine — —	114,577
—— of the Alps — —	40,489
—— of Italy — — —	29,275
—— of the Eaſtern Pyrennees —	24,446
—— of the Weſtern Pyrennees —	31,000
—— of the coaſts of Rochelle —	41,110
—— of the coaſts of Breſt — —	52,539
—— of the coaſts of Cherburg —	15,481
Total	592,902
Patriots before Lyons	12,000
On the Banks of the Durance	18,000
Total actual force	622,902
New Levies ordered, of which 50,000 to be Cavalry — —	400,000
General Total of Forces embodied, and to be embodied — —	1,022,902

General *Kellerman*, and the National Deputies, *Dubois Crance* and *Gauthien*, iſſued proclamations to the rebellious Lyonneſe, previouſly to the commencement of hoſtilities. They aſſured the Lyonneſe if they opened their gates, and united with the ſoldiers of the Republic, that both their perſons and property would be in the utmoſt ſecurity.

19.] The Public Accuſer of the Revolutionary Tribunal complained to the Convention, that he had not yet received any charge againſt *Marie Antoinette*, and the accuſed Deputies. Upon which the aſſembly decreed, "That the Committee of public Safety do tranſmit to the public accuſer all the charges in its poſſeſſion againſt *Marie Antoinette* and General *Lamorlier*, and to preſent within three days, the act of accuſation againſt the Deputies delivered up to the Revolutionary Tribunal.

20.] The

20.] The plan propoſed by *Barrere* for raiſing the people of France *in a maſs* was read in the Convention, and is as follows:

Article 1. The Convention calls to arms all Frenchmen on the 10th of September next.

1. The citizens of the departments of the North, the Bas de Calais, and la Somme, ſhall repair to St. Quintin, thoſe of the departments of Aine, La Seine Inferieure, L'Oire, and Paris ſhall repair to Soiſſons, &c. The remainder of this article contains the names of all the departments, and of the places of rendezvous.—Upon the propoſition of *Danton*, the whole of the plan, which conſiſted of twelve articles, was referred to the further conſideration of the Committee.

General *Wurmſer* took poſſeſſion of Wormhaud, ſix miles from Caſſel.

21.] The French General *Beauharnais*, in conſequence of indiſpoſition at Straſbourg, reſigned the command of the army on the Rhine. General *Landremont* ſucceeded him.

The Auſtro-Sardinian army entered Chambery, the capital of the Duchy of Savoy (now Mount Blanc.)

22.] A London Gazette extraordinary, contained a full and preciſe account of a ſharp engagement at Lincelles on the 18th, between the Dutch, Engliſh, and French troops. Major General *Lake* commanded the three Battalions of foot guards, who ſignalized themſelves ſo much on that occaſion. They had the misfortune, however, to regret the loſs of two gallant officers, Lieutenant-Colonel *Boſville*, of the Coldſtream, and Lieutenant *De Peiſter*, of the Royal Artillery. The French loſt eleven pieces of cannon.

23.] The final report of the Committee of Public Welfare, reſpecting *the riſing and marching of all the French in one body*, was preſented by *Barrere* to the Convention. A decree, conſiſting of 18 articles paſſed thereon, which was ſent by extraordinary couriers into all the departments.

Pondecherry capitulated.

Lord *Hood*, commander in Chief of the Britiſh ſquadron in the Mediterranean, iſſued a proclamation to the inhabitants in the towns and provinces of the South of France.

24.] A ſharp engagement between the out-poſts of the beſieging army at Dunkirk, and thoſe of the French near Furnes, in which the Auſtrian Lieutenant General *Dalton*, and Colonel *Eld* of the light company of the guards, were killed. The French were repulſed and driven in with loſs, and the beſieging army took poſt within a ſhort diſtance of the town.

A letter from the Commiſſioners with the Army of the Rhine, dated Weiſembourg 22d, announced, that for three

days the army of the Rhine had been engaged with the combined troops, and that the Auſtrians had loſt two leagues of ground. The Republican army was commanded by General *Landremont*.

The bombardment of Lyons commenced, under the conduct and inſpection of *Dubois de Crance*.

25.] Dunkirk was repreſented in the Convention as in a ſtate of ſiege, the enemy being then only two leagues diſtant from it.

Letters from *Mont Blanc* announced, that in conſequence of the army of the Alps being withdrawn to act againſt Lyons, the Piedmonteſe troops had overrun a conſiderable part of that department.

26.] After the ſurrender of Valenciennes, the Britiſh miniſtry ordered that part of the allied army, in the pay of Great Britain, to attack the weſt ſide of Flanders, in order to take Dunkirk, Graveline, and Calais, in the name of his Britannic Majeſty. The Dutch troops were ordered to co-operate with the Britiſh in the attack on Flanders. This plan of ſeparating the forces, though not pleaſing it is ſaid to the Auſtrians, was nevertheleſs adopted by the Engliſh government.

A copy of the ſummons ſent by the Duke of *York* to General *O'Meara*, commandant of Dunkirk, was read in the Convention. The Duke ſummoned him to ſurrender the city to his Britannic Majeſty, and gave him 24 hours to deliberate on the ſummons.

General *O'Meara* replied, that inveſted as he was with the confidence of the French Republic, he would anſwer his Royal Highneſs, by aſſuring him, that he would defend it with the brave Republicans, whom he had the honour to command.

The army of the weſtern Pyrennees accepted the Conſtitution, and ſwore to defend it.

27. All the *Bulletins* from Lyons announced that the ſtrongeſt reſiſtance was made by that city.

28.] *Bentabole* and *Levaſeur*, Commiſſioners of the army of the North, wrote to the Convention that the Duke of *York*, with 18,000 men, was before Dunkirk, and that they intended to oppoſe him with an army of 30,000 men.

Upon the motion of the deputy *Barrere*, it was decreed by the Convention, "*that France ſhould continue in a ſtate of revolution, until its independence ſhould be acknowledged by all the other powers.*

The compulſory loan of a thouſand millions of livres was alſo decreed in the ſame ſitting.

Toulon ſurrendered to the Britiſh admiral Lord *Hood*; he took poſſeſſion both of the town and ſhipping, in the name of

Louis

Louis XVII. and under the expreſs and poſitive ſtipulation, that he would aſſiſt in reſtoring the Conſtitution of 1789.

General *Cuſtine*, convicted by the Revolutionary Tribunal of betraying the Republic, was guillotined at Paris.

29.] A letter from the National Commiſſioner *Dubois Crance*, informed the Convention, that the bombardment of Lyons was carried on with the greateſt vigour, and that General *Carteux* had repulſed the Marſeillois, and driven them within their walls. Every exertion, he ſaid, had been uſed to gain over the Lyonneſe, but in vain.

The Duke of *York*, finding his army inadequate to the capture of Dunkirk, held a conference with Admiral *M'Bride* on that head; and ſent him, it was ſaid, to England, to requeſt a naval force of gun-boats, bomb-veſſels, &c. and likewiſe troops. The requeſt was complied with, but the reinforcements did not arrive in time.

The Engliſh fleet anchored in the road to Toulon.

30.] The Commiſſioners with the army on the coaſts of Breſt, informed the Convention, that the famous rebel camp of La Laliniere, had been taken by the troops of the French Republic, that 2000 rebels had been killed, and that their cattle and ammunition had all been captured. To the ſkill of General *Canclaux* and the bravery of the people of Nantz, they ſaid, this victory was indebted.

31.] A letter from General *Kellerman*, dated La Pape, announced that the bombardment of Lyons ſtill continued with the utmoſt zeal, and that the city of Marſeilles was again in the hands of the Republic. Lyons, he thought, could not hold out long.

The National Commiſſioners in the department of the South, wrote that Toulon was in full counter-revolution, and that the ariſtocrats had delivered it to the Engliſh.

September 1.] A letter from General *Landremont*, commander in chief of the army of the Rhine, announced, that he took the command on the 22d Auguſt, and that from that time until the 28th, the troops of the Republic had been engaged with the enemy, who ſuffered much. His troops, he ſaid, betrayed a courage above all praiſe.

General *Houchard* informed the Convention of the taking of Roncq, Turcoing, and Lanoy, by the troops of the Republic.

3.] The King of Naples ſignified to M. *Marſon*, French miniſter, to quit the town. The declaration of war againſt France afterwards followed.

4.] The war miniſter addreſſed a note to the Preſident of the National Convention, informing him that he had juſt re-

ceived a letter from General *Dagobert*, with the important intelligence of a complete victory gained by the French over the Spaniards, who had loſt their camp and all their baggage. The following is an abſtract of the letter: "It is from the heart of the Spaniſh camp at the foot of Mount Libre, that I am now writing to you; the brave French whom I have the honour to command, have made themſelves maſters of it, after a moſt obſtinate engagement. The Spaniards long maintained their ground, but were at laſt forced to yield to the bravery of the Republicans. I entered the Spaniſh camp, where I found all the tents ſtanding; we took eight pieces of cannon with their caiſſoons, and the whole of the baggage.—The Spaniſh regiment of Sargonte (Dragoons) which had charged our Gendarmes, is almoſt cut to pieces."

The Committee of Public Safety communicated to the Convention the ſubſtance of a letter from the Commiſſioners at Marſeilles, dated Auguſt 29th. The letter ſtated that Toulon had declared for monarchy, and mounted the white cockade; that the Engliſh ſquadron had, for ſome days, been cruizing in ſight of that port, that a frigate belonging to it, and bearing a flag of truce, appeared before Marſeilles, but not within gun-ſhot of the town; that ſhe delivered a proclamation from Admiral *Hood*, containing propoſals for reſtoring monarchy, and with it peace in France.—That a proclamation to the ſame effect was ſent to Toulon, but with this difference, that the Engliſh frigate, which carried it, was admitted into port.—that Admiral *Hood*, in his proclamation, offered to ſupply the inhabitants of Toulon with proviſions, money, and military ſtores, provided they would declare for a kingly government; and in caſe his offers were accepted, to require that the French ſquadron in the harbour ſhould be diſarmed, the batteries towards the ſea diſmounted, and the forts entruſted to the Engliſh, to be garriſoned by them.

A letter from the Commiſſioners of the Convention at Nancy certified, that 140,000 men were on the march to Weiſſembourg, the lines of which had been attacked without ſucceſs ſix days ſucceſſively. On the 27th the combined armies were completely beaten; their loſs was eſtimated at 2000 killed, and 3000 wounded.

6.] The following decree was paſſed unanimouſly by the Convention.—1ſt. All public functionaries, agents of the nation, army contractors, receivers, collectors, adminiſtrators, and other public men, ſhall be bound to give an account of their fortunes before 1791, and ſince that period.—2dly, Thoſe who ſhall not give a ſatisfactory account of the additions made to their fortunes ſince 1789, and the means by which

which they were made, ſhall make reſtitution of the exceſs.—3dly. This exceſs ſhall be paid into the public treaſury.—4thly. The Committee of Legiſlature ſhall preſent a plan for putting this decree into execution.

The National Convention iſſued an addreſs to the ſouthern departments, reſpecting the revolt at Toulon, in which the people of that city were ranked among the moſt infamous traitors and conſpirators. In the addreſs were theſe emphatic words, "*France has loſt them, and England has not gained them.*"

7.] A letter from the Commiſſioners at Marſeilles announced, that the army about to act againſt Toulon was 40,000 ſtrong, that the head quarters were at Lavalette, a league from Toulon; that it was going to be ſummoned to ſurrender, and that they were maſters of the defiles, and moſt important paſſages.

General *Brunet* arrived a priſoner in Paris, and was ſent to the *Abbaye*.

8.] The ſiege of Dunkirk was raiſed by the Duke of *York*. The defeat of General *Freytag*, cauſed the greateſt apprehenſion in the beſieging army that the French would turn their left. Thirty-two 24 pounders were left on the ground, ſeveral hundred barrels of powder, and a great quantity of ſhot and ſhells. Some foreign papers ſtated the loſs of the retreating army at 100 pieces of cannon, and all their ammunition and baggage.

9.] In conſequence of a report made to the Convention by Saint *André*, reſpecting the ſurrender of Toulon, a decree was paſſed, whereby *Trogoff*, Vice-Admiral and Commander of the ſquadron of Toulon, *Chauſiegros*, Captain at Arms, *Puiſſant*, Comptroller of the Marine in the town, were put from under the protection of the law, and their property confiſcated.—Lord *Hood*'s proclamation, and all other vouchers relative to the affair, were ordered to be printed and ſent to the departments.

11.] *Barrere* informed the Convention of the total defeat of the Republican army near Chantonnay; 6000 Republicans had been cut in pieces. This account *Barrere* afterwards ſaid was much exaggerated.

A London Gazette extraordinary announced the defeat of a body of French at *Hondſchoote*, with a loſs of 1500 in killed, wounded, and miſſing. Upon the night of the 6th, in their retreat, Prince *Adolphus*, ſon of the King of Great Britain, and the Field-Marſhal *Freytag* were made priſoners in *Roexpede*, but were reſcued by the intrepidity of General *Walmoden*. In conſequence of this defeat the Duke of *York* raiſed the ſiege of Dunkirk.

12.] All the Dutch poſts on the river Lys were forced by the French. The Duke of *York* was on his march to Thouroute.

13.] A London Gazette extraordinary contained the important intelligence, received from Lord *Hood* in the Mediterranean, of an intercourſe having taken place between his Lordſhip and Commiſſioners from Toulon and Marſeilles, relative to the ſurrender of that port to the Engliſh. In conſequence whereof his Lordſhip publiſhed a preliminary declaration and proclamation to Toulon and Marſeilles, and alſo to all the towns in the ſouth of France, purporting, that, if an explicit declaration in favour of Monarchy was made by them, and the ſtandard of royalty hoiſted, the ſhips diſmantled, and the ports and its forts put at his diſpoſal, theſe towns ſhould receive all the aſſiſtance and ſupport his Britannic Majeſty's fleet under his command could poſſibly afford. And, when a peace took place, the port of Toulon, the ſhips, forts, &c. ſhould be reſtored to France, agreeably to the ſchedule that might be delivered.

This declaration and proclamation being communicated to all the citizens of Toulon united in ſections,

They declared to Admiral *Hood*, that it was the unanimous wiſh of the inhabitants of Toulon to reject the Republican Conſtitution, to adopt the monarchal Conſtitution of 1789, and in conſequence they proclaimed *Louis* XVII. King; that the white flag ſhould be hoiſted, the ſhips diſmantled, the citadel and forts put proviſionally at the diſpoſal of Lord *Hood*; that they truſted the Engliſh would furniſh a force to aſſiſt to repel the army under General *Carteaux*, that all who held civil or military employments ſhould be continued in their places, and that when peace will have been re-eſtabliſhed, that the ſhips, forts, &c. ſhall be reſtored to the French nation, agreeably to the ſchedule delivered of the ſame.—This declaration in anſwer to Lord *Hood* was ſigned by the Preſident, Vice-Preſident, Secretary, Commiſſary of the Department, Commiſſaries of the Municipality, Commandant of the Arms, &c.

14.] The Duke of *Brunſwick* gained an important victory near Pirmarſens upon the Rhine. He made 3000 priſoners, and took 29 pieces of cannon.

15.] It was announced to the Convention by *Barrere*, that nothing of importance occurred at Lyons during the 9th and 10th. That the precaution of the Lyonneſe was ſuch, that the city could not be ſet on fire, notwithſtanding 400 bombs, 100,000 red-hot balls had been thrown into it.

A letter from General *Houchard*, written at Hondſchoote was read, giving a full detail of the victories of the Republic at Dunkirk, &c.

16.] The

16.] The Convention received intelligence from the Commiſſioners with the army of the Rhine, that on the 6th their troops attacked thoſe of the combined powers, and repulſed them with the loſs of 1500 men at Lauterbourg only. Among the number of priſoners, was the *ci-devant* Marquis of Mauby who was ſhot.

A London Gazette extraordinary contained further confirmation of the important ſurrender of Toulon to Lord *Hood*, and the Spaniſh Admiral; it contained alſo a ſecond Proclamation of Lord *Hood*, purporting, that he had already declared to the ſouth of France, he would take poſſeſſion of Toulon, and hold it in truſt *only* for *Louis* XVII. until peace ſhould be re-eſtabliſhed in France.

The National Convention, after having heard the Committee of public ſafety, on the memorable days that delivered Bergues and Dunkirk, from the attack of the combined Kings, decreed —1ſt. The army of the North has deſerved well of the country—2dly. A letter of ſatisfaction ſhall be written by the Preſident of the Convention to the citizens of Bergues and Dunkirk, to the army of the North, to the Generals *Gourdon* and *Calour* who were ſeverely wounded, after having contributed to the victory; to the ſoldier, who on loſing his arm, carried off by a cannon ſhot, cried out, "*I have another left for the ſervice of the Republic*;" and to the National Volunteer, who took a pair of colours, defended by twelve Slaves of depotiſm. 3dy. The repreſentatives of the people with the armies are charged to collect and tranſmit to the Convention, the traits of bravery, and the heroic actions diſplayed by the defenders of the Republic.

18.] General *Bourbotte* informed the Convention, that the Republicans had gained a conſiderable advantage over the Royaliſts at Pont-de-Cé.

20.] A new diviſion of the year was decreed by the National Convention.

Barrere announced to the Convention an action that took place on the 14th, between a diviſion of the army of the Moſelle and that of the enemy. The Republican army attempted to force the entrenchments of the Pruſſians, defended by 40 pieces of cannon. The excellent poſition and ſuperior artillery of the Pruſſians, cauſed the French to retreat with the loſs of ſome pieces of cannon.

21.] An energetic addreſs from the inhabitants of Breſt was read in the Convention, expreſſive of the utmoſt abhorrence of the treaſon and perfidy of the Touloneſe, and their unparallelled hatred of the Engliſh. They added, that the ruins of Breſt, and the corpſes of the inhabitants might fill up their port, but, no hoſtile ſhips ſhould ever enter it.

22.] A letter from General *Landremont*, dated Weiſemburgh 18th, ſtated to the Convention, that on the 8th, 9th, 12th, and 14th, attacks were made all along the Rhine, which proved favourable in general to the arms of the Republic.

The Commiſſioners with the army of Italy informed the Convention, that the King of Sardinia, who had come to Saorgio, and put himſelf at the head of 18,000 men, was beaten with the loſs of 1200, and 300 taken priſoners.

The Spaniards under the command of *Don Ricardos*, defeated the French near Perpignan; the republicans loſt according to the Spaniſh account 5000 men killed and wounded, and 1500 priſoners.

The ſiege of Maubeuge commenced.

24.] The Commiſſioners in the South wrote word, that on the 17th, the troops encamped at Salle had attached the Spaniſh camp at Poeſcamp, in three columns, while the garriſon of Perpignan, made a *ſortie* on that ſide; that the enemy's camp was forced, and twenty pieces of cannon taken.

The Commiſſioners with the French army of the Alps, in a letter dated Chambery, September 18th, announced, that the city of Cluz was in the hands of the French, and that the Piedmonteſe loſt not leſs that 1500 men.

After the ſurrender of Toulon, an Engliſh ſhip arrived at Nice, with a flag of Truce, carrying a proclamation to the inhabitants and French troops, to accept the Royal Conſtitution of 1789.—To which the Magiſtrates of Nice returned the following anſwer:

"Tell thoſe who ſent you, that they are ſtrangely deceived, if they expect to find in the maritime Alps, ſuch monſters as thoſe of Toulon. Tell them that they are deceived when they ſay that they ſpeak in the name of the Engliſh nation; It is a great and generous nation; if the perfidious meaſures of its government were tinctured with the leaſt morality, they would themſelves avenge on us the monſters of Toulon. Tell them that on the 8th of the month, the Piedmonteſe were beaten by the French. Tell them that French Republicans will never become ſlaves."

The following is the anſwer of the Repreſentative of the people to the ſame Commiſſioners:

"Periſh for ever Royalty; ſuch is the wiſh of twenty-five millions of Frenchmen. We have no other anſwer to give to Royaliſts, except from the mouths of our cannon."

25.] The armies of the North and Eaſtern Pyrennees were repreſented in the Convention as being in a very diſtreſſed ſituation. Sixty thouſand men, it was ſaid, who had crouded to the Spaniſh frontier, were from loſs of arms and cloaths obliged to return to their habitations.

Barrere preſented a report of the Committee of public Safety to the Convention reſpecting the new appointment of General *Jourdan*, and the treachery of *Houchard* in particular at Dunkirk. The Committee, in proving the principles of every perſon employed in the defence of that fortreſs found, that four facts expoſed General *Houchard* to ſtrong ſuſpicions, —The firſt was, that after defeating the Engliſh, he did not drive them into the ſea.—The ſecond, that when he had ſurrounded the Dutch, he did not cut them to pieces.—The third, That he ſent no ſuccours to the troops butchered near Cambray.—The fourth that he abandoned Menin, and in his retreat expoſed the rear of his army to conſiderable danger. Your Committee, ſaid *Barrere*, acquainted with theſe facts, could not entertain a favourable opinion of *Houchard*.—General *Jourdan* ſucceeded him in the command.

26.] A letter from the Commiſſioners with the army of the Pyrennees announced to the Convention, that the troops of the Republic encamped at Salles, had attacked on the 17th the entrenched camp of the Spaniards at Pireſcham. The camp was forced, and twenty pieces of cannon, together with the tents, baggage, &c. were taken. The Spaniards loſt alſo a conſiderable number of men.

27.] *Don Langara*, Commander of the naval forces of his Catholic Majeſty at Toulon, iſſued a proclamation in anſwer to an addreſs publiſhed by the French Convention. After having inveighed bitterly againſt the preſent uſurpation of the Convention, conjured Frenchmen to ſhake off the yoke of their contemptible tyrants, and unite themſelves to the faithful Toulonese, and participate with them in the glory of having procured happineſs to France, and peace and repoſe to Europe.

October 1.] *Barrere* having made a report, in which he announced the meaſures taken by the Committee of Public Safety to terminate the war in La Vendee, propoſed a decree and proclamation thereon, which were immediately adopted. The proclamation, which was addreſſed to the army of the weſt, is as follows: "Soldiers of liberty, The rebels of La Vendee ought to be exterminated before the end of the month of *October*, the ſafety of the country requires it; the impatience of the French commands it; your courage ought to accompliſh it; the national gratitude awaits all thoſe, whom valour and patriotiſm ſhall have ſecured upon a firm foundation, liberty and equality."

The National Convention decreed, that as *Deſcartes* had merited the honours due to great men, his body ſhould be removed

removed to the French *Pantheon*, and that theſe words ſhould be engraven on his tomb:

Au nom du Peuple François:

La Convention Nationale a Rene Deſcartes, 1793, l'an ſeconde de la Republic.

3.] A report in the name of the Committee of General Safety, was preſented by *Amar* to the Convention, concerning *Briſſot* and the other members of the Girondine party. Forty-four members, among whom was *Egalité*, were accuſed of conſpiring againſt the unity and indiviſibility of the Republic, and were ordered to be tried by the Revolutionary Tribunal. The arreſted deputies, after they had retired from the bar of the Convention, drew up a petition, in which they made a ſolemn proteſtation of their innocence, and ſwore that they had never conſpired againſt their country.—The reading of this petition was interrupted by a motion for the order of the day.

4.] The Convention were informed, that the French regiment *Vermondois*, had, at the attack of the Spaniſh camp, laid down their arms, and cried *Vive le Roy*.

5.] The Committee of Public Inſtruction preſented to the Convention the new French Calendar.

The combined Engliſh and Spaniſh ſquadron entered the port of Genoa; and Mr. *Drake*, the Engliſh envoy, ſummoned the Republic to declare againſt France. Some days were neceſſary to convoke the members of the Government to deliberate on the requiſition, when Mr. *Drake* was informed that they could not decide until they had received anſwers to their repreſentations to the allied courts.

On the 9th of *November*, Mr. *Drake* renewed his ſummons, and received an anſwer to the ſame effect as the former, which he returned, and left Genoa the following day, leaving a note behind him, in which he ſtated, "that though it had been inferred from his preceding notes, that he meant to force the Republic to accede to the coalition, that ſuch was not the intention of the King his maſter; that in fact, nothing more had been intended than requiſite ſatisfaction for the inſult offered by the French mariners to an Engliſh veſſel in the harbour of Genoa, which ſatisfaction could be granted *by no other means than by ſending away the French miniſter.*"

The Genoeſe Government anſwered, by expreſſing their pleaſure that his Britannic Majeſty did not mean to force a free ſtate to break its neutrality; but as to the diſmiſſion of the French miniſter, it could not be complied with, as it would be poſitively declaring war againſt the French, who had an army on the frontiers of the Republic.

6.] *Du-*

6.] *Dubois Crance*, and *Gauthier*, both Commiſſioners at the ſiege of Lyons, were by a decree of the Convention recalled for inactivity in conducting the ſiege.

7.] The National Convention decreed two additional articles to the law, reſpecting the new Republican calendar; the heads of which are as follows: all public acts may be paſſed and enregiſtered any day of the month and year; "The adminiſtrations and tribunals can only have holidays on the 10th, 20th, and 30th of the month."

8.] *Launay*, of Angers, made a report to the Convention on the New India Company, created by M. *Calonne*, and thereupon propoſed the plan of a decree, of which the following are the heads, 1. The India Company is ſuppreſſed: no trading company, no merchant, ſhall henceforth take the name India Company.—2. The adminiſtrators of the India Company, ſhall give in their accounts to the nation.—3. They ſhall reimburſe the ſums for which they are indebted to the public treaſury.—4. All the ſhips and magazines of the India Company ſhall be ſequeſtrated, and committed for the diſpoſal of the miniſter of marine.

The report ſtated, that 50 millions were due to the nation by the company, and the Convention decreed, that 40 millions, or whatever larger ſum was due by the company, ſhould firſt be reimburſed, and that the Government ſhould afterwards decide on the other particulars.

Lord *Harvey*, the Engliſh miniſter at Florence, preſented a memorial to M. *de Serreſtori*, miniſter for foreign affairs, reſpecting the manifeſt partiality which the Florentine Government exhibited to the French. Lord *Harvey* declared in the name of his Britannic Majeſty, that if the Grand Duke did not, within the ſpace of twelve hours, reſolve to ſend away M. *De la Flotte*, the French miniſter, and his adherents, that Lord *Hood* would act offenſively againſt the fort and city of Leghorn.

The Duke of Tuſcany anſwered, that he had reſolved to make the neceſſary diſpoſitions that M. *de la Flotte* and his adherents ſhould quit Tuſcany as ſoon as poſſible.

9.] A decree was paſſed in the Convention againſt the uſe of the manufactures of Great Britain or Ireland.

The Convention alſo decreed, 1ſt. That all the Engliſh, Scotch, Iriſh, and Hanoverians, of either ſex, and all the ſubjects of the King of Great Britain generally, who are at preſent within any part of the territories of the Republic, ſhall, immediately after the preſent decree is received, be put in a ſtate of arreſt in houſes of ſecurity, and ſeals ſhall be put upon their papers; and the effects of thoſe ſubjects of the

ſame

ſame nation who are abſent, ſhall be ſeized and confiſcated for the benefit of the Republic.—2. All retainers, warehouſemen, &c. of ſuch effects, ſhall be obliged to make a declaration of them within 24 hours after the publication of the preſent decree, to the adminiſtration of their diſtrict, under pain of ten years impriſonment in chains, and fines equal to the value of the undeclared property; half to be given to the informer.—3. The executive power is required to expedite this decree in the courſe of the day, by couriers extraordinary. —4. Every public officer, who may be convicted of having neglected the execution of the preſent decree, ſhall be puniſhed with ten years impriſonment in irons.—5. Any perſon lodging individuals of the above deſcription, and not making his declaration within 24 hours, ſhall be puniſhed with ten years impriſonment in irons.—6. Workmen born in the territories of the King of Great Britain, at preſent occupied and employed in France, and who have been ſo for ſix months, and children under twelve years of age, placed in French ſchools, are excepted from this decree; ſeals, however, ſhall be put upon their papers.

10.] It was decreed by the Convention, that the following coins be ſubſtituted for the ancient coins of France:—A piece of ſilver one *centieme* in weight, to be called Republican. —A piece of 5 times the weight of the former, to be called a Frank of Silver.—A piece of gold, one *centieme* in weight, to be called a Frank of gold.

The impreſſion of the coins, to be the ſeal of the ſtate, with this legend:—*The people is the Sovereign.*

A letter from General *Kellerman* announced to the Convention, that Mont Blanc was again free. The Piedmonteſe troops were expelled with conſiderable loſs.

12.] A letter from General *Doppet* to the war miniſter was read in the Convention, announcing, the troops of the Republic had entered Lyons on the 7th, and that the chiefs of the rebels had fled from the city. After a long report made by *Barrere* upon the ſiege, and enveighing bitterly againſt the citizens of Lyons, "The revolutioniſts at Lyons ſhall be puniſhed according to military law, and without delay; the city of Lyons ſhall be deſtroyed; the houſes of the rich ſhall be demoliſhed; the name of Lyons ſhall be effaced from the liſt of the towns of the Republic; the re-union of houſes preſerved, ſhall henceforth bear the name of *Ville Affranchie.* A column ſhall be raiſed on the ruins of Lyons, to atteſt to poſterity the crimes and the puniſhments of the royaliſts of that city, with this inſcription:

" Lyons warred againſt Liberty;
" Lyons is no more!
" The 11th day of the 1ſt month,
" Second year of the French Republic,
" One and indiviſible."

The Diet of Ratiſbon ſent a letter of thanks to the king of Pruſſia, for his efforts in re-conquering Mentz.

13.] *Pons de Verdun*, obſerved in the Convention, that the late decree againſt Britiſh ſubjects, and the confiſcation of their property, would be productive of the moſt injurious conſequences. The Republic, he ſaid, ſhould act with great caution, and not change the war which they waged againſt the Engliſh Government into a war againſt the Engliſh nation. He moved, therefore for the repeal of the decree.—Referred to the Committee of Public Safety.

14.] A treaty of alliance was ſigned at Grodno, in the ſitting of the Diet, between Ruſſia and Poland.

The following was the exact ſtate of the different ſhares of Poland ſeized by Ruſſia and Pruſſia, beſides what remained to the Republic.

	Sq. Leagues.
Pruſſian Share.	
Extent of Country	1061
Towns	262
Villages	8274
Inhabitants	1,136,381
Taxes	3,594,640
Ruſſian Share.	
Extent of Country	4553
Towns	455
Villages	10,082
Inhabitants	3,001,688
Taxes	8,691,072
Remainder of *Poland.*	
Extent	4016
Towns	697
Villages	10,599
Inhabitants	3,512,710
Taxes	12,559,181

16.] *Saint Juſt*, having made a report to the Convention on the law againſt the Engliſh, vindicated it by ſaying, that the Engliſh had violated towards the French the law of nations in an atrocious manner; but, as it had been ſuggeſted that the law ſhould extend to all foreigners, the following decree was then propoſed and paſſed. 1ſt. Foreigners born ſubjects of the powers with whom the Republic is at war, ſhall be confined till the peace.—2. They ſhall be treated with

with care.—3. Women married to foreigners previous to the law, are not included in the decree, provided they are not ſuſpected, or married to ſuſpected perſons.

15 and 16.] *Marie Antoinette*, Queen of France, was put upon her trial before the Revolutionary Tribunal. After the act of accuſation had been read (which, in effect, is ſimilar to what is called an *Indictment* in England) the interrogatory of the Queen, and the examination of witneſſes then followed.—As it would tranſgreſs the bounds allotted to this Epitome of General Events, to enter into a minute detail of particulars relating to the trial, ſuffice it to ſay, that, after the interrogation and depoſition of the witneſſes, and ſumming up of the evidence by *Herman*, Preſident of the Tribunal, the jury, having deliberated about an hour, returned into the hall, and gave a verdict, *affirming all the charges ſubmitted to them.—Fouquier*, the Public Accuſer, having then demanded that the accuſed ſhould be condemned to die, the Preſident called upon the Queen to declare, whether ſhe had any objection to make to the ſentence of the laws demanded by the Public Accuſer?

The Queen bowed her head in token of negative.

Upon the ſame demand being made to her defenders, *Froſſon* ſpoke, "Citizen Preſident, the declaration of the jury being preciſe, and the law formal in this reſpect, I announce, that my profeſſional duty with regard to the Widow *Capet* is determined."

The Preſident then collected the ſuffrages of his colleagues, and pronounced the following ſentence:

"The Tribunal, after the unanimous declaration of the jury, in conformity to the laws cited, condemn the ſaid *Marie Antionette* called of *Lorraine* and *Auſtria*, widow of *Louis Capet*, to the penalty of death; her goods confiſcated for the benefit of the the Republic; and this ſentence ſhall be executed in the place of the Revolution."

The Queen during the whole of her trial, preſerved a calm and ſteady countenance.—During the firſt hour of her trial, ſhe played with her fingers upon the bar of the chair with an appearance of unconcern, and it ſeemed as if ſhe was playing on the Piano-forte.—When ſhe heard her ſentence read, ſhe did not ſhew the ſmalleſt alteration in her countenance, and left the hall without ſpeaking a ſingle word to the judges or to the people. It was then half paſt four o'clock in the morning, *October*, 16. The Queen was then conducted to the condemned hold in the priſon of the Conciergerie.

EXECUTION OF THE QUEEN.

At five o'clock the *generale* was beat; at ſeven, the whole armed force was on foot; cannon were planted upon the ſquares,

ſquares, and at the extremities of the bridges, from the palace to the Square *de la Revolution*. At ten o'Clock numerous patroles paſſed through the ſtreets; at half paſt eleven o'clock in the morning, the Queen was brought out of the priſon, dreſſed in a white *diſhabille*. Like other malefactors, ſhe was conducted to the place of execution in an open cart. Her hair from behind was entirely cut off; and her hands were tied behind her back. Beſides her *diſhabille*, ſhe wore a very ſmall white cap. Her back was turned to the horſe. During her trial, ſhe wore a dreſs of a black and white mixture. On her right was ſeated the executioner; upon the left a conſtitutional prieſt. She was eſcorted by numourous detachments of horſe and foot. *Hennot*, *Ronſin*, and *Boulanger*, Generals of the Revolutionary army, preceded by the reſt of their ſtaff-officers, rode before.

An immenſe number of perſons crouded the ſtreets, and cried "*Vive la Republique, á bas la Tyrannie!*" ſhe ſeldom caſt her eyes upon the populace, and beheld with indifference the great armed force of 30,000 men, which lined the ſtreets in double ranks. The ſufferings which ſhe ſuſtained during her captivity had much altered her appearance, and her hair on her forehead appeared as white as ſnow.

The Queen kept ſpeaking to the prieſt ſeated by her ſide. Her ſpirits were neither elevated nor depreſſed: ſhe ſeemed quite inſenſible to the ſhouts of the populace. When ſhe paſſed through the ſtreet called *Rue St. Honore*, ſhe ſometimes attentively looked at the inſcriptions of the words *Liberty* and *Equality* affixed to the outſide of the houſes. She aſcended the ſcaffold with ſeeming haſte and impatience; and then turned her eyes with great emotion towards the garden of the *Theuilleries*, the former abode of her greatneſs.

At a quarter paſt twelve o'clock, the guillotine ſevered her head from her body. She died in the 38th year of her age.

The executioner lifted and ſhewed her head from the four different corners of the ſcaffold. The ſpectators inſtantly cried *Vive la Republique!*

The corpſe was immediately after buried in a grave filled with quick-lime, in the church-yard called *la Madelaine*, where her huſband *Louis* XVI. was buried in the ſame manner.

16.] In a letter from General *Jourdan*, Commander in Chief of the army of the North, it was announced to the Convention, that *St. Waaſt*, *St. Remy*, and *St. Aubin*, had been forced by the Republican troops on the 16th, and that the Auſtrians, during the night, had evacuated the entrenched camp of *Bouflers*. The battle laſted from eight in the morning until night.

16.] The

16.] The French Eaſt India Company eſtabliſhed by *Calonne* was ſuppreſſed by a decree of the Convention.

17.] Numerous offerings of ſacred vaſes and other valuable pieces in gold and ſilver belonging to the Churches were preſented at the bar of the Convention.

19.] In a letter from the Commiſſioners of the army of the North, addreſſed to the National Convention, it was announced, that Maubeuge was relieved. The battle laſted two days ſucceſſively from day break till night. "*Cobourg*," ſaid the Commiſſioners, "thought his poſition ſo impregnable, that he ſaid, "I own that the French are fierce Republicans, and I ſhould become one myſelf were they to drive me hence." General *Jourdan*, Commander of the French troops, diſtinguiſhed himſelf much both by plans and courage, being the only French General who had ſince the commencement of the campaign defeated *Cobourg* in a pitched battle. The Auſtrians plundered and burnt many villages in their retreat. They loſt, it is ſaid, not leſs than 3000 men in this engagement, and the French near as many.

Barrere then preſented a detail reſpecting the attack on the lines of Weiſembourg, not equally conſolatory with the news from Maubeuge. By this detail, it appeared that the lines had been forced on the 14th, that the French Generals had betrayed the Republic, and ſuffered the lines to be penetrated in ſeveral parts; that the advanced guard had been ſurpriſed during the fog, and that the artillery at the poſt of Weiſembourg had been taken. The remainder of the army, without ſuſtaining much loſs, had retired to the heights of *Hagenau*.—The French on this occaſion loſt 2000 killed, 1000 taken priſoners, and 26 pieces of cannon.

23.] *Barrere*, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, announced to the Convention, the total extinction of the war in La Vendée. The Commiſſioners, with the Republican army, having in their diſpatches given a detail of the operations againſt the rebels at Mortagne, Chollet, Chatillon, and Beaupreaux, at which places they had defeated with immenſe ſlaughter, ſaid, that ſo precipitately did they throw themſelves into boats to croſs the Loire, that the greater part of them periſhed.

24.] A decree relative to primary ſchools was paſſed by the Convention. The ſyſtem of education propoſed to be adopted was ſuch, as ſhould tend to infuſe into the minds of youth ſentiments of Republicaniſm, a love of liberty, and a deſire of labour.

25.] The Auſtrian army under General *Wurmſer* completely routed the right wing of the French at Wanzenaw; the French loſt 3000 killed and wounded.

On

On the requiſition of Lord Harvey the grand Duke of Tuſcany diſmiſſed the French miniſter reſident at his court.

Drouet, the poſt-maſter of St. Menehould, who in June 1791, ſtopped *Louis* XVI. in his flight to Varrennes, and who was lately commiſſioner of the National Convention at Maubeuge, was taken priſoner at an Auſtrian advanced poſt, by the Huſſars of Blankerſtein.

26.] General *Rouham*, informed the Convention by a letter from Menin, that the important poſts of Commines, Nord, Warneton, and Werwick, had been carried on the 22*d* by the French troops, under the Command of General *M'Donnel*. —The poſts of Roncq, Halluin, and Menin, were alſo carried by General *Dumonceau*.

28.] Mr. *Elliot*, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majeſty, preſented a declaration of the ſame to the Lords, the States General of the United Provinces, relative to the affairs of France, as publiſhed in the London Gazette *October* 29th, to which the States General replied, that they fully participated in the ſentiments of his Britannic Majeſty in reſpect to France.

29.] The King of Great Britain publiſhed his manifeſto to the French people, diſclaiming any views of aggrandizement in the preſent war, and that his principal motive was the reſtoration of peace, order and ſociety to the French people.

30.] *Barrere* announced to the Convention, that the Deputies on miſſion at Lyons, had begun to put in execution the decree for demoliſhing that city.

Barrave and *Dupont* (the Atheiſt) with three others, were executed, after having been found guilty of plotting againſt the Republic.

31.] *Briſſot* and twenty other National Deputies of his party, were condemned by the Revolutionary Tribunal, for conſpiring againſt the unity and indiviſibility of the Republic —Valaſe one of the condemned, ſtabbed himſelf previous to execution.

November 1.] The following *Laconic* anſwer was given by the Commiſſioners *St. Juſt* and *Le Bas*, at Straſbourg, to a trumpeter from the combined armies.

" *The French Republic does not receive her enemies, and only ſends them lead.*"

2.] The merchants of Copenhagen, preſented a memorial to the Count *De Bernſtorf*, reſpecting the detention of ſome of their ſhips at Bourdeaux ſince the month of *Auguſt*. They entreated him to adopt ſuch meaſures as might tend to obtain redreſs for ſuch an injury offered to a neutral nation.

4.] Up-

4.] Upwards of 400 ſilver images were preſented by the Deputy *André Dumont*, to the National Convention, found in the poſſeſſion of the Monks, in the department of La Somme.

6.] *Merlin*, of Thionville, announced to the Convention, on his arrival from the Weſtern army, that La Vendée was reduced to a heap of aſhes, and ſoaking in blood.

Upon the death of the Biſhop of the department of Seine and Oiſe, a deputation from the popular ſocieties of Verſailles being admitted to the bar of the National Convention, made the following ſpeech: "Will you, Legiſlators, ſuffer this biſhopric to be filled? Will you who have deſtroyed the throne, preſerve the pontifical canopy? Will you cheriſh the Crozier? The Citizen and the Legiſlator ſhould acknowledge no other worſhip, but that of Liberty.—No other altars, but thoſe of the Republic,—Noother prieſt, but the magiſtrates,—Legiſlators, imitate the Jews, deſcend from the *mountain*, break the golden calf to pieces, let the arch of the Conſtitution be the only Idol of the French."—This ſingular ſpeech was ordered to be inſerted in the Bulletin.

70 Perſons were guillotined at Lyons; and on the following day 68 were ſhot and 8 guillotined.

7.] A letter from General *Delautre* announced to the Convention, that the troops of the Republic had, after forcing the Spaniſh troops to abandon the poſitions, boaſted of by the Marſhal *Noailles*, triumphantly entered the province of Catalonia in Spain.

Gobet, Biſhop of Paris, and his grand Vicars, diveſted themſelves at the bar of the Convention of their eccleſiaſtical functions, and depoſited on the table their letters of prieſthood. *Lindet*, another biſhop, and *Gregoire*, biſhop of Blois, alſo reſigned their functions.

8.] Madame *Roland* was condemned to death by the Revolutionary Tribunal.

The Deputies *Milhaud* and *Guyardin*, by a letter informed the Convention of a plot they had diſcovered to deliver up *Straſbourg* to the Auſtrians, which was read, and alſo the proclamation iſſued by the Commiſſioners in conſequence of it.

All religious aſſemblies being now aboliſhed, that of Philoſophy ſucceeded, and the municipality of Paris reſolved on the erection of public tribunes where Republican principles were to be preached.

11.] A reward was offered by the National Convention for the head of *Paoli*, in conſequence of the aſcendency of ariſtocracy in the iſland of Corſica.

M.

M. *Bailly* formerly Mayor of Paris, (a philoſopher of the firſt eminence) was guillotined at Paris.

14.] The honours of the *Pantheon* were decreed by the Convention to *Marat*, who had been aſſaſſinated by *Charlotte Cordé*.

General *Wurmſer* iſſued a manifeſto, addreſſed to the inhabitants of Alſace, wherein he congratulated them on their deliverance from tyranny. From the tenor of the proclamation, it appeared, that it was the intention of the Emperor, to re-unite Alſace to his dominions.

15.] The garriſon of Fort Louis ſurrendered priſoners of war to the army under General *Wurmſer*, they amounted to to 4000 French: 112 pieces of cannon were taken.

The Ambaſſador of the King of Pruſſia, as Elector of Brandenbourg, at the Diet of Ratiſbon, delivered in the ſittings a declaration, requeſting the payment of a debt due to him by the German Empire ſince the time of the Spaniſh ſucceſſion. In the year 1733, he remonſtrated, this debt was calculated to amount to the ſum of 1,934,990 florins; and had ſince that period very much increaſed.

Lotteries of all denomination were ſuppreſſed in France by a decree of the Convention.

16.] A report was made in the Convention, in the name of the Committee of public Safety, upon the political ſituation of Europe reſpecting France.—The following decree was paſſed thereon: "The National Convention declares it to be their conſtant reſolution to ſhew themſelves terrible to their enemies, generous to their allies, and juſt to the people.—The treaties now ſubſiſting with the United States of America, and with the Swiſs, ſhall be ſcrupulouſly executed. With regard to the modifications which have taken place, in conſequence of the French revolution, or the revolutionary meaſures taken for the maintenance of liberty, the Convention relies on the candour of the Republic and its allies.—The Convention enjoins its civil and military agents to make the territory of France reſpected by their Allies, and eſpecially the Swiſs Cantons. The Committee of public Safety is charged to draw cloſer the ties of union and good underſtanding between the Republic and its allies, and to ſee that the neutral powers enjoy all the rights ſtipulated by treaties."

A number of abdications of the ſacerdotal office were ſent from the departments, together with ſilver ſaints, and ornaments of churches.

The *ci-devant* Ducheſs of Orleans, in a letter addreſſed to the Convention, ſtrongly ſolicited to be liberated from her confinement at Marſeilles. She was ready, ſhe ſaid, to de-

vote

vote her fortune to the ſervice of her country, provided ſhe obtained the liberty of retiring to any part of the Republic, where ſhe might enjoy in peace, the ſweets of liberty, in company with ſome friends, whoſe patriotiſm was well known.

16.] General *Brunet*, who had commanded the army of Italy, General *Houchard*, accuſed of not improving his ſucceſs at Dunkirk, and *Cuſſi*, one of the outlawed Deputies, were executed purſuant to the ſentence of the Revolutionary Tribunal.

19.] A letter from *La Blanche*, Commiſſioner with the weſtern army, announced, that the Royaliſts in their attack on Grenville, had loſt 600 men, and their Commander *La Roche Jaquelin*.

20.] A young ſoldier was preſented to the Convention, who, in an engagement in La Vendée had received thirty-one wounds from fire arms, and twelve from ſabres, without once conſenting to cry out *Vive le Roy*. His wounds being all healed, he was ordered to be promoted, and his heroiſm was ordered to be inſerted in the *bulletin*.

The following ſingular ſpeech was made at the bar of the Convention, by one of the members of the ſection of *Unité*. "It is not ſurpriſing that reaſon ſhould triumph over error, and that the people ſhould gain a victory over prieſtcraft; but it is aſtoniſhing, that for eighteen centuries, men ſhould have conſidered as divine, a religion celebrated only by the evils it has occaſioned to mankind, and by the crimes it has cauſed to be committed. We ſwear, ſaid the orator, *to acknowledge no other worſhip than that of reaſon*; *no other duty than liberty*; *and no other prieſts than our magiſtrates, and to maintain till death the unity and indiviſibility of the Republic.*" This total renunciation of revealed religion received loud applauſes.

The ſtates of the Belgic provinces were addreſſed by the Archduke of Auſtria, in the name of the Emperor, ſoliciting contributions for the ſupport of the war. Liſts, containing the names, quality, and eminence of perſons diſplaying voluntary and patriotic gifts were ordered to be printed, unleſs deſired to remain ſecret.

21.] A letter from the Commiſſioners with the army of the Moſelle to the Convention, announced the re-capture of Bleiſcaſtle on the 17th, by the French troops, who were then but two leagues diſtant from Deux-Ponts.

24.] The Commiſſioners with the army of the Moſelle, informed the Convention of the capture of Deux-Ponts by the troops of the Republic, under the command of General *Hoche*.

Hoche. It was, they ſaid, to his ſkilful diſpoſition and well concerted movements, that this important advantage was to be principally attributed. General *Wurmſer* was attacked on the 21ſt in all his poſitions at the ſame time, by a body of 25,000 French. An immenſe ſlaughter enſued; both ſides fought with great bravery, or rather fury, without any advantage, till four o'clock in the afternoon. The Auſtrians retreated with the loſs of 6000 men killed. The French 2000.

25.] The National Convention decreed, that the remains of *Honor-Gabriel Requette Mirabeau*, ſhould be removed from the French *Pantheon*, and that thoſe of *Marat* ſhould be transferred to it.

26.] General *Lamorliere*, convicted of an intention to deliver Liſle to the enemy, was executed.

30.] Lord *Robert Fitzgerald*, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from his Britannic Majeſty to the Swiſs Cantons, preſented a note to the Helvetic body, importuning them to join the general confederacy againſt France.

General *O'Hara*, governor of Toulon, was taken priſoner by the French.

N. B. *During the laſt, and ſome of the preceding months, the ſanguinary condemnations of the Revolutionary Tribunal were felt throughout the whole of the Republic; and the moſt ſovereign contempt was exhibited to all forms of religious worſhip. To enumerate all the horrid exceſſes of the Revolutionary Tribunal, would exceed the bounds allotted to this conciſe publication.*

December 2.] The National Convention decreed, that no deſerter be admitted to ſerve in the armies of the Republic.

4.] A relict, ſaid by the prieſts to contain part of the blood of Jeſus Chriſt, and to have the power of curing lameneſs, deafneſs, blindneſs, and barrenneſs in women, was depoſited by the National Deputy *Couthon*, on the table of the Convention. Upon being analyzed, it was found that the blood was nothing but terebinthic gum, diluted with ſpirits of wine. So much for ſacerdotal chargatoniſm.

5.] *Rabaud de St. Etienne*, and *Rabaud Pomier* his brother, and *Kerſaniſt* were all executed in Paris.—The miniſter *Claviere* ſtabbed himſelf in his priſon.

Roberſpierre, in the name of the Committee of public Safety, preſented a manifeſto, which the Convention adopted, addreſſed to the people of Europe, in anſwer to the manifeſtos of the Kings in league againſt France. The manifeſto contained the moſt violent invectives againſt all the Kings, but eſpecially againſt the King of Great Britain. It was ordered to be tranſlated into all European languages.

6.] A letter from General *Dugommier*, announced to the Convention, that on the 30th of *November*, the Engliſh made a vigorous ſally from Toulon, but that they were beaten and forced to re-enter the town, after ſuſtaining a very conſiderable loſs. The Commander in Chief, General *O'Hara*, was taken priſoner.

7.] The city of Angers, that had been beſieged for 48 hours by the Royaliſt army of La Vendée, was relieved by General *Roſignol*, who defeated the Royaliſts.

8.] *Stephen Claviere*, ex-miniſter of public contributions of France, to avoid ſentence of death being paſſed upon him the following day, ſtabbed himſelf in his bed. His property was confiſcated for the benefit of the Republic.

13.] The Adminiſtrator of National Domains, announced to the Convention, that the amount of emigrants property confiſcated and already ſold, was 26,684,350 livres, exceeding the valuation by 13,130,796 livres.

14.] Five hundred royaliſt priſoners of La Vendée, were, by the order of the Commiſſioner *Lequinio*, all ſhot.

The Spaniards and Portugueſe gained a victory over the French in Rouſillon: 800 of the French were killed, 50 pieces of cannon 600 and priſoners were taken.

Barrere announced to the Convention, that the Royaliſt army were totally defeated at Mons.

16.] A letter from General *Pichegru*, informed the Convention, that on the 8th and 9th, the troops of the Republic had been engaged with the combined armies near the Hagenau, and were ſucceſsful.

18.] General *Weſterman* gained a ſignal victory over the Royaliſts near Amiens.

19.] A letter from *Carrier*, Repreſentative of the people with the army of the weſt, under the Generals *Haxe* and *Dechy*, announced to the Convention a ſignal victory gained on the 15th over the rebels of La Vendée, near Nantz.

23.] The National Convention, by a decree, exculpated the Genoeſe of the maſſacre of 300 French, ſhot on board the French frigate La Modeſte, captured by the Engliſh in the port of Genoa. The Engliſh government only they conſidered as guilty of it, and they confirmed the treaties ſubſiſting between France and the Republic of Genoa.

Barrere propoſed to the Convention, a moſt animating addreſs to the army of the Republic under the walls of Toulon, which was immediately adopted, and ordered to be immediately diſpatched to the ſame. In the addreſs are theſe emphatic words: "Inhabitants of the ſouthern countries, you, into whoſe ſouls a fiery atmoſphere has infuſed generous paſſions, and the burning enthuſiaſm that creates grand ſucceſs.—No—

you

you have not been ſufficiently indignant at Toulonese treaſon! Engliſh corruption, and Spaniſh cowardice! The labours of the ſiege languiſh! Muſt the north be called to defend you? Muſt other arms turn up the earth that is to form entrenchments, the protection of the ſoldiers lives, the pledge of victory? Say to yourſelves, that the conqueſt of Toulon is your glory: If the north muſt march to obtain it, will you leave the harveſt of laurels, which liberty has raiſed by your ſide, to be reaped by other hands? March, ſoldiers of your country, let not the traitors of Toulon go unpuniſhed; the Republic commands you to victory.

Scarce was the addreſs read, when the Deputy *Thuriot* read a letter from the National Commiſſioner, *Salicetti*, announcing the important intelligence of the re-capture of Toulon, which the Republican troops entered, after a bombardment of twelve hours, at 3 o'clock of the morning of the 19th. The enemies evacuated it with precipitation, when the ſcaling ladders were ready to be applied, and ſet fire to the French fleet in the harbour; nine ſhips of the line of which, according to the London Gazette, were burnt, and two taken away by the Engliſh. The city was repreſented as being all in flames, and exhibiting the moſt horrid ſpectacle.—A letter from *Soulis*, the Commiſſioner of the executive power at Lyons, confirmed this account.

Diſpatches from General *O'Hara*, at Toulon, were publiſhed in the London Gazette, ſignifying that on the 15th of *November*, Fort Mulgrave had been attacked by the French, but that they were repulſed with the loſs of 600 men killed and wounded. The loſs of the combined troops at Toulon amounted only to 61.

24.] A letter from the Commiſſioners with the army at Toulon, gave a diſtinct account of the operations of the army at the re-capture of that town. The Deputy *Salicetti*, and the younger *Robeſpierre*, were repreſented as having fought in the moſt intrepid manner, and having led the Republican troops to victory. It was decreed then that the army at Toulon had deſerved well of their country; and that the name of Toulon ſhould be ſuppreſſed, and the city ſhould be called in future *Port de la Montagne*.

An addreſs to the following effect to the armies was then unanimouſly voted.

The arms of the Republic are once more triumphant.

Toulon, which had baſely ſold itſelf to the Engliſh, is taken from them by the point of the bayonet. Soldiers of the Republic, mark the example preſented to you. Will you any longer ſuffer the ſatellites of tyrants to pollute the ſoil of Equality? Is not victory always the reward of your courage?

Strike then, exterminate the vile ſlaves, who have conſtantly taken flight, when the children of liberty have meaſured their ſtrength with them. Already the daſtardly Engliſh, beaten under the walls of Dunkirk, and chaſed from Toulon, are baffled for ever. La Vendée, thrice cut to pieces in fifteen days, is ſurrounded on every ſide. On the Rhine we have had new advantages, and nothing is left then to be done, but to ſuccour Landau. In the North, Maubeuge has been delivered; ſuch, ſoldiers, has been the ſucceſs of your efforts and your courage within three months. Seize the bayonet, ſo terrible to your enemies, that they may be forced to run and hide their diſgrace in their laſt retreats. Thus will France owe to you the happineſs which liberty promiſes, and the glory of having triumphed over all Europe.

In conſequence of an official note from the Ambaſſadors from the powers at war with France, delivered to Count *Bernſtorff*, Miniſter of his Daniſh Majeſty, relative to a commercial proclamation, publiſhed in Denmark by Mr. *Grenvelle*, and ſigned in his quality of Miniſter Plenipotentiary, from the Republic of France to Denmark, Count *Bernſtorff* announced, that the King his maſter, though Mr. *Grenvelle* was deputed as Miniſter Plenipotentiary, yet had neither received him nor acknowledged him in that quality.

25.] Diſpatches, dated Toulon, *November* 20th, from Major General *Dundas*, Vice Admiral *Hood*, and Sir *Gilbert Elliott*, publiſhed in the London Gazette extraordinary, announced, that in an attempt to ſilence a battery erected by the Republicans on the height of Arenes, General *O'Hara* was wounded and taken priſoner, in conſequence of his expoſing himſelf too much to the enemy.

Bouchotte, Miniſter at War, informed the Convention, that General *Hoche* had gained a complete victory over the combined armies near Haguenau. Sixteen pieces of cannon, and 500 priſoners were taken by the French.

26.] A letter from *Prieur* and *Tureau*, Commiſſioners with the army of the weſt, dated Savenay, *December* 23, announced to the Convention a ſignal victory obtained over the Royaliſts at Blair and Savenay, after an immenſe ſlaughter. Upwards of 6000 were ſaid to have been ſlain, and 300 driven into the Loire. All their cannon and baggage was alſo ſtated to be taken.

28.] The Convention were informed, in a letter from *Boiſſet*, Repreſentative at Montpellier, that the forts Bagnoles, Port-Vendre, Collioure, were in the power of the Spaniards, and that the French army was totally routed.

30.] A grand feſtival was celebrated at Paris, in conſequence of the re-capture of Toulon. All the members of the

the Convention attended, and went in proceſſion from the gardens of the *Palais Nationale* to the *Champ de Mars*.

31.] A letter from the Commiſſioners with the army of the Rhine and Moſelle, announced to the Convention, that on the 27th the lines of Weiſſembourg were re-taken by the army of the Republic. The Auſtrians retreated to Balberotte.

The Armies had been engaged five days ſucceſſively.

In the ſame ſitting, a letter from *Dentzel*, Repreſentative of the people at Landau, announced the raiſing of the blockade at Landau, which laſted near four months. The Anſtrians entirely defeated and driven from the camp at Balberotte, had fled in all quarters.

Barrere then reported the correſpondence between the garriſon and the Pruſſian General, Prince *Hohenloe*, wherein the latter endeavoured to ſeduce and corrupt the French Commandant, *Laubadere*. The garriſon ſpurned the terms propoſed, received 25,000 bombs, and lived three weeks on horſe-fleſh and cats. Their only bread was rye and peas.—Wheaten bread ſold at 14 livres a pound; ſugar was 80 livres, and eggs ſold at 100 livres each.

The numerous victims of the Revolutionary Tribunal this month, and thoſe too of the firſt eminence, will ever riſe in judgment againſt the bloody reign of Roberſpierre.

JANUARY, 1ſt, 1794.

The national Convention paſſed a decree, that every General condemned to death, ſhould be executed at the head of the army he attempted to betray.

Thomas Paine, author of the Rights of Man, and Deputy of the national Convention, and *Anacharſis Cloots*, were arreſted at Paris, in conſequence of a decree of the Convention.

7.] General *Weſterman*, being called to the bar of the Convention, informed them, that, of that rebel army which was 90,000 ſtrong in the diſtrict of Mans, not a ſingle combatant eſcaped. Chiefs, officers, ſoldiers, biſhops, counteſſes, princeſſes, and marchioneſſes, had all periſhed by the ſword, by the flames, or by the waves.

William Skirving was ſentenced to fourteen years tranſportation for ſedition in Scotland.

8.] *Carrier*, Repreſentative of the people with the army of the Weſt, informed the Convention, that the iſland of Noirmontier had been taken by the troops of the Republic, and, that the rebel General *Charette*, had been driven from Machecoult on the 2d, with conſiderable loſs.

The Commiſſioners with the army of the Rhine, informed the Convention of the capture of the famous fort, Kaiſerſlautern.

ſlautern. Spires, Guermerſheim, and Leimerſheim, in all which places an immenſe quantity of military ſtores were found, were alſo taken.

Numerous accounts about this time were preſented to the Convention, of the extraordinary prices paid for confiſcated property in various parts of France: from this, it may naturally be inferred, that the purchaſers thought the Republic now ſettled on a very firm foundation.

Yuſſuff Adjiah Effendi, Ambaſſador from the Sublime Porte, had his firſt audience of his majeſty, the King of Great Britain.

13.] *Alexander Callendar*, indicted for ſeditious proceedings in Scotland, was fugitated by the high court of juſticiary, for not appearing to anſwer the charge.

14.] *Maurice Margarot*, was ſentenced to fourteen years tranſportation for ſedition in Scotland.

18.] The London Gazette announced the intelligence, that the fort of Mahé, and the factory at Surat, in the Eaſt-Indies, had been taken by the Engliſh.

The London Gazette alſo contained the intelligence, that Pondicherry had been ſurrendered to the army under Colonel *Braithwaite*, on the 23d Auguſt, 1793.

20.] The Duke of *Brunſwick* reſigned the command of the allied army.

21.] A letter from *Michaud*, General in Chief of the army of the Rhine, announced to the Convention, that Fort Louis, now named *Fort Vauban*, had been abandoned by the Auſtrians, who firſt applied matches to the mines, in order to blow them up.

His Majeſty having gone in ſtate to the Houſe of Peers, opened the ſeſſion with the following ſpeech from the throne:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

The circumſtances under which you are now aſſembled, require your moſt ſerious attention.—We are engaged in a conteſt, on the iſſue of which depends the maintenance of our conſtitution, laws, and religion, and the ſecurity of all civil ſociety. You muſt have obſerved with ſatisfaction, the advantages which have been obtained by the arms of the Allied Powers, and the change which has taken place in the general ſituation of Europe ſince the commencement of the war.—The United Provinces have been protected from invaſion, the Auſtrian Netherlands have been recovered and maintained, and places of conſiderable importance have been acquired on the frontiers of France. The re-capture of Mentz, and the ſubſequent ſucceſſes of the allied armies on the Rhine, have, notwithſtanding the advantages recently obtained in that quarter, proved highly beneficial to the common cauſe.

"Powerful

"Powerful efforts have been made by my allies on the ſouth of Europe.—The temporary poſſeſſion of the town and port of Toulon, has recently diſtreſſed the operations of my enemies; and in the circumſtances attending the evacuation of that place, an important and deciſive blow has been given to their naval power, by the conduct, abilities, and ſpirit of my commanders, officers and forces both by ſea and land.

"The French have been driven from their poſſeſſions and fiſheries at Newfoundland; and important and valuable acquiſitions have been made both in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies. At ſea our ſuperiority has been undiſputed, and our commerce ſo effectually protected, that the loſſes ſuſtained have been inconſiderable in proportion to its extent, and the captures made on the contracted trade of the enemy. The circumſtances by which the further progreſs of the allies has been hitherto impeded, not only prove the neceſſity of vigour and perſeverance on our part, but, at the ſame time, to confirm the expectation of ultimate ſucceſs.

"Our enemies have derived the means of temporary exertion from a ſyſtem which has enabled them to diſpoſe arbitrarily of the lives and property of a numerous people, and which openly violates every reſtraint of juſtice, humanity, and religion. But theſe efforts, productive as they neceſſarily have been of internal diſcontent and confuſion in France, have alſo tended rapidly to exhauſt the natural and real ſtrength of that country. Although I cannot but regret the neceſſary continuance of the war, I ſhould ill conſult the intereſt of my people, if I were deſirous of peace on any grounds but ſuch as may provide for the permanent ſafety, and for the independence and ſecurity of Europe. The attainments of thoſe ends is ſtill obſtructed by the prevalence of a ſyſtem in France equally incompatible with the happineſs of that country, and with the tranquillity of all other nations. Under this impreſſion, I thought proper to make a declaration of the views and principles by which I am guided.—I have ordered a copy of this declaration to be laid before you, together with copies of ſeveral conventions and treaties with different powers, by which you will perceive how large a part of Europe is united in a cauſe of ſuch general concern.—I reflect with unſpeakable ſatisfaction on the ſteady loyalty and firm attachment to the eſtabliſhed conſtitution, and government, which, notwithſtanding the continual efforts employed to miſlead and to ſeduce, have been ſo generally prevalent among all ranks of my people. Theſe ſentiments have been eminently manifeſted in the zeal and alacrity of the militia to provide for our internal defence, and the diſ-

tinguiſhed bravery and ſpirit diſplayed on various occaſions, both by ſea and land. They have maintained the luſtre of the Britiſh name, and have ſhewn themſelves worthy of the bleſſings which it is the object of all our exertions to preſerve.

"Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

"I have ordered the neceſſary eſtimates and accounts to be laid before you; and I am perſuaded you will be ready to make ſuch proviſion as the exigencies of the time may require. I feel too ſenſibly the repeated proofs which I have received of the affection of my ſubjects not to lament the neceſſity of any additional burthens. It is, however, a great conſolation to me to obſerve the favourable ſtate of the revenue, and the compleat ſucceſs of the meaſure which was laſt year adopted for removing the embarraſſments affecting commercial credit.

"Great as muſt be the extent of our exertions, I truſt you will be enabled to provide for them in ſuch a manner as to avoid any preſſure which could be ſeverely felt by my people.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"In all your deliberations you will undoubtedly bear in mind the true grounds and origin of the war. An attack was made on us and our allies, founded on principles which tend to deſtroy all property, to ſubvert the laws and religion of every civilized nation, and to introduce univerſally that wild and deſtructive ſyſtem of rapine, anarchy, and impiety, the effects of which, as they have been already manifeſted in France, furniſh a dreadful, but uſeful leſſon to the preſent age and to poſterity. It only remains for us to perſevere in our united exertions—their diſcontinuance or relaxation could hardly procure even a ſhort interval of deluſive repoſe, and could never terminate in ſecurity or peace.

"Impreſſed with a neceſſity of defending all that is moſt dear to us, and relying, as we may with confidence, on the valour and reſources of the Nation, and the combined efforts of ſo large a part of Europe, and above all on the inconteſtible juſtice of our cauſe, let us render our conduct a contraſt to that of our enemies, and, by cultivating and practiſing the principles of humanity and the duties of religion, endeavour to merit the continuance of the divine favour and protection, which have been ſo eminently experienced by theſe kingdoms."

23.] The Earl of *Stanhope* made a motion in the houſe of Peers, that their Lordſhips ſhould beſeech his Majeſty to recognize the French Republic.—Negatived.

26.] Meſſrs. *Gerald* and *Sinclair*, ſurrendered themſelves at Edinburgh, to ſtand trial for ſedition.

A

A Deputation of Americans, appeared at the bar of the Convention, and ſolicited the pardon of the National Deputy, *Thomas Paine*, as nothing criminal had been found in his papers, and as he had at all times proved himſelf a true apoſtle of liberty.

29.] *Jean bon Saint Andre*, ſtated to the Convention, that 15 prizes had been captured by three ſhips of the line in the Iriſh Sea.

A long and elaborate report upon the principles of Revolutionary Governments, made in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, was read by *Maximilian Roberſpierre* in the Convention.

Mr. *Hamilton Rowan*, was convicted of ſedition at Dublin.

31.] Earl *Stanhope*, moved in the houſe of Peers, an addreſs to his majeſty, to ſtop the tranſportation of Mr. *Muir*, found guilty of ſedition in Scotland.—Negatived.

The following treaties and conventions were laid at this time, before the parliament of Great Britain.—1. A Convention reſpecting the commerce of Great Britain and Ruſſia, between his Britannic Majeſty and the Empreſs of Ruſſia, ſigned at London the 25th of *March*, 1793.—2. A Convention, bearing the ſame date, reſpecting France, between the ſame parties, wherein they pledge themſelves to carry on the war againſt the country with the utmoſt vigour.—3. A treaty between his Britannic Majeſty, and the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, ſigned at Caſſel, the 10th of *April*, 1793, wherein 8,000 Heſſian troops were ſubſidized by Great Britain.—4. A Convention between his Britannic Majeſty, and the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, whereby 4000 additional troops were taken into Britiſh pay.—5. A treaty between his Britannic Majeſty, and the King of Sardinia, ſigned at London, the 25th of *April*, 1793, wherein Great Britain engaged to pay a ſubſidy of 200,000l. annually to the King of Sardinia, until the end of the war.—6. A treaty between his Britannic Majeſty and the King of Spain, ſigned at Aranjuez, the 25th of *May*, 1793, wherein they engaged reciprocally to carry on the war with the utmoſt vigour againſt France.—7. A Convention between his Britannic Majeſty and the King of the two Sicilies, ſigned at Naples, the 12th of *July*, 1793, wherein among other particulars, his Sicilian Majeſty engaged to open his ports to the ſhips of Great Britain.—8. A Convention between his Britannic Majeſty and the King of Pruſſia, ſigned at the camp before Mayence, the 14th *July*, 1793, wherein they engaged to proſecute the war with all poſſible vigour.—9. A Convention between his Britannic Majeſty, the Emperor, and his Imperial Majeſty, ſigned at London, the 30th of *Auguſt*, 1793, of the ſame

tenor with the laſt mentioned treaty.—10. A treaty between his Britannic Majeſty, and the Queen of Portugal, ſigned at London, the 26th of *September*, 1793, wherein they engaged to act in concert againſt France.—11. A treaty between his Britannic Majeſty, and the Landgrave of Heſſe Darmſtadt, ſigned at Langen Candel, the 5th day of *October*, 1793, for ſubſidizing 3000 troops of the latter.—12. A treaty between his Britannic Majeſty, and the Margrave of Baden, ſigned at Carlſruhe, the 21ſt day of *September*, 1793, for ſubſidizing 750 men belonging to the Margrave, upon the terms as the troops of the Heſſe Caſſel and Darmſtadt.

February 2.] *Alexander Scott*, accuſed of ſedition, was out-lawed by the high court of juſticiary, for not appearing to ſtand trial.

3.] Three new deputies from St. Domingo, took their ſeats in the Convention.

4.] Mr. *Adams* moved in the Houſe of Commons, for a bill to allow appeals from the court of juſticiary in Scotland to the Houſe of Lords.—The motion was negatived.

One of the new deputies from St. Domingo, having given to the Convention a detail of the troubles there, and made a panegyric on the people of colour.

La Croix then roſe and ſaid, "We cannot diſſemble, but in our Conſtitution we have been egotiſts, and that we have forgotten the people of colour. We muſt reſcue ourſelves from the cenſure of poſterity. We muſt at length frankly board the great queſtion, and, in truth, our principles force us to it. Let us then declare, that *Slavery is aboliſhed in all the French colonies!* Let us decree that all men of colour are French citizens, and that they ſhall enjoy the bleſſings of the Conſtitution we have decreed!"

The Convention roſe ſpontaneouſly to decree the propoſition of *La Croix*, and the marine miniſter was ordered to diſpatch veſſels to the colonies, to announce the joyful news.

5.] *Pichegru*, General in Chief of the army of the Rhine, was by a decree of the Convention, ordered to ſucceed *Jourdan*, Commander of the Army of the North.

Sixty-two perſons were condemned to Death, by the Revolutionary Commiſſion.

Mr. *Pitt* laid his budget before the Houſe of Commons, ſtating the loan at 11,000,000*l.*

The Duke of York arrived from the Continent.

8.] The people of colour in Paris, congratulated the National Convention on their having decreed *the abolition of ſlavery* in the French Weſt India Iſles.—"This decree," exclaimed the orator of the deputation, "has reſtored liberty, and

and conſequently happineſs, to one million of the human race, who have hitherto groaned under the chains of ſlavery. You have made us forget the wrongs of two centuries! We mean not to return you thanks.—Republicans acknowledge no ceremonies of that kind. We ſhall only declare that you deſerved well of your country, and of the whole world."

9.] General *Pichegru*, publiſhed an addreſs to the army of the North, exhorting them to mutual confidence, and unanimous concurrence of will and faculty.

10.] The Auſtrian Envoy *(Colleredo)* delivered to the Diet of Ratiſbon, an official note on the part of the Emperor to demand the ſenſe of the Germanic ſtates, reſpecting the neceſſity of arming all the inhabitants on the frontiers of Germany, and the furniſhing of a triple contingent on the part of the ſaid ſtates.

Againſt this armament the King of Pruſſia iſſued a declaration, on the grounds that agriculture would be retarded by it, and that it would be infinitely dangerous at a time when the French were taking every advantage to inſinuate their principles.

The tower and garriſon of Mortilla, in the Iſland of Corſica, ſurrendered to the Engliſh under the command of Lieutenant General *David Dundas*.

12.] A letter from the Repreſentatives with the army of the Weſtern Pyrennees, announced to the Convention, a complete victory over the Spaniards at St. Jean de Luz. The loſs of the Spaniards was eſtimated at 1200 men.

15.] Five hundred Royaliſts were ſhot at Nantz.

17.] Relevancy of indictment, againſt Mr. *Charles Sinclair*, accuſed of ſedition, was found by the Court of Juſticiary, in Scotland after able pleadings of counſel.

The Marquis of *Lanſdowne* made a motion in the Houſe of Peers, to addreſs his Majeſty on the ſubject of negociating for peace. Contents 13.—Non-contents 103.

20.] French Commiſſioners arrived at Frankfort, to treat with the Pruſſian officers upon exchange of priſoners. Many of the foreign prints obſerved, *that this was not the only buſineſs of their miſſion.*

22.] *Carrier*, having returned from his miſſion into the rebellious departments, made a general report on the war of La Vendée. The number of the banditti had, he ſaid, been long unknown. A ſpace of more than 400 ſquare leagues appeared in arms. In *Auguſt*, 1793, the rebels amounted to 150,000, but the victories of *Mortagne* and *Cholet* were very fatal to them. At the former place, their general acknowledged that the battle of Mortagne coſt them 20,000 men.

He wiſhed the Convention not to ſuppoſe that the war was terminated, as the country, full of foreſts and covered with high bruſhwood, afforded innumerable retreats to the rebels. It was a fact, that at the battle of Mortagne 40,000 rebels lay concealed behind ſome of this bruſhwood, and the Republicans paſſed without perceiving them.

25.] The popular ſociety of *La Rochelle*, addreſſed the following letter to the Convention, which, as being at this time exactly deſcriptive of the ſtate of the French Republicans may not be deemed unworthy inſertion.

"Repreſentatives,

"Amidſt the numberleſs dangers which threaten infant liberty, amidſt all the horrors of fanaticiſm, and of all the ſnares of treaſon, France ſaw the peril, dared and conquered it. The *Revolutionary Genius* arming himſelf with his formidable club, ſtruck of the heads off the hydra.

Louis Capet fallen under the ſword of the nation,—The liberticide faction annihilated,—La Vendeé ravaged and ſmoking in ruins,—Marſeilles reduced,—Lyons conquered,—The pride of Bourdeaux humbled,—Toulon re-conquered,—Dunkirk, Landau, and Maubeuge victorious,—Our territory freed,—The Pruſſians put to flight,—The Republicans running on the banks of the Rhine to terrify the Germanic eagle.—Our *auguſt* ſenate occupying itſelf inceſſantly with the intereſt of the people. Such is the picture which triumphant and regenerated France now exhibits; and could we in ſuch a ſtate of things, accede to propoſals of peace."

26.] A propoſition for laying an embargo on Britiſh ſhips, was negatived in the American congreſs, by a majority of two votes only.

St. Juſt, in the name of the Committee of public Safety, made a report to the Convention of the number of priſoners confined in France, and the moſt ſpeedy way of trying them. After having juſtified the rigorous meaſures that had been adopted, and accuſed the Kings leagued againſt France of much greater cruelty, he propoſed the following decree:—1. The Committee of General Safety is inveſted with power to ſet patriots at liberty. Every perſon, who may claim his liberty, ſhall be obliged to give an account of his conduct ſince *May* 1ſt, 1789.—The property of patriots is inviolable and ſacred. The effects of ſuch perſons as may be deemed enemies of the Revolution, ſhall be confiſcated to the profit of the Republic. They ſhall be detained till peace be reſtored, and then baniſhed for ever.

In a Paris paper was inſerted the following paragraph "A letter from Nantz ſtates, that the Military commiſſion are employed

employed day and night, in trying the rebels of La Vendée; and that between four and 500 of them fall every day, being either shot or drownded: A single pit contains 4050 dead bodies!!!"

March 1.] A dreadful fire broke out in the royal palace of Christianbourg, which in the space of eight hours, reduced it to ashes. The royal library, consisting of between two and three hundred thousand volumes, was fortunately saved.

The royal assent was given to the French property transfer bill, together with other private bills.

2.] A great scarcity of provisions was complained of in Paris.

3.] The Duke of *York* left London to resume the command of the British army on the Continent.

6.] *Barrere* announced to the Convention, that manuscript papers were circulating in the different markets of Paris, recommending to the people the choice of a chief.—He then presented the report from the Committee of Public Welfare, on the internal situation of the Republic. Adverting to the machinations and intrigues of the combined powers, he stated, "We too have our agents in every part of Europe,—We have agents even in America, from whom we learned the plots of the emigrants from the colonies, and of the envoys from the European courts. We are not ignorant that these courts use every artifice to penetrate into our projects. We, therefore, attack them with the same weapons which they use against us. The combined powers cannot speak one word which we do not hear. The conferrences of Mack, at London,—the Representatives of Luchesini, at Frankfort,—the new treaties of the Slave in uniform, and the fresh intrigues of the British cabinet in our ports;—the last convulsion in the military system of Austria, and the politics of the Capilians of Spain and Italy;—All these are known to us.—"Citizens the campaign is on the point of commencing.—Let us then purify the soil from the filth of intrigues, in order that we may be able to concentrate our attention, on the means of combating and conquering the powers leagued against us."

8.] The Convert frigate, and several ships, were wrecked on the Grand Cainines.

10.] Lord *Dorchester* made his reply to the Indians of the seven villages of Lower Canada, as deputies from all the nations who were at the general council held at Miami, in the year 1793, except the Chaivanous, Miamis, and Loups.

11.] The National Deputy *Isore*, charged to superintend the supplies of provisions at Paris, announced to the Convention, that he had found in the eighteen districts adjacent

to that commonalty, 1,000,000 cwts. of corn, which was depoſited in the magazines of Paris, Etampes, &c. The inhabitants of thoſe diſtricts manifeſted the *greateſt zeal* to ſupply Paris.

The Merchants of Bourdeaux were fined 100,000,000 of Livres, on ſuſpicion of Counter-Revolutionary meaſures. They were committed to priſon until the mulct was diſcharged.

The King of Pruſſia iſſued orders for his forces, except 20,000, to return towards Cologne, from the poſition they held on the Rhine.

12.] The Miniſter at War, preſented to the Convention, the following trait of military courage: "Citizen *Bedel*, a dragoon in the 13th regiment, hurried away by his proweſs, ruſhed into the middle of ten Auſtrian dragoons of La Tour. After having fought in a moſt deſperate manner, he received ſeveral wounds; but prefering death to a ſurrender, he employed what little ſtrength was left in him to keep back his horſe, which the Auſtrians endeavoured to carry off. He fell at laſt, after having received ten gaſhes from their ſabres. The Republican cavalry charged the enemy at the ſame moment with the greateſt impetuoſity, and prevented this Republican falling into their hands." The Convention ordered this Soldier to be promoted.

The new ſuperb theatre of Drury Lane, was opened for the amuſement of the viſitors of its ancient ſite.

13.] In conſequence of a report made by *St. Juſt* to the Convention, upon the foreign conſpiracy, the event of which was to be the corruption and the loſs of Paris, a ſevere decree was paſſed. All were to be declared traitors to their country, and puniſhed as ſuch, who ſhould be convicted of having favoured the plan of corrupting the citizens, or of ſubverting the public ſpirit, or of having cauſed any alarms concerning the proviſioning of Paris, or of having given an aſylum to the emigrants, or ſhould have attempted to open the priſons, or have introduced arms into Paris, for the purpoſe of aſſaſſinating the people, and deſtroying the liberty, or have attempted to alter the form of the Republican government. The Convention, being inveſted by the French people with the national authority, whoever ſhould uſurp its power, whoever ſhould derogate, either directly or indirectly from its dignity, ſhould be deemed an enemy to the people, and puniſhed with death.

The King of Pruſſia publiſhed a declaration to the German empire, on his receſſion from the preſent confederacy. After having enumerated the many ſervices he had rendered to the general

general cauſe during the war, and ſtated his utter inability to continue his exertions, without the ſubſiſtence demanded by him; he concluded, by ſaying, that as all hopes on that ſcore had now vaniſhed, "*His Majeſty does now renounce the ſame, and alſo every reſolution of the Empire, and of the Circles relative thereto; his Majeſty has, therefore, taken the reſolution no longer to grant his protection to the German Empire, but to order his army, (excepting 20,000 Auxiliaries, according to different treaties) inſtantly to return to his own dominions.*"

14.] *Joſeph Gerald* was ſentenced by the High Court of Juſticiary in Scotland, to 14 years tranſportation, for ſedition.

15.] The London Gazette contained the intelligence of the capture of Leogone, St. Marc, &c. in the iſland of St. Domingo, by the Britiſh troops.

17.] General *Fitzpatrick* moved in the Houſe of Commons, for an addreſs to his Majeſty, to interpoſe for the liberation of *M. de la Fayette*, confined by the King of Pruſſia in the caſtle of Magdebourg, in Germany.—The motion was negatived.

Barrere announced in the Convention, that the two Deputies *Herault de Sechelles*, and *Symon*, had been ordered to be arreſted, as being accomplices in the conſpiracy formed againſt the Republic. The Convention approved their arreſt.

19.] *Amar* preſented to the Convention, the final and digeſted plan of the accuſation againſt the Deputies *Baxiere*, *Chabot*, *Delaury* and *Julien*, then under arreſt for conſpiring againſt the Republic.

22.] On the propoſition of *Barrere* in the Convention, it was decreed, that the corn brought into France from foreign markets, ſhould conſtantly be ſold to the people at the *maximum* price. The ſurplus price was ordered to be paid out of the treaſury.

23.] The Ruſſian troops evacuated *Warſaw*, and General *Koſciuſko* took poſſeſſion of it.

In Martinico, the important fortreſs of Bourbon, ſurrendered to the Britiſh arms.

24.] The citizens and inhabitants of the palatinate of Cracovia, in a numerous aſſembly voted an act of inſurrection againſt Ruſſia and Pruſſia. They entered into a long detail of the grievances of Poland, under the yoke of theſe powers, who had perfidiouſly and treacherouſly trampled on the ſacred rights of liberty, ſecurity and property. The deliverance of Poland, therefore, from foreign troops, the recovery of the uſurped provinces, the extirpation of every oppreſſive and uſurped claim, foreign and domeſtic, the eſtabliſhment of national

national liberty, and the independence of the Republic, were ſtated to be the ſacred objects of their inſurrection.

General *Koſciuſko* iſſued a proclamation, in which he invited the Poliſh nation to ſhake off the diſgraceful trammels of Ruſſian deſpotiſm, and unite for the purpoſe of effecting a new confederation.

25.] The national Deputy *Hebert*, and his accomplices, found guilty of conſpiring againſt the Republic of France before the Revolutionary Tribunal, were executed at Paris.

Several of the popular ſocieties, committees of vigilance, municipalities, departments, diſtricts, armed aſſociations, &c. appeared at the bar of the National Convention, and applauded the high character it had diſplayed, in cruſhing the late conſpiracy.

27.] A Convention, for the common defence of the liberty and ſafety of the Daniſh and Swediſh commerce and navigation, was concluded at Copenhagen, between his majeſty the King of Denmark, Norway, &c. and the King of Sweden, &c.

The Convention was informed that the ſale of the effects of emigrants in 165 diſtricts, during the laſt decade, Ventoſe, (from March 11th to March 20th), had amounted to 20,836,864 livres, a ſum above ten millions more than the eſtimation.

29.] The Prince of *Cobourg* repulſed the French near Cateau, with the loſs of 5000 killed, 60 priſoners, and five pieces of cannon.

30.] The French Convention, in order to wipe away the charge of Atheiſm, ſolemnly acknowledged their belief in a Supreme Being.

31.] After a long report of the Committee of Public Welfare, made by *St. Juſt*, in the Convention, the Convention decreed the following deputies to be in a ſtate of accuſation, viz. *Camille Deſmoulins*, *Herault*, *Danton*, *Philippeau*, and *La Croix*, they being convicted of having plotted with *Orleans*, *Dumourier*, *Fabre d'Eglantine*, and other enemies of the Republic; and having ſhared in the conſpiracy which tended to re-eſtabliſh monarchy, and to deſtroy the National Repreſentation, as well as the Republican Government. They were accordingly ordered to be tried with *Fabre d'Eglantine*.

The following is the remarkable outline given of *Danton's* public character in the report upon his arreſt, and that of the other Deputies: "From one end of Europe to the other, the ſtyle of patriotiſm is aſſumed; let us ſee, *Danton*, what the ſtyle of patriotiſm is? You conſpired with *Mirabeau*, *Du-*

Dumourier, *Hebert*, and *Herault*. You fought the protection of *Mirabeau*, and during his life you remained mute. This faction-monger knew the value of your audacity, and displayed againſt the court a menacing front. He periſhed, and his death again plunged you into obſcurity. You appeared again in the Champ de Mars, and it was then in the Jacobins you ſupported the motion of *Laceos*, and drew up with *Briſſot* the celebrated addreſs. You ſoon after, however, contrived to enjoy tranquillity at Arcis-ſur-Aube, but on the night of the 10th of *Auguſt* you returned, and it required all the perſuaſion of your friends to keep you out of bed. When Miniſter of Juſtice, you were ſurrounded by knaves; and ſpeaking of *Noel*, one of your agents, you obſerved that you knew him to be a good-for-nothing-fellow, but you had him watched. Upon *Fabre d'Eglantine* you heaped riches; and it was by your influence that both he and *d'Orleans* were choſen for the Convention. In this Convention you were the friend of the *Briſſotines*, with whom you concerted ſham attacks to be made on yourſelf; and, while you demanded your accounts, you preſented to them the olive branch of peace."

Thus we ſee one of the moſt active members in accompliſhing the great work of the French Revolution, become a victim to the ſanguinary jealouſy of *Roberſpierre* and his party.

April 2.] The Emperor of Germany, accompanied by the Archdukes and Joſeph, ſet out for Bruſſels.

4.] A battle between the Poliſh inſurgents and the Ruſſians took place, in which the latter were defeated with great loſs.

St. Juſt preſented a long report upon *Danton* and the other deputies arreſted with him, upon which the Convention decreed, that the proceedings ſhould be continued againſt all implicated in the ſame conſpiracy.

Government received advice that Marquis *Cornwallis* had reſigned the governorſhip of India, and that Sir *John Shore* was appointed in his room.

5.] *Danton*, *Lacroix*, and *Chabot*, *Camille Deſmoulins*, and *Herault de Sechelles*, *Philippeaux*, *Fabre d'Eglentine*, *Bazire* and *Julien de Toulouſe*, leading members of the National Convention, were executed at Paris. They fell victims of the ſanguinary jealouſy of *Roberſpierre*.

A letter from the Duke of *York*, to the Secretary of State, announced, that the advanced guard of the Prince of *Cobourg*'s army had been attacked by the French near Cateau, but were repulſed

repulſed with the loſs of upwards of 500 men killed and wounded, and five pieces of cannon.

6.] The port of Oneglia was taken by the French troops.

Heavy contributions were about this time, laid by Sir *C. Grey* and Sir *J. Jarvis* on the conquered Iſlands in the Weſt Indies. The whole amounted to £1,370,000; great diſſatisfaction prevailed in the Iſlands in conſequence of the contributions.

12.] The Emperor arrived at Bruſſels, and ſet out immediately for Valenciennes.

15.] By an account of the immoveable property of Emigrants ſold, as returned to the Convention, it appeared that in 415 diſtricts, the produce had been 241,683,206 livres, exceeding the eſtimate by 123,934,012 livres.

16.] The London Gazette extraordinary, contained the important intelligence tranſmitted from Sir *Charles Grey*, and dated the 16th *March*, 1794, of the capture of the whole iſland of Martinico from the French, excepting the forts Bourbon and Royal, which were cloſely beſieged. The total loſs on the ſide of the Engliſh was 72 killed, 193 wounded, and 3 miſſing.

The ſame Gazette contained diſpatches from Major General *Williamſon*, announcing the further ſucceſs of the Britiſh arms, by the capture of the poſt of L'Awl, in the iſland of St. Domingo, on the 20th *Feb.* 1794.

17.] A great inſurrection broke out at Warſaw, in conſequence of which all the Ruſſians were driven out of that city. The loſs of the Ruſſians amounted to 2000 killed, 500 wounded, and near 2000 priſoners, beſides 36 pieces of cannon. Tiſchef, their general of artillery, was in the number of the ſlain.

18.] A Bill to enable his Majeſty to take French ſubjects into Britiſh pay was paſſed into a law.

19.] A treaty was entered into between Great Britain, Holland, and Pruſſia, by which the latter power was to furniſh forces, and the two former to pay for them.

20.] Gaudaloupe was ſurrendered to the Britiſh forces.

A letter from General *Jourdan* announced to the National Convention the capture of Arlon or the 18th by the army of the Moſelle.

In a report preſented to the Convention on the object of the war, are theſe words reſpecting England. "Tell us once, proud Albion, what is become of thy haughtineſs, and whether it contributes to thy glory to keep up a manufactory of forged aſſignats? Tell us whether it is from honour that you have courted the embrace of *Paoli*? And whether

whether the ſuperb dominion of the ſeas is to be recognized in a fleet at anchor in Torbay? and, thou celebrated cabinet, where is now thy long vaunted policy? Where are thoſe learned combinations in which we were to have found our deſtruction? What remains of ſo many projects, except the regret of having loſt *thy time* and *thy guineas*; Engliſhmen, in ſpite of your treacheries, you will find us ready for you; we have fleets, we have ſettled the plan for the campaign, and here we ſwear, in the name of liberty, we will ſubdue you."

22.] The London Gazette contained diſpatches from the *Duke of York*, announcing, that on the 17th a general attack near *Landrecies* was made by the combined powers on the French, who were defeated with the loſs of thirty pieces of cannon.

The London Gazette extraordinary contained diſpatches from Sir *Charles Grey*, Commander in chief of the Britiſh forces in the *Weſt-Indies*, dated *March*, 25, 1794, announcing, the important intelligence of the complete conqueſt of the iſland of Martinique, by the ſurrender of the fort Bourbon. Five ſtand of colours laid down by the garriſon, together with the two colours of Fort Bourbon, were ſent to be preſented to his majeſty. "The gallant defence," ſaid Sir *Charles Grey*, "made by General *Rochambeau* and his garriſon, was ſtrongly manifeſted on entering Fort Bourbon, as there was ſcarce an inch of ground untouched by our ſhot and ſhells; and it is but juſtice to ſay, that it did them the higheſt honour."

Maleſherbes, defender of Louis XVI. was convicted of correſponding with the enemies of the republic.

23.] The ſquadron under the command of Sir *J. B. Warren*, took *La Pomone* of 44 guns, *La Engageante* of 38 guns, and *La Babet* of 22 guns, all French frigates.

24.] The French retook Courtray and Menin.

The inauguration of the emperor took place at Bruſſels, when his majeſty took the oaths as Duke of Brabant.

The Berlin Gazette contained the following intelligence relative to Poland. "The revolution in Poland is at its higheſt pitch. The Patriots have conſtituted themſelves into a revolutionary body. They are maſters of Warſaw, and all the Poliſh artillery contained in the arſenal of that capital, The king is in their hands, as alſo the Pruſſian Ambaſſador."

28.] *Barrere* informed the Convention that the army of the Ardennes had been engaged three days ſucceſſively, and that

1200 Auſtrians had been killed. On the 26th the Republicans rendered themſelves maſters of the heights of Boſſu.

The army of the eaſtern Pyrennees, under the command of Gener. l *Dagobert*, who was killed by a cannon ball, made itſelf maſter of all Spaniſh Cordagne.

In conſequence of a loan at this time ſaid to be negociating for the emperor, who declared, it is ſaid, his inability to continue the war unleſs aſſiſted with money by Great Britain, the following contractors for the loan of this year ſtuck up the following paper on the Stock Exchange.

" Whereas it is reported, that a loan for the Emperor of Germany is about to be negociated in England, and by the authority of parliament; We, the under-written contractors for the loan of this year, think it proper and incumbent on us to declare, that it was a poſitive condition (clearly expreſſed and underſtood) with the Right Honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that no other borrowing or funding ſhould take place, but the loan for eleven millions, and the funding of the navy, not exceeding two millions, and that the Exchequer bills, circulated with the public, were not to exceed two millions, being the ſame amount as the preceding year.

" GODSCHAL JOHNSON,
" JAMES MORGAN,
" JOHN JULIUS ANGERSTEIN.

30.] The London Gazette extraordinary contained the ſubſtance of diſpatches from the *Duke of York*, announcing that the combined armies had defeated the French, and obliged them to retire to *Cambray*, with the loſs of 1200 men killed in the field, and 3 pieces of cannon.

Letters from the Repreſentatives of the People with the army of the north, and from General *Pichegru*, announced that *Courtray* was taken from the combined troops.

The London Gazette extraordinary gave the ſubſtance of diſpatches from the *Duke of York*, dated, Field of Battle, near Cateau, announcing, that the French, who had attacked the Britiſh troops, were defeated with great ſlaughter. Their General *(Chapuy)* was taken, and 35 pieces of cannon. The French were alſo defeated by the Auſtrians at Priſches, where they loſt 22 pieces of cannon.

From the above accounts it appears that the whole lines of the two armies were engaged at the ſame time, nearly from Treves to the ſea.

A letter from *Richard*, commiſſioner with the army of the north, announced to the Convention the capture of Menin,

Menin; 1500 of the combined troops were killed on the ſpot. The Convention decreed that the army of the north had not ceaſed to deſerve well of the country.

May 1.] Mr. *Hamilton Rowan* made his eſcape from Newgate in Dublin.

Arlon was retaken by General *Beaulieu*.

3.] The London Gazette contained diſpatches from the *Duke of York*, announcing the ſurrender of *Landrecies* on the 30th *April*, to the troops of the combined powers.

6.] *Dumouriez*, proviſional general in chief of the army of Italy, in a letter to the Committee of Public Safety, announced the capture of the forts Saorgio, Belvedere, Rocabiliere, and Saint Martin. The Auſtrians and Piedmonteſe were were ſtated to have loſt 60 pieces of cannon, and an immenſe quantity of ammunition, with other articles; 2000 priſoners were alſo taken from them.

7.] *Robeſpierre* made a report in the National Convention upon the decadary feſtivals. After having obſerved that there was an entire revolution in the *phyſical* order, which could not fail to effect a ſimilar revolution in the orders *moral* and *political*; that one half of the globe had already felt this change, which the other half would ſoon feel; and that the French nation had anticipated the reſt of the world by 2000 years, inſomuch that it might be conſidered as conſiſting of a new ſpecies of men. The orator proceeded to launch forth in the praiſes of republican morality, and a democratical government; repreſenting all other governments and every other deſcription of morality as deteſtable. He juſtified all the terrible meaſures that had brought about the preſent regimen, and all thoſe by which it was accompanied.

The plan of the following extraordinary decree was then preſented by the reporter.

1ſt. The French nation acknowledges the exiſtence of a Supreme Being, and the immortality of the ſoul.

2d. It acknowledges that the worſhip worthy of the Supreme Being, conſiſts in the practice of the duties of man.

3d. It ranks among theſe duties the deteſtation of treachery and tyranny, the puniſhment of traitors and tyrants, the ſuccouring of the wretched, reſpect for the weak, the defence of the oppreſſed, the doing to others all poſſible good, and the ſhunning of injuſtice towards any one.

4th. Feſtivals ſhall be inſtituted to recall man to a recollection of the divinity, and to the dignity of his exiſtence.

5th. Theſe feſtivals ſhall be named either after the glorious events of the French revolution, thoſe of the virtues the deareſt

dearest and most useful to man, or the most conspicuous benefits of nature.

6th. The French Republic will annually celebrate the festivals of the 14th of *July*, 1789, the 10th of *August*, 1792, the 21st of *January*, 1793, and the 31st of *May*, 1793.

7th. On the days of the decades, the following festivals shall be celebrated.—To the Supreme Being; to nature; to the human race; to the French nation; to benefactors of humanity; to the martyrs of liberty; to liberty and equality, to the republic; to the liberty of the world; to the love of the country; to the punishments of tyrants and traitors; to truth; to justice; to modesty; to glory and immortality; to friendship; to frugality; to courage; to sincerity; to heroism; to disinterestedness; to stoicism; to love; to conjugal love; to paternal love; to maternal tenderness; to filial piety; to infancy; to youth; to virility; to old age; to misfortune; to agriculture; to industry; to our ancestors; to posterity; and to happiness.

8th. The freedom of religious worship is maintained.

9th. Every aristocratical, and other assembly, subversive of public order, is suppressed.

10th. In case of disturbances, the motive or occasion of which may consist in any particular mode of worship, those who shall excite those troubles by fanatical discourses, and counter-revolutionary insinuations, and those who shall cause them by outrages as unprovoked as unjust, shall be equally punished, by all the rigour of the law.

11th. On the 8th of June, a festival shall be celebrated in honour of the Supreme Being.—This decree passed the Convention, and was ordered to be translated into all languages, and dispersed throughout the universe.

The French frigate L'Atalante, of 38 guns, was captured by his majesty's ship, Swiftsure.

9.] General *Ofzakowski*, the bishop of Livonia, and two other persons, were hanged for betraying the interests of Poland to the Russians and Prussians.

An act to enable his majesty to employ and pay French officers, received the royal assent.

Madame *Elizabeth* of France was put upon her trial, condemned by the Revolutionary Tribunal, and executed on the 12th.

10.] The London Gazette contained the substance of dispatches from the Duke of York, dated Tournay the 6th, announcing that the French were repulsed at Rousalaer, with the loss of 200 men killed, and three pieces of cannon.

Mr.

Mr. *Stone* was examined before the Privy Council, and committed to Newgate on a charge of high treaſon.

11.] Mr. *Thomas Hardy*, Secretary to the London Correſponding Society, was taken up on a charge of high treaſon, and afterwards ſent to the Tower.

13.] Mr. *Thelwall* was apprehended for high treaſon, and after examination before the Privy Council, was ſent to the Tower.

Walter Downie and others were apprehended for high treaſon at Edinburgh.

The London Gazette extraordinary contained a diſpatch from the Duke of York, announcing that the French had attacked him on the 10th in different columns, to the amount of 30,000 men, but were repulſed with great loſs, having loſt 13 pieces of cannon, and above four hundred priſoners.

16.] *Wincęſlas Rogoziſki*, Intendant of the Police of Warſaw, was executed agreeably to his ſentence the preceding day, for betraying the intereſts of Poland to Ruſſia and Pruſſia.

Mr. *Pitt* made a report to the Houſe of Commons, from the ſecret committee, on ſeditious practices.—The report was referred to the conſideration of the whole houſe.

17.] The colours taken at Martinico were, by his majeſty's order, depoſited in form in the cathedral of St. Paul, London.

The London Gazette contained the ſubſtance of diſpatches from the Duke of York, announcing, that the corps under General *Clairfayt*, which had croſſed the Herule, had been attacked by the French;—the action laſted from one o'clock in the afternoon till eleven at night, when General *Clairfayt* ſucceeded in completely driving them back into the town of Courtray; but not being able to take poſſeſſion of the place, he retreated firſt acroſs the Herule, afterwards behind the river Mandel; but being ſtill very cloſely purſued by the enemy, he found himſelf under the neceſſity of continuing his march to Thielt, where he took up a poſition in order to cover Ghent, Bruſſels, and Oſtend. His loſs was ſtated to have been very conſiderable.

18.] General *Beaulieu*, according to the Bruſſels Gazette, defeated a conſiderable number of French in the Duchy of Boullon, killed 1200 men, took near 300 priſoners, and ſix pieces of cannon.

19.] The Rev. Mr. *Joice*, and Mr. *John Horne Tooke* were apprehended for high treaſon, and after examination before the Privy Council, were ſent to the Tower.

20.] The London Gazette contained the ſubſtance of a letter from the Duke of *York*, ſtating that General *Kaunitz*, whom

whom the enemy had obliged to retreat between Rouſoroy and Binch, in order to cover Mons, had been again attacked by the French, whom he completely repulſed and drove beyond the Sambre. Their loſs was computed at 5000 men, and three pieces of cannon.

21.] The London Gazette contained the extract of a letter from Sir *Charles Grey*, *K. B.* dated *April* 22, ſtating the capture of the whole of the iſland of Gaudaloupe from the French, by the Britiſh troops under his command; its dependencies, comprehending Marie-Gallante, Deſirada, the Saints, &c. were alſo ſurrendered at the ſame time.

A letter from *Dumas*, General of the army of the Alps, to the Committee of Public Safety, was read in the Convention, ſtating, that all the poſts of the Piedmonteſe troops on Mount Cenis had been captured by the French troops. Between 8 and 900 of the Piedmonteſe were made priſoners, and a well appointed and numerous train of artillery fell into the hands of the republican troops.

22.] The commiſſioners of national revenue made the following return to the National Convention.—"The produce of confiſcated property in 206 diſtricts, during the laſt decade, amounts to 30,578,805 livres. The aſſeſſed value of this property was only 14,961,712 livres, which is an exceſs of 16,612,093 livres. This added to another report of confiſcated property in other diſtricts of the 83 departments, amounts to 312,474,053 livres, which had only been eſtimated at 160 millions."—This increaſe of value plainly indicated the confidence there was at this time placed upon the ſtability of the republic.

23.] *Cecilia Regnault*, aged 20, attempted to aſſaſſinate *Roberſpierre*, and *Collot D'Herbois*, deputies of the National Convention. She was gullotined on the day following.

The London Gazette contained a letter from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *York*, announcing, that a general attack had been made on the French on the 17th, at Turcoing, with an intent to force them to evacuate Weſt Flanders. The battle was long and obſtinate, and terminated in favour of the French, who were ſucceſsful at all points. During the courſe of the action, the Duke of *York* was cut off from every part of his own corps, and was obliged to repair to that of General *Otto*, to concert meaſures with him to extricate it from the critical ſituation in which it ſtood. This was at laſt effected, and the Britiſh troops retired to Templeuve, after having ſuſtained a very conſiderable loſs, and fought their way through the enemy. The French ſtate, that they took 60 pieces of cannon, and 2000 priſoners, Heſſians, Hanoverians, and Engliſh.

24.] *Marſhal*

24.] *Marſhal Mollendorff* ſurprized the French in their entrenchments at Kayſerlautern, and defeated them with great loſs, which amounted to one thouſand killed, more than two thouſand priſoners, eighteen pieces of cannon, and two howitzers.

A plot was diſcovered at Turin to maſſacre the royal family.

25.] The London Gazette extraordinary, contained a diſpatch from the Duke of *York*, announcing, that, on the 22d, the French having made an attack upon the Auſtrians and Engliſh at Eſpierres, to the number of 100,000 men, were repulſed after a long and obſtinate engagement. His Royal Highneſs ſtated the loſs of the French at 12,000 men killed and wounded, 500 priſoners, and 7 pieces of cannon.

26.] The emperor of Germany having arrived in Flanders, publiſhed an addreſs to the inhabitants of the Netherlands, exhorting them to riſe *en maſſe* in his ſupport.—He depicted the exhauſted ſtate both of his armies and his finances, and ſaid that their future exiſtence depended on the ſpeedy increaſe of force.

27.] Advice was received of the arrival of Lord *Macartney* at Pekin, in the middle of June, 1793.

28.] The London Gazette extraordinary, contained a diſpatch from the Duke of *York*, ſtating, that on the 24th inſtant, General Count *Kaunitz* had attacked the French army which had croſſed the Sambre, and had taken poſition with its left to Rouveroy, and its right to Fontaine l'Eveque, and compleatly defeated them, and obliged them to croſs the river in the greateſt confuſion. The French loſt near fifty pieces of cannon, and above five thouſand men, three thouſand of whom were made priſoners.

A decree was paſſed in the National Convention, reſpecting the formation of a military ſchool in the plain of Sablons, near Paris. Six young citizens, from each diſtrict of the republic, under the name of *Eleves de l'ecole de Mars*, from the age of 16 to 17 and a half, were to receive therein all the knowledge and habits ſuitable to a republican ſoldier; the pupils to be taken from the children of *Sans-culottes*, and clothed, armed and fed at the expence of the republic.

29.] *Barrere* in the Convention, read an addreſs to the armies of France. The purport of it was adopted by the Convention, in the ſitting of the 26th.—*No quarters* were therby to be given to *Engliſh* or *Hanoverian troops*, wherever they ſhould happen to fall into the power of the French troops.

The Caſtor frigate of 32 guns, was retaken from the French by the Carysfort, an Engliſh frigate of 28 guns.

June 3.] A letter from General *Dugommier*, read in the National Convention announced, that on *May* 23d, St. Elmo, Port Vendies, and Collieurs were evacuated by the Spaniards, and that 7000 infantry and cavalry had laid down their arms. A column, with the following inſcription, was propoſed to be raiſed at St. Elmo, in commemoration of this brilliant ſucceſs.

"*Ici ſept mille Eſpagnols poſerent les armes, devant les Republicans.*"

The London Gazette contained a diſpatch from the Duke of *York*, announcing that the combined army, under the command of the hereditary Prince of *Orange*, attacked the French poſted at Fontaine l'Eveque, in order to cover a part of their forces, which was beſieging Charleroi, and compelled them to raiſe the ſiege, and return acroſs the Sambre.

8.] A grand feſtival, dedicated to the Supreme Being, was celebrated at Paris, at which all the deputies of the Convention attended.

The Pruſſians defeated the Poles near Chelm.

10.] The London Gazette contained a diſpatch from Admiral Lord *Hood*, ſtating that on the 22d of *May*, the town and citadel of Baſtia, in the iſland of Corſica, with the ſeveral poſts upon the heights, had ſurrendered to the arms of his Britannic Majeſty.

11.] The London Gazette extraordinary contained a diſpatch from Admiral Lord *Howe*, dated Queen Charlotte at ſea, June the 2d, Uſhant, E. half N. 140 leagues, announcing the intelligence of a moſt brilliant victory obtained by the fleet under his Lordſhip's command over that of the French. The following is a brief account of this glorious event. On the morning of the 28th of *May*, the French fleet was firſt diſcovered far to windward, and partial actions were engaged with it that evening and the next day. The weather-gage having been obtained, in the progreſs of the laſt-mentioned day, and the Engliſh fleet being in a ſituation for bringing the enemy to cloſe action the 1ſt inſtant, the ſhips bore up together for that purpoſe, between ſeven and eight o'clock in the morning. The French fleet conſiſted of 26 ſhips of the line, the Engliſh 25. The Audacious, having parted company with the ſternmoſt ſhip of the enemy's line, with which ſhe was engaged, in the night of the 28th

28th of *May*.—In leſs than an hour after a cloſe action commenced in the centre; the French Admiral, engaged by the Queen Charlotte, crowded off, and was followed by moſt of the ſhips of his van in condition to carry ſail after him, leaving with the Britiſh fleet ten or twelve of his crippled or totally diſmaſted ſhips, excluſive of one ſunk in the engagement. Some, however, of theſe diſabled ſhips, eſcaped, in conſequence of the crippled ſtate of the Britiſh fleet itſelf, and ſeven only remained in its poſſeſſion, one of which ſunk before adequate aſſiſtance could be given to her crew.

A decree, conſiſting of nine articles, was paſſed by the Convention, relative to the organization of the Revolutionary Tribunal. It was oppoſed principally by *Bourdon de l'Oiſe* and *Lecointre*, who accuſed the Committee of Public Safety of wiſhing to attack the National Repreſentation, and arrogating the right of ſending its members before the Revolutionary Tribunal. This meaſure ſeemed to be the firſt that developed the deſigns of *Roberſpierre*, and was that which was principally inſtrumental in bringing about the diſſolution of his power, as the famous ſpeech of *Billaud Varennes* on the 27th of the following month indicates.

13.] Parliament voted thanks to Lord *Howe*, and the other officers of the fleet, in conſequence of the brilliant victory of the 1ſt of June over the French fleet.

There was a violent earthquake and irruption of Mount Veſuvious near Naples, which did very conſiderable damage.

16.] Mr. *Henry Yorke* was apprehended for high treaſon, and committed to priſon.

Barrere made a report in the Convention on the naval action of the 1ſt of June, how far it was conſiſtent with truth, may be ſeen by comparing it with the London Gazette on that important event.

17.] Parliament voted thanks to Lord *Hood*, in conſequence of his ſervices in the Mediterranean.

La Sybelle, of 46 guns, was taken near Smyrna, by the Romney of 50 guns, commanded by the Hon. Capt. *Paget*.

18.] *Barrere* informed the Convention, that letters from the Commiſſioners of the Northern army, announced the capture of *Yprés*, where 6000 men were made priſoners of war, and all the artillery and ammunition were delivered up to the Republicans.

20.] The London Gazette extraordinary, contained a diſpatch from the Duke of *York*, announcing, that on the 19th, the Prince of Orange attacked and defeated the French army,

which had again croſſed the Sambre, and taken up a poſition near Joſelies, to cover the ſiege of Charleroi. The loſs of the French was computed at 7000 men, 2 pieces of cannon, 35 ammunition waggons, and a conſiderable number of horſes and baggage. They retreated in the greateſt confuſion acroſs the Sambre.

21.] The Corſicans accepted a new Conſtitution, and acknowledged the King of Great Britain as King of Corſica.

22.] *Richard* and *Choudieu*, Repreſentatives of the People with the army of the North, iſſued a proclamation at Liſle, in order to ſecure to the inhabitants of the conquered countries their tranquillity, ſafety and property; and to take ſuch meaſures as might prevent all enterprizes in thoſe countries, which might be hoſtile to the intereſts of the French Republic.

24.] The Duke of *Yorke* marched his army from Tournay to the relief of Oudenarde, which was ſummoned to ſurrender by the French.

The Burgomaſters and Magiſtrates of Bruges, in the name of the inhabitants of the ſaid town, ſurrendered it without any reſtriction or condition, to the ſovereignty of the French Republic.

The Committee of General Safety, informed the Convention of the death of the proſcribed deputies of the Briſſotine party, *Barbaroux*, *Gaudet*, and *Salle*, at St. Emiliere, the firſt fired a piſtol into his mouth rather than be apprehended, the two laſt were tried by the Revolutionary Tribunal, found guilty, and executed.

The Military tribunal at Nantz condemned to death 300 Conſpirators.

27.] A letter from *Jourdan*, Commander in Chief of the army of the Moſelle, announced, the ſurrender of Charleroi on the 25th at diſcretion. The Garriſon amounted to 3000 men, and 60 pieces of cannon.—The combined troops were aſſembled in great force at Neville.

A mob at Warſaw put eight of the principal Nobles to death, as traitors to their country.

29.] The National Convention were informed by the Duputy *St. Juſt*, that General *Pichegru* had puſhed his advanced poſts as far as Ghent, and that he had taken from the enemy 10 pieces of cannon and 600 priſoners. That the enemy, reinforced by 20,000 Pruſſians, with an army of 100,000 men, under the Prince of *Cobourg*, had in vain attempted to relieve Charleroi. That victory had remained long ſuſpended, and nothing was ſeen but ſlain and combatants, in this memorable battle, which was fought in the plains of Fleurus;

Fleurus; between 8 and 10,000 of the allied troops were killed, wounded and taken priſoners; and by it a junction was formed by the French armies of the Moſelle, the Ardennes, and the North.

The battle it was ſtated, began at 3 o'clock in the morning: thrice was the French army forced by the numerous artillery of the enemy to fall back on their entrenchments, but theſe movements ſerved only to increaſe the ardour of the Republicans, and from one end of the line to the other were heard theſe words, *No retreat to-day! no retreat.*—For nine hours the victory ſeemed indeciſive; both parties beheld only the dead and the living, and no one could determine during the whole of that time which would be the conqueror.—At ſix in the evening General *Jourdan* collected the *corps de reſerve*, and the artillery, and charged with the whole; their efforts were accompained by unanimous cries of *Vive la Republique*, and at this moment, the allied army, no longer able to reſiſt the ſhock, fled on all ſides with the utmoſt precipitation.

30.] The London Gazette extraordinary, contained the ſubſtance of a letter from the Marquis of *Hertford*, ſtating, that an unſucceſsful attack had been made by the Prince of *Cobourg* on the whole chain of French poſts at Goſſelies, Fleurus, &c. The Auſtrians were obliged to retire with conſiderable loſs, and the French remained in poſſeſſion of the field of battle.

July 1.] A diviſion of French troops, under the command of General *Ferrand*, took poſſeſſion of Mons.

2.] A riot broke out at Barcelona in Spain, in which about 200 perſons were killed.

4.] *Barrere*, in the Convention, gave the following ſtatement of the killed on the part of the coaleſced powers ſince the capture of Landrecies, in the different actions.

On the 21ſt May, in the firſt combat near the wood at Bonne Eſperance, 1500.

On the 24th May, in the combat near the Abbey of Obbe, 1500.

On the 26th May, in the attack of Montigny, 1000.

From the 2d of May to the 3d of June, when Charleroi was blockaded, 2000.

On the 16th June, 6000.

On the 18th June near Harleymont 2000.

On the 25th June, 800.

On the 26th June, in the celebrated battle of Fleurus, between 8 and 10,000.

On the ſide of the ſea the defeat was, he ſaid, equally great. The veracity of theſe account will be beſt aſcertained, by

comparing them with thoſe of the combined powers, publiſhed in the foreign and London Gazettes.

5.] Official letters, read in the Convention, from the Generals *Pichegru* and *Lebert*, announced, the capture of Oſtend on the 1ſt. The Engliſh before they relinquiſhed the town, ſpiked the cannon, having left behind their ammunition and magazines. A briſk cannonading was kept up from the ſhips, without doing any material injury to the French.

7.] *Cambon*, in the name of the Committee of Finance, preſented a report to the Convention, when it appeared, that during the third decade of Praireal, (June,) the ſtatements tranſmitted to the Commiſſioners of the Revenue, reſpecting the eſtimates made in 96 diſtricts, amounted to 14,717,424 livres.—The grand total produce, was 33,871,930 livres.—Thus the ſale exceeded the eſtimate 19,154,453 livres—On recurring to the above ſtatements, it appeared that in the month of Praireal, the ſales produced more than 97 millions, with a reſerve of 53 millions upon the eſtimates, and that the total of the eſtimates amounted to 460,483,353 livres, with a reſerve of 241,824,759 livres.—This catalogue exhibits an irrefragable proof of the confidence the people of France had at this time in the exiſting government.

8.] Lord *Moira* joined the Duke of *York* with his army in the Netherlands.

11.] A letter from General *Jourdan* to the Committee of Public Safety, announced to the Convention, that on the 5th the troops of the Republic took poſſeſſion of Ghent and Oudenarde, after having driven the allied troops thence, who where then haſtily retreating to Bruſſels.

12.] A warm engagement took place between the French and Pruſſians at Edikhoffen, in which the latter, after diſplaying much courage, were defeated.

Letters from the Commander in Chief of the army of the North, and the National Deputy *Richard*, to the Committee of Public Safety, announced to the Convention, the capture of Bruſſels on the 9th. It was ſtated that the armies of the North and that of the Sambre and Meuſe, formed a junction at Ath.

14.] The Squadron under the command of Admiral *Murray* on the American ſtation, captured 14 ſail of French ſhips laden with proviſions.—A general feſtival took place on this day in France.

15.] The Stadtholder addreſſed a proclamation to the United States, in which he pointed out the perilous ſituation they were then in, and exhorted them to unite and concentre all their efforts againſt the rapid progreſs of the French.

17.] A

17.] A letter from *Hentz*, National Commiſſioner, to the Committee of Public Safety, announced to the Convention, that the armies of the Rhine and Moſelle, had been engaged for three days with the enemy. That on the 14th they drove the allied troops an extent of 20 leagues before them. The paſſages and defiles of the Voſges were taken, and Sphere and Kirchweiler fell again into the hands of the Republicans.

18.] *Barrere* announced to the Convention the ſurrender of Malines and Louvain, to the armies of the the French Republic on the 15th.

He alſo announced, that Landrecies was again in the hands of the Republic. It ſurrendered at diſcretion on the 15th, to a diviſion of the army under General *Scherer*.

20.] A letter from General *Jourdan* announced to the Convention, that on the 16th the city and citadel of Namur, had ſurrendered to the troops of the French Republic.

Barrere communicated a letter from *Gonjon*, the National Deputy, announcing the evacuation of Kaiſerſlautern by the Pruſſians, and their retreat towards Meſſenheim. The loſs of the Pruſſians on the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th, was eſtimated at 4000 men killed.

About this time was publiſhed in England, a copy of the patriotic proclamation of General *Koſciuſko* to his ſoldiers, and alſo the copy of a ſpeech of the *Nuncio Kimbarr*, made in the laſt Diet held at Grodno. As it is a finiſhed model of pathetic eloquence, and will ſhew that the diſmemberment of Poland, and the Ruſſian demands, were events, that excited the deepeſt regret, it may not be unworthy inſertion here:

"My advice," ſaid he, "is, that we cede not to the inſtances of the Ruſſian Ambaſſador, that we raiſe ourſelves ſuperior to his menaces. Sufferings are inconſiderable to virtue; it is her eſſence to contemn, and if inevitable, to endure them. Why therefore, Sire, (addreſſing himſelf to the King) are we to be thus alarmed? They menace with exile all thoſe who dare defend their country. Thoſe who refuſe to put the ſeal to its annihilation. Let us go then into Siberia; ſhe will have charms for us; her deſarts will become our Paradiſe; for, every thing, even our aſhes, ſhall proclaim the inflexibility of our virtue, its devotion to our country. You, Sire, whoſe reign is marked by a lengthened chain of misfortunes—if, in the midſt of theſe diſaſters, you have been a thouſand times in circumſtances which might have ſecured immortality to your name, and happineſs to your country, alas, all fruſtrated! now ſeize, with more ſucceſs, thoſe which preſent themſelves this day.—Efface the

faults of your early years, and, if the want of experience has given this reproach to your youth, that we needed a Sovereign *more active and determined*, reply to this reproach, by evincing, under grey hairs, the courage and vigour denied to your youth. Pardon me, Sire, that I here become your cenſor; but who can be otherwiſe that boaſts his attachment to you and the nation; and who remembers your ſacred pledge, that they ſhould be for ever indiviſible—that "rather than ſet your hand to the partition of the country, it ſhould wither to the bone." He who recollects this will juſtify my ſentiments, and their language.—He will be compelled to confeſs, that it is the pure and ſimple truth which iſſues from my lips.

"Sire, we love you;—you may reckon upon our entire affection. The nation loves you; the country, which ſerved you for a cradle in infancy, yet ſuſtains you. Can you reſign our brethren, our fathers, and that land which has foſtered your youth? All that as King you poſſeſs has been conferred by the Poles; they have loaded you with bleſſings, will you reward them with ſlavery?

"Such a throne will have no comfort, you muſt diſdain to purchaſe it at ſuch a price. The general opinion is, that you have been indebted to *Catherine* for its ſecurity. Let the univerſe ſee that it was God alone, who deſtined you to be a king, and eſtabliſhed your throne. Demonſtrate that you will reign with glory, and faithful to your engagements, then too, when a greater force ſubmits every thing to its will, and menaces all with deſtruction, for you, to wear a crown as the *ſtave* of deſpots can have no charms.

"You, Sire, who are our monarch, and our father,—(for here you will be ſtiled ſo by all, and in Siberia our hearts ſhall treaſure up thoſe titles ineffaceable) conduct us, if it muſt be ſo, into Siberia. Let us go, we are menaced into thoſe melancholy waſtes. There yet, our virtue and your own will cover with confuſion thoſe who conſpired our ruin." (Here the Deputies cried unanimouſly aloud!) "Let us go into Siberia." We are your children, and will follow you with the enthuſiaſm of grateful love; and the meaſure of your ſufferings ſhall be exceeded by our earneſt veneration."

20.] A revolution happened at Geneva, in conſequence of which, ſeveral perſons were put to death.

24.] A dreadful fire broke out at Ratcliffe-croſs, London, by which 600 houſes were conſumed; the loſs was ſuppoſed to amount to a million ſterling.

26.] *Roberſpierre*, having mounted the tribune in the Convention, pronounced a long ſpeech reſpecting the revo-

lutionary

fitionary government, and replied to the reproaches made againſt him of aſpiring to the dictatorſhip.

In the ſame ſitting, *Freron* demanded that the Convention ſhould reſcind the decree which granted to the committees the power of apprehending the members of the Convention. This propoſition was followed by loud applauſes.

27 and 28.] The fall of *Roberſpierre* was determined in the Convention: *St. Juſt* having appeared in the Tribune to make a report on perverſion of opinion in the public mind, incautiouſly uttered the following words "*I mean to addreſs myſelf to you, and only in my own name.*" A violent tumult ſucceeded the declaration, when *Tallien*, having ſpoken to order, ſaid, that "no good citizen could refrain from lamenting, with tears, the abject and calamitous ſtate to which the republic was reduced, when individuals pretended thus to dictate to them in their own name, and upon their own authority."

Billaud Varennes then, in a ſpeech replete with invective, denounced *Roberſpierre*, as conſpiring at the dictatorſhip, and endeavouring to deſtroy many members of the Convention. "I, therefore," ſaid he, proclaim the tyranny of *Roberſpierre*." Loud and repeated burſts of applauſe reſounded from all parts of the hall.—*Roberſpierre* attempted to ſpeak; but after different efforts, found himſelf obliged to deſiſt, in conſequence of the moſt vociferous exclamations from every quarter, of "Down with the Tyrant! Down with the Tyrant!"

Tallien, in a ſpeech of conſiderable length, and to the ſame purport, followed *Billaud Varennes*. The ſitting was then declared permanent, and the arreſt of *Roberſpierre*, the elder, *Roberſpierre*, the younger, *Saint Juſt*, *Couthon*, and *Le Bas*, all deputies, was immediately decreed. A decree of arreſt was alſo paſſed againſt *Henriot*, commandant of the armed force at Paris, and others of the creatures of *Roberſpierre*. *Roberſpierre* being ſent priſoner to the Luxembourg, was, by the adminiſtrator of Police there, conducted to the commune, where the municipal officers received him, and ſaid they would protect him. A decree of outlawry was then paſſed againſt them.

Leonard Bourdon having ſhortly after aſcended the tribune, informed the Convention of *Roberſpierre*'s being ſeized in the hall of the commune, by a gens d'arme, then at his ſide; *Roberſpierre* had been armed with a knife, which the gens d'arme immediately wreſted from him. So great was the abhorrence of the Convention to the tyrant, that they would not ſuffer him or his accomplices to appear at the bar, but, agreeably to their decree of outlawry, immediately

ordered him to the place of execution, where, in conjunction with twenty others, he fell a victim to his own cruelty and ambition.

The younger *Roberſpierre*, *Couthon*, *Saint Juſt* and *Le Bas*, were among the number of the executed.

29.] The French entered Antwerp, as announced in the Convention by a letter from the national Deputy *Richard*.

Auguſt 1.] *Fouquier Tinville*, public accuſer to the Revolutionary Tribunal, was arreſted in Paris, by a decree of the Convention.

2.] Numerous addreſſes were preſented to the Convention, congratulatory of the death of *Roberſpierre*.

Barrere announced to the Convention the capture of Cadſand from the Dutch.

4.] St. Sebaſtian in Spain, ſurrendered.—2000 men were made priſoners, and 180 pieces of cannon fell into the hands of the French.

5.] An account of ſignal ſucceſſes gained over the Spaniards by the French, was read in the Convention, on the 1ſt inſtant. Two thouſand Spaniards were taken by the army of the Weſtern Pyrennees, together with the whole of their immenſe magazines.

6.] A letter was received from General *Pichegru*, dated Antwerp, 16 Thermidor, congratulating the Convention, in the name of the northern army, on account of the overthrow of *Roberſpierre*. Similar congratulations were received from *Michaud*, commander of the army of the Rhine.

7.] *Barrere* announced to the Convention the capture of Fontarabia from the Spaniards. On the 1ſt the garriſon laid down their arms, and ſurrendered priſoners of war.

The Leyden Gazette contained an exhortation of the Prince of *Saxe-Cobourg* to the Germans, to take up arms, with all poſſible ſpeed, againſt the French, in defence of their property and religion: he remonſtrated ſtrongly on the urgent neceſſity of the meaſure, as the French would otherwiſe depopulate their fields, and overrun the country.

A violent thunder ſtorm aroſe at London, by which conſiderable damage was done, both in the capital and its environs.

8.] The ſtates of Overyſſel returned a declaratory anſwer to the exhortatory addreſs of their High Mightineſſes of Holland, reſpecting the alarming criſis of the republic.

11.] The national commiſſioners, with the army of the Weſtern Pyrennees, in a letter to the Committee of Public Safety, announced the capture of the city of Toloſa in Spain.

12.] Twelve

12.] Twelve new peers of Great Britain were created.

A letter from the Repreſentative of the People, with the armies of the Rhine and the Moſelle, to the Committee of Public Safety, announced the capture of Treves by the French on the 9th inſt.

14.] Mr. *Munro*, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, ſent to the Preſident of the National Convention, upon his arrival, the following letter:

"Citizen Preſident,

"Having ſeveral days arrived with a commiſſion from the Preſident of the United States of America, to repreſent thoſe ſtates in quality of Miniſter Plenipotentiary at the capital of the French Republic, I have thought it my duty to make my miſſion known, as early as poſſible, to the national repreſentatives. It belongs to them to determine the day, and to point out the mode in which I am to be acknowledged the repreſentative of their ally and ſiſter republic. I make this communication with the greater pleaſure, becauſe it affords me an opportunity, not only to certify to the repreſentatives of the free citizens of France my perſonal attachment to the cauſe of liberty, but to aſſure them, at the ſame time, in the moſt poſitive way, that the government and people of America take the higheſt intereſt in the liberty, ſucceſs, and proſperity of the French Republic."—This letter is given at length, in order to ſhew that the Americans, at this time, thought the government of France fully competent to maintain all the accuſtomed relations of peace and amity.

15.] The American ambaſſador produced his letters of credit to the National Convention, when his powers were recognized, and he received a complimentary addreſs from the preſident.

A great riot happened in London, which continued for ſeveral days, to the great alarm of the citizens. Several houſes were gutted and demoliſhed. The vile practice of crimping firſt gave riſe to theſe outrages.

17.] A letter from General *Scherer* to the Committee of Public Safety, read in the Convention, announced the re-capture of Queſnoy. The Auſtrian garriſon, which conſiſted of three thouſand men, it was ſtated, had laid down their arms, and ſurrendered at diſcretion.

Barrere announced in the Convention the invention of the Telegraphe. The news, he ſaid, of the re-capture of Queſnoy, by means of this machine, reached Paris in an hour after the troops of the republic entered that place.

22.] *Barrere* read a letter in the Convention, from *Soubrany* and *Milhaud*, the National Commiſſioners with the army of

the Eaſtern Pyrennees, announcing a general attack made upon it by the Spaniſh General, the *Count de l'Union*, on the 13th, for the purpoſe of relieving Bellegarde. The Spaniards were defeated with the loſs of 2,500 men killed, and a great many wounded and taken priſoners. The French General *Mirabel* was killed in the battle.

23.] Citizen *Reybar*, Envoy from the Republic of Geneva, with the ſecretaries of Legation, was introduced to the National Convention, and after having produced his letters of credit was formally acknowledged as miniſter from that republic.

26.] The following decree reſpecting the liberty of the preſs was, upon the propoſition of *Freron* in the Convention, referred to the Committee of Legiſlation.

1ſt. The preſs is free; at no time, for no reaſon, and under no pretext, can it receive any infringement, or retroſpective effects.

2d. Every legiſlative body, every governing committee, every executive authority, every public functionary, that by decree, order, or act, ſhall arreſt or impede the liberty of the preſs, ſhall by ſo doing, alone put and declare itſelf in a ſtate of conſpiracy againſt the rights of man, the people, and the republic.

Lecointre of Verſailles, denounced ſeven members of the Convention, namely, *Billaud Varennes*, *Collot D'Herbois*, *Barrere*, *Vadier*, *Vouland*, *Amar*, and *David*, and requeſted to be heard the following day in the Convention upon the denunciation. This propoſition was decreed.

A letter from *Lacombe Saint Michel*, to the Committee of Public Safety, read in the Convention announced the capture of the fort of Sluys on the 26th.

Lecointre brought forward his charges againſt the ſeven deputies he had denounced on the preceding day. A violent debate aroſe upon the different charges, when, upon the propoſition of *Thuriot*, the Convention declared that the accuſed deputies had always conducted themſelves agreeably to the national wiſh, and then paſſed to the order of the day.

During the evening and the following night, the matter was agitated in the clubs and ſocieties of Paris, and attempts were made to repreſent the above decree as an artifice of the majority, to get rid of an accuſation which they were afraid to meet.

L'Impetueuſe of 74 guns, one of Lord *Howe*'s prizes, was burnt at Portſmouth by accident.

30.] The debate upon the denunciation of the ſeven deputies was reſumed, and the charges, 26 in number, being recited by

by *Lecointre* and ſeperably anſwered to, the Convention, upon the propoſition of *Cambon*, decreed the denunciation of *Lecointre* as falſe and calumnious.

Letters from General *Scherer*, and the Commiſſioners with the French army before Valenciennes and Condé, addreſſed to the Committee of Public Safety, were read in the Convention. They announced the re-capture of Valenciennes by the republican troops on the preceding day; the garriſon were made priſoners, and emigrants to the number of more than 1,100 were delivered up. The re-capture of Condé was reported by the Telegraphe in the ſame ſitting.

The Prince of *Saxe-Cobourg* ſet out for Vienna, from the borders of the Meuſe, after having taken leave of the army, by an addreſs, announcing, that it was his bad ſtate of health that canſed his reſignation of the command, and expreſſive of the ſtrong regret he felt at their ſeparation.

31.] The great powder magazine at Crenelle, near Paris, was blown up, and upwards of 60 people periſhed by the exploſion.

September 2.] The London Gazette extraordinay contained an account of the ſurrender of Calvi to the arms of his Britiſh Majeſty, on the 10th of *Auguſt*.

3.] *Robert Watt* was tried at Edinburgh, and found guilty of high treaſon, after a trial of 22 hours.

5.] *David Downie* was tried and convicted of high treaſon at Edinburg, after a trial of 20 hours.

6.] Meſſrs. *Watt* and *Downie* were both ſentenced to be hanged, &c. at Edinburg, on the 15th of *October*, for high treaſon.

8.] *Geraud*, in a long harangue in the Convention, inſiſted on the glory of educating a whole nation, ſo as to render them worthy of liberty. France, he obſerved, was elevated to the very pinnacle of earthly ſplendour; the eyes of mankind were fixed upon her doctrines, and fourteen centuries of ignorance, degradation, and ſlavery, were now effaced. The ſlaves of deſpotiſm had been ſtruck with a mortal terror; a protecting divinity had elevated her empire on the ſmoaking ruins of a throne, and on the bloody remnants of expiring factions. "Mandatories of a great nation," ſaid he, "let us conſecrate a durable monument to the riſing generation; the Areopagus of Europe ought now to conſolidate the majeſtic edifice of our immortal revolution, on the immoveable baſis of public inſtruction. Before we abandon the helm of public affairs, let us announce to our conſtituents, with a true republican boldneſs, to France, and to all Europe, that we contemplate with enthuſiaſm, one inviolable maxim—without public education the empire

empire of morals muſt be deſtroyed. And if the fury of new Vandals ſhall aim at the deſtruction of the republic; if the dread of this horrible calamity diffuſes conſternation among the paſſionate friends of liberty—but I here pauſe, and conſign my reflections to virtue, to the principles of the French ſenate, to the cogitations of the learned, and to the meditations of philoſophy."

10.] *Dubarran*, a member of the Committee of General Safety, having aſcended the tribune in the Convention, announced that an attempt had been made to aſſaſſinate *Tallien* in the *Rue de quatre fils*, by a man in a fur-coat and a round hat. A warm debate aroſe on this event between *Bentabole*, *Merlin of Thionville*, and *Duhem*, who was accuſed of encouraging the Jacobins on the preceding day to this daring attempt.

11.] A letter from *Victor Hugues*, the Commiſſioner delegated by the National Convention to the Windward Iſlands, addreſſed to the Committee of Public Safety, announced a complete victory obtained by the French over the Engliſh, in the iſland of Guadaloupe, at the end of *June* laſt.

12.] The following copy of an addreſs preſented by the Lyceum of Arts to the National Convention, may not perhaps be deemed unworthy the attention of an Engliſh reader.

NEW POT-ASH FOR SALTPETRE OR SOAP.

"*The arts nouriſh and form man.*"

"Legiſlators,

"A terrible fire and an exploſion have conſumed, in a ſhort time, a part of the fruits of the labours of our brave fellow citizens. (*Previouſly to this a great powder magazine had been burned.*) We have no need to quicken or to ſupport their zeal. The love of the country knows no ſecondary encouragement; but our enemies ought to know that there are no reſources, which the ſpirit of the arts, inſpired by liberty, does not preſent to the French Republic.

"The Lyceum of Arts haſten to make an offering to the Convention, of a moſt valuable diſcovery on the horſe cheſnut tree. Already, in conſequence of the Committee of Subſiſtence, as to the beſt way of ſupplying grain for the fabrication of ſtarch, we had found that the horſe cheſnut, freed from its acrid parts, would anſwer every commercial purpoſe. We preſent to you a box full of this article, of the very fineſt quality, made entirely of this material. We then puſhed our experiments farther. We burned the horſe cheſnut according to the proceſs pointed out in the memorial annexed.

nexed, and the result has been, that twelve ounces and a half of cinders have given us nine ounces of fixed alkali, or pot-ash, of the finest quality. The neat produce has been about three quarts; thus, this fruit, hitherto regarded as the most useless, is found to be one of the richest productions of our soil. We hasten to present this interesting discovery to the Convention, and we submit to their intelligence the following prescriptions which appear to be urgent, as the present crop of horse chesnuts is now ready for gathering.—They are in three articles:

1st. In consequence of the report made by the Directory of the Lyceum of Arts, on the advantageous produce of horse chesnuts, for the manufacture of saltpetre and soap, all citizens throughout the extent of the republic, who have in their gardens or fields, *marrounier*, or the horse chesnut tree, are invited, in the name of the republic, not to suffer the fruit of the tree to be lost, to store them in a dry place, and to give notice to their municipality of the quantity they can collect.

2d. The muncipalities shall transmit the notes of these quantities to the Committee of Public Safety, which shall take the necessary measures for its conversion into pot-ash.

3d. All the horse chesnuts growing in the national forests, parks, and gardens, are put under requisition.

Quere—might not the people of these kingdoms apply their horse chesnuts to similar uses?

13.] Lord *Hood* and Sir *Gilbert Elliott*, Commissioners from his Britannic Majesty, communicated a state paper to the government of Genoa, through the medium of Mr. *Drake*, the British Ambassador, in which, after having explained the motives which occasioned the blockade of that port, the mutual complaints, and the incidents that resulted from them, they communicated the resolution of his Britannic Majesty.

"Not only to put an end to all hostilities, but also to bury in oblivion all discontents which have taken place, and to settle all differences which have arisen between the two respective states, his majesty reserving only to himself what regards the interests of his subjects, those of his allies, which are the same with those of all Europe, and of the whole human race, with respect to the future conduct of the most serene republic."

14.] A sharp engagement took place near Bois-le-Duc, between the British army and the French, when the former were forced to abandon their position, and to retreat to Schyndel.

17.] General

17.] General *Jourdan* ſucceded in turning the left wing of *Clairfait's* army, near Liege, after an obſtinate engagement.

18.] A letter from *Bellegarde* and *Lacombe*, Commiſſioners with the armies of the North and the Sambre, to the Committee of Public Safety, being read in the Convention, announced, that the Republican army had attacked and defeated the allies near Boxtel, under the command of the Duke of *York*; 2000 priſoners, and eight pieces of cannon, were ſtated to be taken by the French. The allies retreated acroſs the Meuſe.

19.] General *Clairfait* fell back to Herve, then to Aix-la-Chapelle, and then croſſed the Roer on his way to Cologne; The French immediately after that victory inveſted Maſtricht, entered Havelo, Malmedy and Spa. During theſe three days, the Auſtrians loſt upwards of 12,000 men.

20, and 21.] Sharp actions took place between the Auſtrians and the French, near Diego, in Italy, in which, according to the Auſtrian official account, the loſs of the French amounted to 2000 men.

20.] *Robert Lindet* preſented to the National Convention a long and elaborate report on the ſtate of France, from the commencement of the war to the preſent date.

21.] A letter from *Gillet*, Repreſentative of the People with the army of the Sambre and the Meuſe, to the Committee of Public Safety, being read in the Convention, announced that the allies had been defeated by the French on the right bank of the latter river, with the loſs of 1200 men killed and wounded, 700 taken priſoners, and 26 pieces of cannon. The allies were purſued to the glacis of Maeſtricht.

The London Gazette extraordinary, contained the ſubſtance of a diſpatch from the Duke of *York*, announcing his retreat acroſs the Meuſe on the 10th. Some private authentic intelligence which he received of the meditated attack of the enemy, with very ſuperior numbers, had induced him, he ſaid, to take this meaſure.

22.] Aix-la-Chapelle was taken by the French, and, after ſeveral ſevere actions, General *Clairfait* was obliged to retreat from Liege to Maeſtricht.

24.] The Committee of Public Safety announced to the Convention the ſurrender of Bellegarde at diſcretion, on the 17th, to the troops of the republic. In the place were found 68 pieces of cannon, and a conſiderable quantity of muſkets and other military ſtores.

27.] Meſſrs. *Smith*, *La Maitre*, and *Higgins* were apprehended, on ſuſpicion of a plot to aſſaſſinate the king, and, after having undergone an examination at the Secretary of State's

State's office, were committed to priſon. This plot is ludicrouſly ſtiled the *pop-gun* plot.

28.] *Crevecour* was taken by the French army of the Sambre and the Meuſe; and the allies loſt 500 men, and 25 pieces of cannon.

29.] The French croſſed the Meuſe in purſuit of the allied army.

A National Fête was ordered throughout France, on account of the evacuation of the Republic by their enemies.

30.] *Cambon* officially announced to the Convention the arrival, at the National Treaſury, of 29 waggons loaded with gold and ſilver, in ſpecie and ingots, the produce of the extraordinary contributions levied in Belgium, amounting to 18,369,404 livres. The electoral throne of the Biſhopric of Treves was among the ſpoils brought to the National Convention.

October 2.] The Committee of Public Safety announced to the Convention the capture of Keyſerlautern by the Pruſſians.

The Special Commiſſion was opened at London for the trial of the perſons accuſed of high treaſon.

A letter from *Gillet*, repreſentative of the people, to the army of the Sambre and Meuſe, read in the Convention, announced the capture of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the 23d of *September*.

4.] The fortreſs of Bommel ſurrendered to the Republicans.

6.] The Committee of Public Safety announced to the Convention, that the army of the Sambre and the Meuſe had gained a compleat victory over the Auſtrians, and more deciſive even than that of *Fleurus*, under the guns of the fortreſs of *Juliers*. The French General ſtated, that the loſs of the Auſtrians amounted to between 4 and 5000 men, and 800 priſoners. The ſurrender of Juliers at diſcretion was the reſult of the victory.

10.] It was announced in the Convention that Cologne was taken by the army of the Sambre and Meuſe on the 6th inſt. and that the Telegraphe had conveyed the intelligence that Bois-le-Duc was in the power of the French republic on the preceding day. The garriſon, who were made priſoners, were to be exchanged for republicans, man for man, and rank for rank, except 408 Emigrants, who were to be delivered up to the puniſhment pronounced by the law.

11.] An account arrived that the Alexander man of war of 74 guns, had fallen into the hands of the French.

The remains of the celebrated genius, *J. J. Roſſeau*, were conducted to the French Pantheon.

13.] The

13.] The French Adjutant General *Lefevre* was, upon an accuſation of having ordered 40 perſons to be drowned in the ſea, in cold blood, ordered to be apprehended and brought to the Revolutionary Tribunal.

14.] The citizens of Amſterdam, of the Anti-ſtadtholderian party, preſented a petition to the magiſtrates of that city, againſt the attempt made to quarter Engliſh ſoldiers in it. They wiſhed to know whether their High Mightineſſes had conſented to expoſe the town to a formal ſiege, to garriſon it with foreign troops, and to transform its interior civil government into a military one?—Shortly after this period all the United States began to deprecate, in the moſt ſerious manner, the further proſecution of the war, and the *Greffier Fagel* was appointed to convey their determination on this head to the Britiſh government.

Intelligence from the Viſtula of this date, announced that General *Koſciuſko* intended to attack the Ruſſian General *Ferſen* on the 11th to prevent the junction of this General with General *Suwarrow*; but General *Ferſen* anticipated him, attacked him on the 10th, about ten leagues from Warſaw, and entirely defeated him, after an attack which was repeated three times. The Poles, about 12,000 men ſtrong, were entrenched near the caſtle of Matſcheowitſctz; the Ruſſians amounted to about 20,000. The latter were informed of the intention of the Poles to attack them, by an Inſurgent intercepted by the Coſſacks, and had not their threat to avenge the treatment their brethren experienced at Warſaw inſpired them, it would have been impoſſible to reſiſt the Poles, who repulſed them twice with the greateſt bravery. Out of 2,400 Poles, who were in the outer part of the entrenchments, not one eſcaped. *Koſciuſko*, covered with wounds, was carried into the the Ruſſian camp. Beſides him, 3 other Poliſh Generals, 130 Officers, and 2000 privates, were made priſoners, and about 6000 killed. The Ruſſians had about 1000 men killed.

15.] *Robert Watt*, who had been condemned for high treaſon in Scotland, was excuted purſuant to his ſentence. This man was ſaid to have been himſelf a ſpy of Adminiſtration, and that he fell a victim to his own deſigns.

18.] The Jacobin Society, the *primum mobile* or firſt grand ſpring of the Revolution, was ſuppreſſed without much oppoſition.

19.] Accounts from Sendomir ſtated, that an action had taken place between the Ruſſians and the Poles, near Berzeſo. —General *Suwarrow* having croſſed the Bog in the morning, about a mile diſtance from the left wing of the Poles, attacked

attacked them with the greateſt fury. They repulſed him ten different times with the greateſt bravery, but were at laſt obliged to give way, and even on their retreat they fought deſperately. The battle laſted eight hours, and the Poles were totally defeated. Out of 13,000 of the beſt Poliſh troops, conſiſting of old eſtabliſhed regiments, not to reckon the armed peaſants, only 500 were made priſoners, as they would not accept of quarter, and the reſt, all but 300 men, who eſcaped, were cut to pieces, ſo that the field of battle for ſome miles, was covered with their dead. The whole of the Poliſh artillery, conſiſting of two mortars, and twenty-four pieces of cannon, fell into the hands of the Ruſſians.

22.] *Penieres* made a motion in the Convention, that the National Deputies, amounting to near 100, then under arreſt, ſhould be inſtantly releaſed. After a warm diſcuſſion, the queſtion was poſtponed until a report had been made thereon by the three Committees.

23.] The Duke of *York* publiſhed a general order at his head quarters at Groeſboeke, to ſtop ſome very ſhameful acts of violence and plunder, which diſhonoured the army under his command. His Royal Highneſs, in order to prevent ſuch exceſſes, ordered ſuch of his army as might be detected in ſimilar acts, to be executed on the ſpot.

25.] *Richard*, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, read a letter from *Ferrand*, Commiſſioner with the army of the Rhine, announcing the capture of the city of Worms on the 18th, and alſo of Frankendal on the preceding day, by the troops of the Republic.

26.] The Repreſentatives of the People, with the armies of the Rhine and the Moſelle, in a letter addreſſed to the Convention, announced the capture of Bingen.

In the ſitting of the Convention of the above date, a letter from General *Danicamp*, on the conduct of the war in la Vendée, was referred to the Committee of Public Safety.—The following extract of the letter will ſhew the horrid barbarity practiſed in that war. "I will prove that old men were maſſacred in their beds, that infants were murdered at their mother's breaſt, and that pregnant women were guillotined. I will tell in what place, and at what time, and by whoſe orders, I have ſeen magazines of all kinds burned. The practice of drowning was not confined to Nantz, it extended thirty leagnes up the Loire. I will demonſtrate that the men who now aſſume the maſk of philanthrophy, were then the murderers."

27.] *Dalmas*, from the Committee of Public Safety communicated to the Convention the following letter from the Repre-

Repreſentative *Gillet*. " I haſten to announce to you, that Coblentz, the famous reſort for Emigrants, is in our power. The diviſion of the army of the Sambre and the Meuſe, commanded by General *Marceau*, took poſſeſſion of it on the 23d.—The enemy were entrenched before the city; they were beaten, their redoubts carried by aſſault, and their troops obliged to paſs the Rhine. *Marceau* writes, that he killed many of them, took ſome priſoners, and one piece of cannon."

The Prince of *Orange* cauſed to be printed and diſtributed an addreſs to the provinces of Holland and Guelderland, exhorting them to unite and ſtand up for the defence of their houſes and lands, their lives and their properties. " Soldiers, citizens, and peaſants," ſaid he," let us fight one and all for our dear country, let us all unanimouſly aſſemble under the ſame banner, I will fight with you for the ſalvation of the country, and may God give us the victory."

28.] The London Gazette contained the intelligence of the capture of *La Revolutionaire*, a French frigate mounting 44 guns, by the ſmall ſquadron under the command of Sir *Edward Pellew*, captain of his majeſty's ſhip the Arethuſa.

An official *bulletin* of the operations of the war in Italy, from the 14th inſtant, was publiſhed at Turin. It appeared that ſeveral actions had taken place from that period to the 21ſt, with various ſucceſs.

The trial of Mr. *Thomas Hardy*, Secretary of the London Correſponding Society, commenced at the Old Bailey for high treaſon.

29.] On a report from the Committees of Public and General Safety and Legiſlation, the Convention decreed, that there was ground for examining the conduct of the Repreſentative of the People, *Carrier*, in the war of La Vendée, and ordered that a commiſſion of 22 members ſhould be appointed for that purpoſe.

30.] A letter read in the Convention from the Repreſentatives of the People, *Beaudot* and *Garreau* announced, that the army of the Eaſtern Pyrennees had, on the 17th and 18th inſtant, attacked the Spaniards on heights which were ſtrongly fortified. All their entrenchments were carried by the bayonet, and they loſt 2,500 men killed, and an equal number of priſoners. Fifty pieces of cannon fell into the hands of the French, and the famous cannon foundries at Egui and Orbaycette, erected by the Spaniſh government, were alſo taken poſſeſſion of by them.

November 5.] *Thomas Hardy*, indicted for high treaſon, was acquitted, after a trial of eight days at the Old Bailey.

8.] The

8.] The National Commiſſioners ſtationed with the army of the Sambre and the Meuſe, in a letter addreſſed to the Committee of Public Safety, which was read in the Convention, announced the capture of Maeſtricht on the 4th, by the troops of the Republic.—The garriſon ſurrendered priſoners of war, and conſiſted of between 7 and 8000 men.

The London Gazette contained the ſubſtance of dipatches from the Duke of *York*, ſtating that on the 28th of October the French attacked the Britiſh out-poſts in front of Nimeguen, and were ſucceſsful. In conſequence of this, the enemy broke ground to commence the ſiege of that place.—The ſame diſpatches mentioned the ſurrender of Venlo on the ſame day; and that Coblentz had been in poſſeſſion of the French ſince the 21ſt ult.

The ſame Cazette contained an addreſs from the united Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt-Indies, expreſſive of their attatchment to his Majeſty's perſon and government, and as a teſtimony of their zeal, wiſhed to raiſe and clothe three regiments of infantry, to conſiſt of a thouſand men each, and to be at the diſpoſal of his Majeſty.

Warſaw was taken by the Ruſſians, and the liberty of the Poles annihilated.—The action preceding the ſurrender was extremely bloody: of 26,000 men, it is ſaid that only 2000 eſcaped the ſavage fury of the Ruſſians; 14,000 were killed, and 10,000 taken priſoners.

11.] The National Convention decreed, that the Deputy *Carrier* ſhould be kept under arreſt, at his own houſe, until a report was given in on his conduct, while Commiſſioner with the army of the weſt.

The Pearl Frigate of 32 guns was captured by the French.

12.] *Carnot*, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, announced to the Convention the capture of Nimeguen by the troops of the Republic, on the 8th. One thouſand two hundred men, and eighty pieces of cannon, were taken at the ſurrender of the town.—In the ſame ſitting the capture of the Alexander, an Engliſh ſhip of 74 guns, by the French Rear Admiral *Nielly*, was announced in the Convention.

15.] A diſpatch from the Duke of *York*, dated Head Quarters, at Arnheim, announced the intelligence of a ſucceſsful ſortie having been made by the Britiſh and German troops at Nimeguen. The French loſt above 500 men.

17.] The trial of *John Horne Tooke*, Eſq. commenced, and having laſted five days, terminated in the acquittal of that gentleman.—In a few days after, Meſſrs. *Holcroft*, *Bonny*, *Kyd*, *Joice Wardle*, *Richter*, *Moore*, *Hodgſon*, and *Baxter*, againſt

againſt whom Bills of Indictment had been found for high treaſon, were all diſcharged without a trial.

Mr. *John Thelwall* was then put upon his trial upon the ſame charge, and was alſo acquitted.

22.] His Majeſty granted a commiſſion for concluding a marriage between the Prince of *Wales* and the Princeſs *Caroline Amelia Elizabeth* of *Brunſwick*.

A treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, between his Majeſty and the United States of America, was ſigned by Lord *Grenville*, his Majeſty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the part of his Majeſty, and the Hon. *John Jay*, Envoy Extraordinary from the United States of America, on the part of the ſaid States.

The London Gazette contained the intelligence, that Nimeguen had been evacuated by the allied troops on the 7th; 400 Dutch were taken priſoners by the French at the evacuation.

23.] The National Convention paſſed a decree of accuſation againſt *Carrier*, 448 out of 500 deputies voted for the decree.

25.] The decree of accuſation, conſiſting of 10 articles, was preſented in the Convention, by the commiſſion of twenty-one againſt the National Deputy *Carrier*.

Delbert, National Commiſſioner with the army of the Eaſtern Pyrennees, in a letter addreſſed to the Committee of Public Safety, read in the Convention, announced a complete victory obtained by that army over the Spaniards on the 17th, who loſt 50 pieces of cannon, ammunition &c. &c. The French, however, had to regret the loſs of their Commander in Chief, *Dugommier*, who was killed by a ſhell upon a place called the Black Mountain, which he had aſcended, the better to ſee and direct the operations of his army. His name was, by a decree of the Convention, ordered to be inſerted on the column erected in the Pantheon, to the memory of the defenders of the country.

27.] A dreadful fire broke out at Berlin, which conſumed the Palace of Werter, &c.

Accounts received from the Britiſh army in their cantonments near Arnheim, announced, that in conſequence of a dreadful diſorder prevailing in the army, between 20 and 30 men were carried off daily.

28.] *Richard*, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, announced in the Convention, that on the 20th, the army of the Eaſtern Pyrennees gained a deciſive victory over the Spaniards, who, in their flight, abandoned all their camps, with their artillery and baggage, to the Republican troops.

troops. Tents, ſufficient for at leaſt 50,000 men, were ſaid to be taken.

Carrier National Commiſſioner with the weſtern army, was, conformably to the report of the Committee appointed to enquire into his conduct, convicted and ſentenced to death for the moſt horrid cruelties practiſed by him during that office.

December 1.] The National Convention publiſhed a proclamation to all thoſe who had taken part in the revolt, in the departments of the weſt, the coaſts of Breſt, and the coaſts of Cherbourg, recalling them to their duty, and exhorting them to take advantage of the clemency of the republic and to return to the boſom of their country.

2.] His Royal Highneſs the Duke of *York* having received his Majeſty's commands to return to England, the command of the troops devolved on Count *Walmoden*, as ſenior officer.

3.] On the report of the four united Committees, made to the Convention, the ſeventy-one deputies, who had ſo long been in a ſtate of arreſt, were by a decree of the Convention, ordered to be diſcharged from their confinement. Their privilege of voting was, however, ſuſpended.

5.] A letter from the National Commiſſioners with the army of the Eaſtern Pyrennees, announced, that on the evening of the 20th of *November*, St. Fernande de Figueres ſurrendered to the troops of the Republic. The garriſon, which conſiſted of 9107 men, were made priſoners, and 150 pieces of cannon, and an immenſe quantity of ſtores and proviſions were found in the place.

8.] The 71 Deputies of the National Convention, put under arreſt for proteſting againſt the revoluiion of the 31ſt of *May*, 1793, were, by an unanimous decree of the Convention, reſtored to their ſeats. Among the above was Thomas *Paine*.

12.] The French took Utrecht, after a very obſtinate action, in which the Britiſh guards and Heſſians ſuffered very ſeverely.

13.] A long report of the Committee of Public Safety, on the principles which the republic ought to adopt in her diplomatic ſyſtem, was preſented to the National Convention.—Many points worthy the obſervation of diplomatic characters may be found in this report.

19.] Two Dutch Commiſſioners were deputed to go to Paris for the purpoſe of negociating a peace.

22.] The ex-war miniſter *Pache*, who had been confined for eight months in the Luxembourg, in a letter addreſſed

to

to the Convention, ſolicited to be brought to trial before the Revolutionary Tribunal.

23.] *Johannot*, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, General Security, Legiſlation, Commerce and Finance, made a long report to the Convention, reſpecting the finance and commerce of the French Republic, and a decree conformable to the views contained in this report was ordered to be printed.

25.] Letters from Angers, read in the Convention, announced the intelligence that more than 80,000 perſons in the neighbourhood of Nantz, had come in to take the benefit of the late amneſty propoſed to them.

The Fortreſs of the Rhine near Manheim was taken poſſeſſion of by the French.

27.] The Committees of Public and General Safety, and Legiſlation, charged to examine the accuſation brought by *Legendre* againſt the deputies *Billaud Varennes*, *Collot d'Herbois*, *Barrere*, *Vouland*, *Vadier*, *Amar* and *David*, preſented to the Convention the reſult of the opinion concerning them. The Committees thought there was no ground for inquiry in regard to *Vouland*, *Amar* and *David*, but, that there was ground for inquiry into the conduct of *Billaud Varennes*, *Collot d'Herbois*, *Barrere* and *Vadier*. The plan of the following decree was conſequently propoſed to the Convention by the Committees.

"The National Convention, after having heard the Committees of Public and General Safety, and of Legiſlation united, are of opinion, that there is ground of inquiry againſt *Billaud Varennes*, *Collot d'Herbois*, *Barrere* and *Vadier*, and decree that they ſhall, in the extraordinary ſitting of this evening, proceed to the nomination of a commiſſion of 21 members, to make to them a report on the facts imputed by the above denunciations, and the vouchers thereof, to *Billaud Varennes*, *Collot d'Herbois*, *Barrere* and *Vadier*,"—adopted.—In the evening ſitting, which was extremely tumultuous, the commiſſion of 21 members was appointed to make the decree of accuſation againſt the accuſed deputies.

28.] *Lacroix*, a man of letters, and profeſſor in the Pariſian Lyceum, was denounced for publiſhing a pamphlet in which he expreſſed ſome doubts, whether it was really the free will of the French people to have a republic, and propoſing to put the queſtion to the people, whether they would have a Republic, or the Conſtitution of 1791.

This denunciation was productive of a charge to the committees of government, to deviſe and contrive the moſt eligible means of ſending the dauphin out of the territory of the French

French Republic, as the beſt means to put an end to the calumnies thrown out againſt the national repreſentation.

30.] Upon the propoſition of the deputy *Brival*, in the Convention, the decrees againſt giving quarters to the Engliſh, Hanoverians, or Spaniards, were repealed.

The king, in his uſual ſtate, came down to the Houſe of Lords in order to open the ſeſſions. In his ſpeech he lamented the neceſſity of impoſing greater burdens on his ſubjects, but at the ſame aſſerted that a vigorous proſecution of the war could only effect a ſpeedy and honourable peace.

31.] *Carnot* announced to the Convention the capture of the Iſle of Bommel, the forcing of the lines of Breda, and the capture of Grave, by the army under General *Pichegru*, on the 27th. The Waal and the Meuſe being at this time completely frozen, expedited the operations of the French againſt theſe places.

Klundert ſurrendered to the French.

JANUARY 1, 1795.

Such members as were of his majeſty's privy council, waited upon his majeſty with the addreſs on his moſt gracious ſpeech at the opening of the ſeſſion.

2.] The powder-mills belonging to Meſſrs. Payne and Andrews blew up, in conſequence of which, eleven men loſt their lives.

4.] The La Pique French frigate, of 38 guns, was taken by the Blanche, of 32, after an obſtinate engagement, near Antigua in the Weſt Indies. In the courſe of which, her gallant Commander, Captain *Faulkner*, loſt his life.

5.] The Earl of Weſtmoreland, late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, embarked on board the Ducheſs of Rutland packet-boat, on his return to England.

Intelligence was received of the French fleet, conſiſting of 36 ſail of the line, being at ſea.

6.] Seventy-one exiled and proſcribed French deputies were recalled to the boſom of the Convention.

8.] A general action took place between the Britiſh and French armies near Bommel, in which the latter were defeated and driven back acroſs the Waal. The forty-ſecond regiment diſtinguiſhed themſelves much on this occaſion.

10.] The Spaniſh Admiral *Langara*, in cruizing off the coaſt of Catalonia, fell in with and captured the French frigate l'Iphigenie of 32 guns.

11.] The London Gazette announced the capture of the La Duguaytrouin, a French frigate of 34 guns, in the Eaſt Indies.

Sir *Charles Grey* and Sir *John Jervis*, commanders in chief of the military and naval forces in the Weſt Indies, arrived in England.

13.] The French took poſſeſſion of Utrecht.

The Earl of Weſtmoreland, late Lord Leiutenant of Ireland, was inveſted with the order of the garter, and appointed maſter of the horſe to his Majeſty.

Several veſſels arrived at Harwich with Dutch emigrants, and very valuable property.

15.] In conſequence of the rapid ſucceſſes of the French, the Prince of Orange and his family were obliged to leave the Hague, and effect their eſcape to England.

Richard, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, announced to the Convention new triumphs gained by the troops of the Republic. The army of the Eaſtern Pyrennees had, he ſaid, made themſelves maſters of the fort of La Trinité, near Roſas; and the army of the north had, after a long and brilliant action, made themſelves maſters of the bridge and fort before Nimeguen, beſides 30 pieces of cannon, horſes, waggons, baggage and ammunition of all kinds. The committee, he ſaid, had alſo received new details of the memorable victory of the 7th, when, in addition to 120 pieces of cannon taken at Bommel, they had in other points of the attack, taken 171 pieces of cannon, moſt of braſs. They had taken at Grave 164 pieces of cannon, two thirds of which were braſs; 80,000 pounds weight of powder, 4,000 muſkets, 500 ſabres, and an immenſe quantity of proviſions.

In the ſame ſitting it was decreed, that General *Kellerman* ſhould be employed in the ſervice of the country, and that General *Miranda* ſhould be releaſed from his impriſonment.

21.] The Stadtholder of the United Provinces, accompanied by the Princeſs Frederica Louiſa Wilhelmina, his daughter, and Prince George Frederic his ſon, arrived at Harwich from Helvoetſluys. To the firmneſs of a Swiſs regiment, and the fidelity of the Dutch horſe guards, they principally owed their eſcape.

This being the anniverſary of the execution of the king of France, the members of the Convention, preceded by the national ſchool of muſic, and followed by an immenſe multitude of people, repaired to the ſquare *de la Revolution*, where, before the ſtatue of liberty, the preſident made a ſpeech, which was followed by a diſcharge of cannon, and ſhouts of *Vive la Liberte! Vive la Republique! Vive la Convention Nationale!* The populace eſcorted the members of the Convention back to their hall.

An

An embargo was laid on all Dutch veſſels and Dutch property in the ports of Great Britain, in conſequence of Holland being over-run by the French.

22.] His excellency Earl *Fitzwilliam*, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, went in the uſual ſtate to the Houſe of Peers, and opened the ſeſſion with a ſpeech from the throne, expreſſive of a confidence grounded on a long and uniform experience of the loyalty and zeal of both houſes of parliament, for the ſervice of his majeſty and the good of their country.

23.] A warm debate took place in the Houſe of Commons on the ſecond reading of the bill for continuing the ſuſpenſion of the *Habeas Corpus* act. Upon a diviſion, there appeared for the ſecond reading 239, againſt it 53.

24.] Mr. *Grattan* preſented a petition to the Iriſh Houſe of Commons, from the Roman Catholics of the city of Dublin, praying a total repeal of the penal code, as affecting their civil and religious liberties.

26.] The city of London preſented a petition for peace to the Houſe of Commons.

A long and intereſting debate took place in the Houſe of Commons, on a motion made by Mr. *Grey*, relative to a negociation for peace, to which Mr. *Pitt* moved an amendment, upon which the houſe divided, when there appeared for the amendment 269, againſt it 86: Mr *Wilberforce* then moved a ſecond amendment, upon which a diviſion alſo took place, for it 90, againſt it 254.

Richard, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, preſented a letter, dated Amſterdam, to the Convention, from the Commiſſioners with the army of the North, announcing, that the provinces of Gueldres, Utrecht, and Holland were in the poſſeſſion of the Republic. They ſtated the froſt to be ſo intenſe, that the ſoldiers made marches of ſeveral leagues on the ice, and that cannon and ammunition waggons were rolled on the Meuſe, the Waal, and the Leck.

27.] A proclamation was iſſued at the Hague by the States General of the United Provinces, demanding an immediate ſupply of proviſions and clothes for the French troops. The full value of the claim was eſtimated at £1,403,054.

The Duke of *Bedford* made the following motion in the Houſe of Lords, "That if is the opinion of this houſe, that the exiſtence of the preſent government in France, ſhould not be conſidered, at this time, as precluding a negotiation for peace." A warm debate took place on the motion, to which an amendment was propoſed by Lord *Grenville*, and upon the queſtion being put for a diviſion on the amend-

ment, the votes were for the motion of the Duke of *Bedford*. Contents 15.—Non-contents 88.

28.] Lord *Cornwallis* was appointed Maſter General of the Ordnance.

Accounts from La Vendée announced, that the amneſty offered to the rebels of that department had conſiderable effect, as many were repairing to the republican camp, and ſurrendering their arms.

29.] The Turkiſh Ambaſſador made his public entry from Chelſea Hoſpital. The order of the proceſſion was magnificent, and the concourſe of ſpectators very numerous.

30.] The convention agreed to carry into full effect the treaty of commerce with America.

Fluſhing ſurrendered to the troops of the French Republic.

FRENCH CONQUESTS.

31.] As at no other period of the war was the extent of the French Conqueſts ſo great as at this, it may not be improper to give it inſertion in this place.

The ten provinces of Brabant, Antwerp, Mechlin, Limbourg, Luxembourg, Namur, Hainault, Artois, Cambreſis and Flanders, forming the Auſtrian Netherlands, and formerly ſubject to the Emperor of Germany.—The ſeven United Provinces of Holland, Zealand, Frieſland, Groningen, Overyſſel, Guelderland and Utrecht, forming the Dutch nation, and lately ſubject to the Stadtdolder.—The principality of Liege, with the cities of Liege and Spa, lately ſubject to the Prince Biſhop, as ſovereign of that country.—The Biſhopric of Spires, with its chief city, lately ſubject to its ſovereign Biſhop.—The Biſhopric of Worms, lately ſubject to its ſoverign Biſhop.—The Duchy of Deux Ponts, formerly ſubject to the Elector Palatine.—All the electorate of Treves, on the ſouth ſide of the Rhine, with the chief city of the Electorate, and the city of Coblentz.—All the Electorate of Cologne, on the ſouth ſide of the Rhine, with its chief city.—All the Electorate of Mentz on the ſouth ſide of the Rhine.—All the dominions of the Elector Palatine, on the ſouth of the Rhine, with Manheim the chief city.—The Duchy of Juliers, with its chief city, Aix-la-Chapelle, formerly ſubject to the Elector Palatine.—The Duchy of Cleves, with the cities of Cleves and Wezel, formerly ſubject to the King of Pruſſia.—In the ſouth, the Duchy of Savoy, with its chief city, Chambery, formerly ſubject to the King of Sardinia.—The city and county of Nice, formerly ſubject to Sardinia.—The principality of Monacho, formerly ſubject to its ſovereign prince.—In Spain, the greateſt part of the rich provinces of Biſcay and Catalonia, with their important

garriſons, cities and founderies.—To this may be added, what more materially affects this country, the whole Dutch navy, with the immenſe ſtores of Holland, the grand *Depôt* of Europe. The whole of theſe countries is calculated to contain a population of thirteen millions of ſouls, which, if they ſhould at a general peace be all left in the poſſeſſion of the French Republic, would increaſe it to the enormous number of thirty-nine millions, of people.

February 3.] The firſt public inſtrument of the new order of things was ſolemnly publiſhed at the Hague. It was a declaration of the rights of man and a citizen, by the proviſional repreſentatives of the people of Holland. A proclamation was alſo publiſhed, annulling and declaring void, all the political ſentences paſt by the judges ſince the 15th of September, 1787, by which many of the beſt patriots were baniſhed, and obliged to quit their country on account of their fidelity to the true intereſts of their fellow citizens, and inviting them to return home, to co-operate in the formation of a good government, and the eſtabliſhment of perfect liberty.

The grand Fleet ſailed from Torbay under the command of Earl *Howe*.

The London Gazette contained the copy of a letter, dated Breſt, from Rear Admiral *Bligh*, announcing the capture of the Alexander man of war, by a ſquadron of French ſhips of war, commanded by Rear Admiral *Neilly*.

4.] A deputation of blacks and people of colour being admitted to the bar of the convention, the ſpeaker of the deputation, after having congratulated his countrymen on the decree that declared them free, then declared, that the deputation came "in the name of the people of the colonies, to ſwear in this ſanctuary of liberty, to live free or die." The addreſs was received with burſts of applauſe.

In the Houſe of Lords a proteſt againſt the bills for continuing the ſuſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus act, ſigned by the following peers, viz. *Guilford*, *Norfolk*, *Bedford*, and *Lauderdale*, was entered on the journals of the Houſe.

5.] A meſſage was brought down from his Majeſty to the Houſe of Commons reſpecting the Imperial loan.

6.] Lord *Cathcart* was appointed Vice Admiral of Scotland, vice Lord *William Gordon*.

Mr. *Grey*'s ſecond motion for peace this ſeſſion, was negatived in the Houſe of Commons by a majority of 130.

9.] His Excellency Sir *Gilbert Elliot*, Viceroy of Corſica, opened the firſt parliament of that kingdom.

10.] Sir *Wm. Howe* was appointed Conſtable of the Tower, vice Marquis *Cornwallis*.

11.] Colonel *Roſs* was appointed Lieutenant General of the Ordnance.

The Daphne, of 32 guns, was taken by two large French frigates.

A letter from the national repreſentatives of the people with the army of the Eaſtern Pyrennees to the Committee of Public Safety, being read in the Convention, announced that the Spaniſh town, Roſas, had ſurrendered at diſcretion to the troops of the Republic. The garriſon profiting by the darkneſs of the night had embarked in great numbers; two hundred and forty who remained were made priſoners of war.

The Earl of *Abingdon*, who had been the preceding term found guilty of publiſhing a libel againſt Mr. *Sermon*, an Attorney of Gray's Inn, was committed to the King's Bench for the ſame.

The Duke of *Bedford* made his ſecond motion for peace, which was negatived by a majority of 63.

13.] The National Convention paſſed a decree for "the free exerciſe of every form of worſhip whatever."

Merlin of Douay, in the Name of the Committee of Public Safety, preſented to the Convention, for ratification, the treaty of peace concluded between the Grand Duke of *Tuſcany* and the Republic. The Convention confirmed the treaty.

14.] Earl *Spencer* was appointed firſt Lord of the Admiralty, vice the Earl of *Chatham*, who was made Lord Privy Seal.

15.] Commiſſioners arrived from Holland to demand the reſtitution of the Dutch ſhips ſtopt and detained in our ports.

16.] A letter from the repreſentatives of the people from the armies in Holland, to the Committee of National Safety being read in the Convention, announced different revolutionary movements in that conquered country, alſo that immenſe magazines of the Engliſh was at their diſpoſal.

18.] Major *Semple* was found guilty at the Old Bailey, of defrauding Mr. *Wattleworth*, in Wigmore-ſtreet, of a linen ſhirt.

The London Gazette announced the arrival of the Britiſh troops in their cantonments on the banks of the Yſſel, on the 18th January. They ſuffered much from the extreme ſeverity of the weather in their retreat, but were ſo fortunate as to ſave all the ordnance, and moſt of the other ſtores depoſited at Arnheim; the veſſels containing forage and ſtores

upon

upon the Leck, they burned; and the ammunition contained in 15 ordnance veſſels at Rotterdam, they totally deſtroyed, in order to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy.

The ſame Gazette alſo contained the ſubſtance of diſpatches from Sir *John Vaughan*, in the Weſt Indies, announcing the evacuation of Fort Matilda, in the Iſland of Guadaloupe, by the Britiſh troops.

19.] An armiſtice was concluded between the republican generals and the chiefs of the rebels of La Vendée.

General *Hoche* announced to the army of the Weſt, that *Charette*, and the principal chiefs of the Vendeans, and *Caumatin*, in the name of the Chouans had ſigned an act to live in future under the laws of the republic.

20.] The National Convention appointed *Barras*, *Letourneur*, of la Manche, and *Armand*, of the Meuſe, as Commiſſioners to the French colonies in the Eaſt Indies.

Carnot, in the Name of the Committee of Public Safety, made a report to the Convention on the ſituation of Holland.

An embargo was laid upon all ſhipping in the ports of Great Britain, until a ſufficient number of ſeamen was raiſed for the navy.

21.] *James George Semple*, alias *Liſle*, received ſentence of tranſportation to ſuch parts beyond the ſeas, as his Majeſty ſhould think fit. Here ended the career of a man whoſe talents and perſonal courage might have rendered him an ornament to ſociety, had he trod in the ſteps of virtue and honour.

23.] Mr. *Pitt* opened his budget in the Houſe of Commons, upon which it appeared that the groſs amount of all the additional taxes, would be 1,645,000l.

25.] This day being appointed as a general faſt, Dr. *Courtnay*, Biſhop of Briſtol, preached a ſermon before the Houſe of Lords, and Dr. *Hay* before the Houſe of Commons.

The perſons who ſtiled themſelves "Commiſſioners from the Sovereign People of Batavia," and who had arrived in England on the 15th Inſtant, having demanded an audience with the Secretary of State, were refuſed it, on the ground that a people aſſuming ſuch a title was not known or recognized by the Government of this country.

The King of Spain iſſued an Edict to tax all the eſtates of the military orders at eight per cent. *per annum*, to aſſiſt in defraying the expences of the war.

Earl *Fitzwilliam* was recalled from the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, in conſequence of which violent debates enſued in the two Iriſh Houſes of Parliament.

Twenty French merhantmen were taken and deſtroyed by the ſquadron under the command of Sir *John Borlaſe Warren*.

A warm debate aroſe in the Iriſh Houſe of Commons, in conſequence of the intended reſignation of Earl *Fitzwilliam*.

Mr. *Wilberforce*, in the Houſe of Commons, moved for leave to bring in a bill for the abolition of the African ſlave trade, at a time to be limited, and that the ſaid motion be referred to a committee of the whole houſe.

Mr. *Barham* and other members, in the Weſt-India intereſt, ſtrongly oppoſed it, and moved "that the further conſideration of this ſubject be poſtponed to that day ſix months. Upon which after a long debate, the Houſe divided. Ayes 78. Noes 61. Thus was this favorite ſcheme of Mr. *Wilberforce* rendered for the preſent abortive.

27.] Addreſſes, expreſſive of their extreme regret at the propoſed departure of the Earl *Fitzwilliam*, were voted by a very numerous and reſpectable meeting of the Catholics of Dublin, and alſo by an aggregate meeting of the inhabitants and traders of the ſame, held at the Royal Exchange.

March 2.] The commiſſion of twenty-one appointed to make a report concerning the conduct of *Billaud Varennes*, *Collot d'Herbois*, *Barrere* and *Vadier*, preſented the ſame to the Convention. The report, which was of conſiderable length, was an analyſis of the former political conduct of theſe deputies, and the reporter concluded by declaring "that the commiſſion was of opinion that there was ground for accuſation againſt *Billaud*, *Collot*, and *Barrere*, formerly members of the Committee of Public Safety, and *Vadier*, formerly member of the Committee of General Safety.

Legendre then moved their immediate arreſt, which was decreed, and each of the accuſed deputies was ſent to his own houſe, under the care of a Gens d'Armes.

3.] The ſubmiſſion of *Charette*, and the other chiefs of the Royaliſts and Chouans, except *Stoffet*, was formally announced in the Convention.

In this ſitting the following diſtribution of the French armies was decreed by the Convention. 1ſt: The army of the Rhine and that of the Moſelle, ſhall be united under the name of the army of the Rhine and Moſelle This army ſhall be under the command of General *Pichegru*. 2d. The army of the Sambre and the Meuſe ſhall be commanded by General *Jourdan*. The army of the North by General *Moreau*. 3. In caſe all theſe three armies ſhould have occaſion to act in concert, the general command to be confided to General *Pichegru*. 4. The two armies of the Alps and Italy ſhall he united under the command of General *Kellerman*. 5. The army

army of the Eaſtern Pyrennees ſhall be commanded by General *Scherer*. 6. The army of the Weſtern Pyrennees ſhall be commanded by General *Marceau*. 7. The army of the Weſtern Coaſts ſhall be commanded by General *Canclaux*.

8.] The army of the Coaſts of Breſt, to which that of the coaſts of Cherbourg ſhall be united, ſhall be commanded by General *Hoche*.

The Convention ſettled the form with which pacific negociations with foreign powers might be entered into.

In the ſame ſitting, *Carnot*, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, preſented to the Convention a chronological table of the principal victories and actions which diſtinguiſhed this campaign. It was executed under the immediate inſpection of the topographical and hiſtorical cabinet, and began with the battle of Honſchoote, and ended with the capture of Roſas. The following is the general reſult:—27 victories, of which 8 were pitched battles; 121 actions of leſs importance; 80,000 enemies ſlain; 91,000 made priſoners; 116 ſtrong places, or important towns taken, 36 of them by ſiege or blockade; 230 forts or redoubts; 3,800 pieces of cannon; 70,000 muſkets; 1,000,000 pounds of powder, and 90 pair of colours.—It is to be obſerved that 17 months are included within the above period. The table was ordered to be hung up in the hall of the Convention, and printed copes of it to be ſent to the armies.

7, or thereabouts.] Accounts reached this country of the Empreſs of Ruſſia having declared herſelf, with reſpect to the fate of Poland, in an official note delivered to all the foreign miniſters at Warſaw. She informed them that if they thought proper to continue their reſidence in that city, their perſons ſhould be protected, but that they could no longer be conſidered as poſſeſſing any public functions, ſince *Poland no more exiſted as a ſeperate ſtate*. The unfortunate King was ſent from Grodno to Peterſburg.

9.] The 118th, or Fingal regiment of foot, commanded by Colonel *Montgomery*, mutinied at Birmingham, which circumſtance excited a conſiderable alarm in that town. The ſtoppage of their clearance and bounty money was the cauſe of the mutiny.

Count *Zenobio* and Baron *Nerot* were ordered by his Majeſty's miniſters to quit the kingdom in three days.

10.] The London Gazette contained the ſubſtance of diſpatches from the Britiſh army on the continent. Many of the poſts held by the army were ſaid to have been driven in by the republican troops.

A meſſenger arrived at the Duke of Portland's office with diſpatches from Dublin, in which Earl *Fitzwilliam* deciſively

maintained the meaſure he adopted as to the government of Ireland. A council was immediately held, at the breaking up of which a meſſenger was immediately diſpatched with his Lordſhip's letters of recal. Earl Camden was appointed his ſucceſſor, and was ſworn in the ſucceeding day.

14.] *Delauny d'Angers* reported to the Convention the conqueſt which juſtice and humanity had made in la Vendee, the inhabitants of which had returned into the boſom of the republic.

16.] A writ *De Lunatico inquirendo*, under the great ſeal of Great Britain, was iſſued for the purpoſe of inquiring whether *Richard Brothers*, who had affected to poſſeſs the ſpirit of divination, and had actually written works of this deſcription, was a lunatic or not.—This extraordinary enthuſiaſt being adjudged inſane, was afterwards ſent, by order of the Secretary of the State, to a private mad-houſe.

17.] The London Gazette contained the intelligence of the capture of the French frigate La Tourterelle, of 32 guns, by his Majeſty's ſhip Lively, commanded by Captain *Burlton*.

M. *De Charlette* was recognized by the Convention as miniſter plenipotentiary of the Grand Duke of *Tuſcany* at the French republic.

19.] Roman Catholic delegates from Ireland preſented a petition to the King, on the ſubject of Earl *Fitzwilliam*'s recall from the government of that country.

24.] Mr. *Fox* brought forward his motion for an enquiry into the ſtate of the nation, upon which a very warm and animated debate enſued, in which Mr. *Pitt*, Mr. *Sheridan*, Mr. *Canning*, and Mr. *Wilberforce*, took each a part. The queſtion of adjournment being moved by Mr. *Pitt*, the houſe divided. Ayes 219. Noes 63.

25.] Earl *Fitzwilliam* ſet ſail from the Bay of Dublin in the Dorſet Yacht, on his return to England.

30.] The Earl of *Guildford* brought forward a motion for an enquiry into the ſtate of the nation, when, upon a diviſion of the houſe, there appeared for the queſtion contents 13. Proxy 1. Total 14. Non-contents 83. Proxies 21. Total 114. Majority 90.

31.] The London Gazette contained the ſubſtance of a letter from Sir *Edward Pellew*, of his Majeſty's Ship Indefatigable, to the ſecretary of the Admiralty, announcing that he had, with the ſquadron under his command, taken and deſtroyed 15 ſail of French ſhips bound from Breſt to Bourdeaux.

The Earl of *Camden*, the new appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, arrived in Dublin and took the oaths adminiſtered on ſimilar occaſions.

Mr.

Mr. *Halhed* made a motion in the Houſe of Commons relative to the arreſt and impriſonment of the prophet *Richard Brothers*. The motion being ſeconded by no member, it conſequently fell to the ground.

April 1.] An alarming riot took place at Paris, in conſequence of which many of the members of the Convention were inſulted. To the intrepid conduct of General *Pichegru* on this occaſion, may be attributed the reſtoration of order in that city.

2.] *Barrere* and his accomplices were ſent off from Paris to the Iſle of Oleron, near Rochfort, to remain there until a veſſel was got in readineſs to tranſport them to Guiana in South America.

7.] The London Gazette contained a diſpatch from Vice Admiral *Hotham*, commander of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels in the Mediterranean, announcing that a ſucceſsful engagement had taken place between his Majeſty's fleet and that of the French. The Ca-ira, of 80 guns, and the Cenſeur, of 74, were taken from the enemy. Two days previous to the engagement, the Berwick, of 74 guns, was taken by the French, and her commander, Captain *Littlejohn*, was unfortunately killed in the action.

8.] The nuptials of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales with the Princeſs Caroline of Brunſwick, who had, on the fifth, arrived from the continent, were ſolemnized in the Chapel Royal, St. James's, at eight o'clock in the evening. A general illumination took place on the occaſion.

16.] Several French veſſels were taken and deſtroyed by Commodore *Warren*.

17.] The city of London preſented a congratulatory addreſs to his Majeſty on the nuptials of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales. An addreſs was alſo preſented to the Queen on the ſame occaſion.

18.] The London Gazette contained the extract of a letter from Rear Admiral *Colpoys*, to Mr. *Nepean*, announcing the capture of two French frigates, La Gloire and La Gentille of 44 guns each.

20.] Advice was received of the King of Pruſſia having concluded a peace with the French republic on the 5th inſt.

21.] Mr. *Grattan* brought forward a motion in the Iriſh Houſe of Commons, "that the Houſe do on this day ſen'night, reſolve itſelf into a committee, to enquire into the ſtate of the nation." This motion, to which the recal of the Earl *Fitzwilliam* principally gave riſe, was, after a long debate, negatived by a majority of 108.

22.] The Princeſs of Wales received congratulatory addreſſes from both Houſes of Parliament on her marriage.

The trial of *Warren Haſtings* was terminated in his acquittal, after having laſted upwards of ſeven years. It commenced on the 12th February, 1788, and the High Court of Parliament ſat during the interval of its duration, not leſs than 141 days.

The trial of the Reverend Mr. *Jackſon*, who ſtood indicted for high treaſon, came on in the Court of King's Bench, in Dublin. Fourteen overt-acts were contained in the indictment, which were proved principally by Mr. *Cockayne*, an attorney of London. The jury gave in a verdict guilty, after the trial had laſted 17 hours.

24.] A diſpatch from the commiſſioners with the army of the Weſt being read in the Convention, announced that peace had been ſigned on the 20th by the chiefs of the Chouans, who ſolemnly declared that they ſubmitted to the laws of the Republic, one and indiviſible.

25.] *Victor Hugues* declared all negroes free who would fight for the French Republic in the Weſt Indies.

27.] Lord *Grenville*, in the Houſe of Lords, and Mr. *Pitt*, in the Houſe of Commons, delivered a meſſage from his Majeſty for ſettling an allowance ſuitable to their rank and dignity, on the Prince and Princeſs of Wales.

Mr. *Grattan*'s bill for the repeal of all penal laws againſt the Roman Catholics of Ireland, was rejected by the Iriſh Houſe of Parliament.

28.] The trial of Captain *Molloy*, for diſobedience of orders in the famous action on the firſt of June, 1794, commenced at Portſmouth.

The Statholderate of the United States was ſolemnly aboliſhed for ever, by the Aſſembly of Proviſional Repreſentatives, and *Vander Hopp*, the Fiſcal of the Admiralty, and *Kingſbergen*, the Statholder's Admiral, were put under arreſt at Amſterdam.

30.] *Reubel*, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, announced to the Convention the ratification of the treaty of peace by the King of Pruſſia, on the 15th, at Berlin.

The Reverend Mr. *Jackſon*, who had been convicted of high treaſon in Dublin, died, as was ſuppoſed by poiſon. The firſt ſympton of his indiſpoſition appeared immediately after he had been brought up to receive ſentence.

N.B. Numerous riots happened in the courſe of this month, in different parts of the kingdom, in conſequence of the exceſſive dearneſs of proviſions. Diſturbances of a very alarming nature alſo exiſted in many counties of the kingdom of Ireland.

May

May 1.] The King of Pruſſia publiſhed a declaration to his Co-eſtates of the empire, relative to the treaty of peace concluded with the French republic, on the 5th of April.

The Boyne man of war, of 98 guns, took fire at Spithead, and was burnt to the water edge.

4.] The Imperial miniſter preſented to the States of the German Empire, aſſembled in diet at Ratiſbon, a reſcript of the Emperor.

A very ſpirited debate took place in the Iriſh Houſe of Commons on the Roman Catholic bill. It was moſt ably ſupported by Mr. *Grattan* and Mr. *O'Connor*, and was oppoſed by Mr. Secretary *Pelham*, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Upon a diviſion of the Houſe, there appeared for the bill 84; for rejecting it 155.

A convention between his Britannic Majeſty and the Emperor of Germany, was done at Vienna, for the farther vigorous proſecution of the war.

5.] Horrid maſſacres were committed at Lyons.

7.] The whole of the Britiſh infantry arrived in England from the continent.

9.] The Duke of *Norfolk*'s motion reſpecting the recall of Earl *Fitzwilliam* from Ireland, was debated in the Houſe of Lords, and loſt by a majority of 82.

The London Gazette announced the capture of his Majeſty's ſhip Thames, commanded by Captain *James Cotes*, in her paſſage to Gibraltar.

12.] *Foquier Tenville* and his accomplices were executed at Paris.

15.] Miſs *Broderick* aſſaſſinated Mr. *Errington*, at his ſeat, near Grays, in the county of Eſſex.

The trial of Captain *Molloy*, at Portſmouth, terminated, when the Court having heard the evidence on the part of the proſecution, and that on behalf of Captain *Molloy*, and having duly weighed and conſidered the ſame, were of opinion, "That the ſaid charges have been made good againſt the ſaid Captain *Anthony James Pye Molloy*. But having found, that, on the ſaid 29th of May, and 1ſt of June, as well as on many former occaſions, Captain *Molloy*'s courage had always been unimpeachable, the Court is of opinion, that Captain *Molloy*, then commanding the Cæſar, ſhould be diſmiſſed from his Majeſty's ſaid ſhip the Cæſar, and ordered that he be accordingly forthwith diſmiſſed." The trial laſted 16 days.

19.] Mr. *Jekyll* brought forward a motion in the Houſe of Commons concerning the recall of the Earl *Fitzwilliam* from the government of Ireland, which excited a very ſpirited debate,

debate, but the Houſe having divided on the previous queſtion, it was carried by a majority of 139. Mr. *Jekyll*'s motion was conſequently rejected.

20.] A dreadful inſurrection broke out at Paris, in which the Jacobins made the moſt violent efforts to regain their former power and aſcendancy in the government of the republic. The deputy *Ferrand* being aſſaſſinated in the Convention, his head was carried through the hall ſtuck on a pike.

23.] The London Gezette contained the ſubſtance of a diſpatch from General *David Dundas*, announcing that the Auſtrians had driven the French from the poſt of Mornbach, near Mayence.

25.] Nineteen perſons were beheaded in Paris for promoting the inſurrection of the 20th.

27.] Mr. *Wilberforce*, in the Houſe of Commons, brought forward a motion concerning peace. It was oppoſed by Mr. *Windham* and Mr. *Pitt*, and upon a diviſion of the houſe upon the order of the day, it was carried by a majority of 115. Mr. *Wilberforce*'s motion was conſequently rejected.

A treaty of alliance, offenſive and defenſive, was concluded between the Dutch and the French Republic.

28.] The Prince of Orange publiſhed a long declaration, dated Hampton Court, of the motives which induced him to relinquiſh the government of the United States, and to quit thoſe territories.

31.] The Revolutionary Tribunal was, by a decree of the Convention, aboliſhed in France.

June 2.] Mr. *Barham* brought forward a motion in the Houſe of Commons concerning the conduct of Sir *Charles Grey* and Sir *John Jervis*, in the Weſt Indies, when the houſe having divided on the previous queſtion there appeared, Ayes—67. Noes—17. Majority in favour of Sir *C. Grey* and Sir *J. Jervis*, 50.

The Court of Eaſt India Directors determined to reimburſe Mr. *Haſtings* the expences he incurred during his trial.

5.] A dreadful fire broke out at Copenhagen, which deſtroyed 1,363 houſes, ſeveral churches, and many public buildings.

6.] The Iriſh parliament was prorogued.

8.] *Louis Capet*, ſon of the late unfortunate king of France, died during his impriſonment in Paris, aged 11 years.

9.] *Cambaceres*, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, announced to the Convention the important intelligence of the capture of the Fortreſs of Luxembourg on the 7th. The garriſon were to take an oath, according to the terms of the capitulation, not to ſerve againſt the republic or her

her allies until exchanged: They were to be conducted to the right ſide of the Rhine, and to croſs the river at Coblentz.

13.] *Edward Cook* and *Henry Pariſh*, mutineers of the Oxfordſhire regiment of militia, were ſhot at Brighton by a delinquent platoon of the ſame corps.

20.] A violent inſurrection broke out at Toulon, which ſeemed to have been concerted by the ſame party that raiſed the commotion on the ſame day in Paris.

22-3.] Riots of a very alarming nature broke out at Birmingham, in conſequence of the dearneſs of proviſions.

23.] *Boiſſy d'Anglas*, in the name of the Committee of Eleven, appointed for the purpoſe of making a report on the new conſtitution about to be eſtabliſhed, preſented the ſame to the Convention. The reading of it, which occupied ſeveral hours, was frequently interrupted by the loudeſt burſts of applauſe, and the Convention then ordered it to be printed and diſtributed among the different members, and decreed that the diſcuſſion of it ſhould be opened on the fourth of the following month.

26.] *Charette*, commander in chief of the royaliſts in La Vendee, publiſhed at his camp near Belville, a manifeſto, in which he ſtated his reaſons, at conſiderable length, for infringing the treaty he had lately concluded with the Convention.

The bills for the regulation of the eſtabliſhment of the Prince of Wales, and for providing dower for her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Wales, together with other public and private bills, received the royal aſſent by commiſſion.

27.] The King having come down in his uſual ſtate to the Houſe of Peers, in order to prorogue the Parliament, took the opportunity, on that occaſion, of congratulating the country on the brilliant victory obtained by Lord *Bridport*.

Intelligence was received at the Admiralty of the capture of two French ſhips of war by Admiral *Murray*'s ſquadron on the American ſtation.

The London Gazette contained the copy of a letter from the Hon. Vice Admiral *Cornwallis*, announcing the capture of eight merchantmen near Belleiſle, on the coaſt of France, on the 7th.

The London Gazette extraordinary, publiſhed on the ſame day, announced the important intelligence of the capture of three French ſhips of the line by Lord *Bridport*, near l'Orient.

Diſpatches received from General Sir *John Vaughan*, publiſhed alſo in the London Gazette, announced violent inſurrections having happened in the iſlands Grenada and St. Vincent's, in the Weſt Indies.

30.] M. *De*

30.] M. *De Puiſaye*, commander in chief of the Catholic Royal army of Britanny, publiſhed a proclamation at Carnac, inviting all Frenchmen to rally round the ſtandard of their lawful King, Louis XVIII.

Citizen *Verniac*, who was ſent by the French Republic to reſide at Conſtantinople for the purpoſe of cementing ſtill ſtronger the amity and friendſhip between the two States, delivered an intereſting ſpeech upon his gaining admittance to the grand Vizier, to which the latter returned an anſwer replete with the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of friendſhip.

July 1.] About this time two intereſting letters appeared in the Engliſh prints, the one written by *Monſieur*, regent of France, and dated Verona, 1ſt of February, 1795, to M. *Charette*, general in chief of the Vendean army, and the other from *Charette* in anſwer to the former.

8] An account was received of the reſolution announced by the Committee of Public Safety on the 30th June, that the Convention were ready to exchange the daughter of Louis XVI. for the commiſſioner and miniſters whom the emperor had in priſon.

Spain recognized the conſtitution of Holland.

General *O'Hara* arrived from France, after having been exchanged.

The French made good their landing on the north ſide of St. Vincent's, and carried the poſt after a moſt obſtinate action and dreadful carnage.

13.] Accounts were received of the ſailing of the Ruſſian auxiliary ſquadron from Cronſtadt, on the 14th of June.

Alarming riots took place in St. George's Fields, and other parts of London, in conſequence of the infamous practice of crimping. Several houſes were demoliſhed by the irritated populace.

Miſs *Broderick* was acquitted of the murder of Mr. *Errington*, on the ſuppoſition of her being inſane when ſhe committed the fact.

22.] The royaliſt chiefs of La Vendee addreſſed a letter to his Britannic Majeſty, expreſſive of gratitude for that ſuccour which he had ſo generouſly contributed to them, fighting for their King and their religion, and alſo of their hopes in the continuance of that ſuccour.

24.] Mr. *Yorke*, alias *Redhead*, was convicted at York, on a charge of ſedition.

28.] The London Gazette contained the following melancholy account of the Quiberon expedition.—" The peninſula of Quiberon, with Fort Penthievre, which had been taken poſſeſſion of by the French regiments in the pay of Great Britain,

Britain, on the 3d of the month, was ſurpriſed by the enemy, on the night of the 21ſt. It appears that, owing to the deſertion and treacherous conduct of ſome private ſoldiers belonging to ſome of the regiments above-mentioned, the enemy were enabled to get poſſeſſion of the fort before any effectual diſpoſition of reſiſtance could be made. A part of the troops, to the amount of about 900, together with near 1500 royaliſt inhabitants, who had joined the regiments in the pay of Great Britain, effected their embarkation on board the ſhips. The remainder fell into the hands of the enemy, together with ſuch ſtores and ammunition as had been landed."—The reader, by comparing this ſtatement with that of the French, will ſee how far either is deſerving of credit. The account of the French commiſſary *Foucalt*, and that of General *Lamoine* to General *Hoche*, certainly preſents a much more diſtreſsful picture of the emigrants in this unfortunate expedition.

Some time in this month a proclamation was iſſued by *Louis* XVIII. to the people of France, wherein the views of that prince, as to his future government of that country, were completely developed. It held forth, on the reſtoration of monarchy, neither amneſty for the paſt, nor a mitigation of thoſe grievances under which the people laboured in the time of the old monarchy.

Auguſt 1.] The London Gazette contained the intelligence of the entire evacuation of the iſland of St. Lucia, by the Britiſh troops.

4.] The London Gazette contained the ſubſtance of letters from the officers commanding in the Weſt Indies and Mediterranean, announcing the capture of two French frigates by the Vanguard, in the former place, and alſo of the French frigate La Minerve, by his Majeſty's ſhip Dido, in the latter.

The King of Spain ratified, at Ildephonſo, the treaty of peace between that country and the French Republic. It was proclaimed at Madrid, on the 9th of the ſame month.

5.] The gallant Count *Sombreuil*, and 187 French emigrant officers taken at Quiberon, were ſhot at Vannes, as traitors to their country.

7.] Sir *Gilbert Elliot*, viceroy of Corſica, publiſhed a proclamation in that kingdom againſt the inſurrections that then prevailed among the inhabitants. He reminded them of the generous effuſion of Britiſh blood in their defence, and exhorted them againſt any diviſions among themſelves, as ſuch would infallibly expoſe them to the utmoſt danger.

The Ruſſian auxiliary ſquadron anchored in the Downs.

8.] The London Gazette contained the ſubſtance of a letter from Admiral *Hotham*, commander in chief of his Majeſty's ſhips

ſhips in the Mediterranean, announcing an action having taken place in that quarter, between the fleet under his command and that of the French. The latter loſt the Alcide, of 74 guns, which, immediately after its capture, blew up, whereby 400 men periſhed.

The deputy *Lequinio*, was, by a decree of the Convention, put under arreſt, for having at Rochfort organized a ſyſtem of terror, oppreſſion, and tyranny. The accuſation brought againſt him conſiſted of ſix articles, the principal of which was his having converted the ſcaffold of the guillotine into a tribune for haranguing the people; of having forced young perſons to come forward and trample on the gore of their butchered relations; and of having aſſaſſinated with his own hand a priſoner amidſt his companions.—Many denunciations of other deputies took place on this and the following day.

West Indies.

Under this date may be introduced the French official account of their affairs in the Weſt Indies. It came from the Commiſſioners, *Victor Hugués* and *Le Bas*, delegated by the National Convention to the Windward Iſlands, and was in ſubſtance as follows:

After having aſſerted that of all the operations of the French armies, none were more meritorious than the expedition to the Windward Iſlands, the Commiſſioners repreſented their magazines and coffers, in conſequence of it, to be well filled; that they had an army well paid, and to whom nothing was due; thirty-eight veſſels armed on their account; whole iſlands ſubjugated, (Guadoloupe, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, St. Martin, St. Euſtatius and Dominica), emigrants' property eſtimated at upwards of eighty millions of livres in the iſland of Guadaloupe alone; colonial commodities in abundance; upwards of an hundred and fifty veſſels taken from the Engliſh, almoſt all of them ſunk or burned, the Engliſh ſquadron preventing their being brought into our ports; the abolition of ſlavery in our colonies; the entire deſtruction of thoſe of the Engliſh, which muſt be the neceſſary conſequence of their abolition.—In the letter of the above Commiſſioners to the Committee of Public Safety, they entered into a minute detail of the different tranſactions of the expedition, and to form a proper eſtimate of the truth, the reader may compare them with the accounts of the ſame, publiſhed at different times in the London Gazette.

11.] Several French deputies were by a decree of the convention ordered to be arreſted.

12. The

12.] The National Convention decreed the free navigation of the Scheldt.

13.] A terrible thunder ſtorm aroſe, attended by flaſhes of lightening, more frequent and vivid than were almoſt ever remembered. Numerous accounts of injuries ſuſtained from it were received from different parts of the country.

16.] Accounts were received from the Weſt Indies, that on the 14th June a dreadful fire broke out at Montego Bay, which deſtroyed 110 houſes, and an immenſe quantity of property.

18.] *Baudin*, in the name of the Committee of Eleven, made a long report to the Convention, on the conſtitution about to be offered to the French people.

19.] The *Abbe Sieyes* made a propoſition in the National Convention for the eſtabliſhment of a conſtitutional jury, which was rejected.

The ſame member announced that the Committee of Public Safety had received a letter from citizen *Barthelemy*, the ambaſſador of the republic in Switzerland, ſtating, that the Chevalier *D'Yriate*, miniſter plenipotentiary of the King of Spain, had received his Catholic Majeſty's ratification of the treaty of peace with the French republic.

23.] *Du Berlier*, in the name of the Committee of Public and General Safety and Legiſlation, preſented to the Convention the copy of a proclamation addreſſed to the people of France, upon the completion of the conſtitution. It was ordered to be printed, and ſent to the departments, armies, and primary aſſemblies.

28.] Count *D'Artois* ſailed from Portſmouth for the coaſt of Britany, on board Rear Admiral *Harvey*'s fleet.

29.] The Earl of *Moira* reſigned the command of the army which he had aſſembled in the environs of Southampton.

31.] The Emperor of Germany conſented to the exchange of the French deputies for the daughter of *Louis* XVI.

Lawrence O'Connor and *Michael Griffin*, two of the inſurgents ſtiled *Defenders*, were found guilty of high treaſon at Naas, in Ireland. The former was executed on the 7th of the following month.

September 1.] *Boiſſy D'Anglas*, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, announced to the Convention, that on the 28th Auguſt, a peace and alliance had been concluded between the Langrave of Heſſe Caſſel, and the French republic.

Intelligence was received of the capture of the Dutch frigate Alliance, by his Majeſty's ſhip Stag, off the Dutch coaſt.

6.] The

6. The people of France met in primary aſſemblies for the purpoſe of accepting or rejecting the new conſtitution.

The acceptance of the new conſtitution by the French armies of the Weſtern and the Eaſtern Pyrennees, was announced in the Convention.

10.] *Cambaceres*, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, announced the croſſing of the Rhine by a diviſion of the Sambre and Meuſe army, on the 6th, near Duſſeldorf, which town was taken by aſſault, and the whole of the Duchy of Berg. A large quantity of artillery and ammunition fell into the hands of the French.

The acceptance of the new conſtitution, and the decrees for the re-election of two-thirds of the Convention, was announced in that body at this time from many parts of the republic. Some of the ſections of Paris, however, oppoſed the meaſure with great violence and obſtinacy.

11.] An attempt was made to aſſaſſinate the Duke Regent of Sweden.

12.] An alarming mutiny broke out at Cork among ſome of the troops which were quartered in that city.

15.] An extract of a letter from Lieutenant *Pearce*, of the marines, publiſhed in the London Gazette, announced the final adjuſtment of the diſpute between the Spaniſh and Britiſh governments concerning Nootka Sound.

17.] The church of St. Paul's Covent Garden, ſo remarkable for the elegance of its architecture, was entirely deſtroyed by fire. The flames broke out in the cupola, owing to the careleſſneſs of ſome workmen employed in it.

19.] The London Gazette contained a proclamation of the King of Great Britain, granting general repriſals againſt all ſhips, goods, and ſubjects of the United Provinces.

20.] Manheim, the capital city of the electorate of Bavaria, ſurrendered to the French troops under the command of General *Pichegru*.

22.] The National Convention declared the acceptance of the new conſtitution by the people.

25.] The Auſtrians under the command of General *Wurmſer*, defeated the French near Manheim.

29.] Several ſucceſſes, obtained by the French army in Italy, were officially announced in the National Convention.

Peace was proclaimed at Hanover, between the Elector and the French republic.

30.] The National Convention formally decreed the incorporation of Belgium with the republic of France.

October. 6.] A dreadful inſurrection broke out at Paris, in conſequence of the acceptance of the conſtitution. It laſted ſeveral

ſeveral days, but the conventional troops at length overpowered the inſurgents. Great numbers were killed on both ſides, and many of the conſpirators were afterwards tried and executed.

7.] The Cenſeur, of 74 guns, and the greater part of the homeward bound Mediterranean fleet were captured by a French ſquadron off Cape St. Vincent's.

9.] A gold mine was diſcovered in the county of Wicklow, in Ireland.

13.] The French army, under the command of General *Jourdan*, was forced to fall back from Mentz, and on its retreat towards the Rhine, experienced ſeveral defeats.

26.] A numerous meeting of the London Correſponding Society took place at *Copenhagen Houſe*, in the vicinity of the metropolis, for the purpoſe of adopting a remonſtrance to his Majeſty againſt the continuation of the war.

28.] The new legiſlature of France, agreeably to the principles of the new conſtitution, was organized.

29.] The Britiſh parliament met for the diſpatch of buſineſs. The King, who went in his uſual ſtate to open it, was groſsly inſulted, and his perſon endangered, both on his way to and from the Houſe of Lords.

The treaty of commerce with America was regularly exchanged.

31.] Advice was received of the capture of Simon's Bay, by Vice Admiral *Elphinſtone*, &c. and of the detention of five ſhips found in the harbour.

November 1.] The Executive Directory of France was inſtalled at the little Luxembourgh, in Paris.

The following curious picture of the operations of the late National Convention of France, publiſhed and ſigned by *Real*, may not be deemed unworthy the peruſal of the reader.

"The Convention has terminated its ſittings. Where is the Tacitus who ſhall write the hiſtory of its glorious actions and abominable exceſſes? Obſcure men, ſent to deviſe laws, have, during a dictature of three years, diſplayed an energy, a greatneſs, and a ferocity which no longer allow us to envy either the virtues of ancient Rome, or the wild atrocities of the firſt Cæſars. Phyſicians, lawyers, and attorney's clerks, become ſuddenly profound legiſlators, and warriors full of boldneſs. They have overturned all Europe, and changed its ſyſtem.

"With a daring hand they have ſigned the death warrant of the ſucceſſor of an hundred kings, and in one day broken the ſceptre for which an exiſtence of fourteen centuries had procured a religious and fanatical veneration. On that day they threw

threw down the gauntlet before aſtoniſhed Europe, and William the Conqueror, when he burnt his fleet, did not place himſelf with more audaciouſneſs between victory and death. Without money, without credit, without arms, artillery, ſaltpetre, and armies, betrayed by *Dumourier*, Valenciennes being taken by the Auſtrians, Toulon in the hands of the Engliſh, the King of Pruſſia under the walls of Landau, and a country of 90 leagues extent devoured by 150,000 Vendeans; they publiſhed a decree, and on a ſudden all France became a vaſt manufactory of arms and ſaltpetre; 1,400,000 men ſprang up ready armed; the King of Pruſſia was defeated near Landau, the Auſtrians repulſed near Maubeuge; the Engliſh routed near Hondſchoote; the Vendeans annihilated at Lavenay, and the tri-colured flag was hoiſted on the walls of Toulon.

"Their folly diſconcerted the wiſdom of ancient politics; ſongs and the charging ſtep defeated the celebrated tactics of the Germans; generals juſt left the ranks; obſcure generals, who but a few months before were ſimple ſerjeants, conceived and executed the plan of the campaign of 1795, which will always remain the admiration of all military men, and defeated the moſt celebrated generals, the pupils and companions of the great FREDERIC. Holland was conquered in January by the unexperienced troops, and what *Louis* XIV. in the zenith of his glory, did not dare to conceive, the French, by founding a republic, have carried into effect, and planted the tri-coloured ſtandard on the banks of the Rhine.

"It is amidſt this long tempeſt, amidſt proſcriptions and ſcaffolds, this dreadful Convention has opened the road to glory; after having deſolated the world, it has exhauſted againſt itſelf its devouring energy.

"Two parties, by turns victorious and vanquiſhed, have been ſent to the ſcaffold by a third, which, embracing always the cauſe of the ſtrongeſt, preſerved itſelf by ſometimes ſtriking againſt the *Mountain*, ſometimes againſt the *Plain*.

"Voracious men! your pernicious verſatility has produced all the evils which have devaſtated France; your wickedneſs, which you call wiſdom, has overflowed my native land with blood, and poſterity will aſk with wonder what was the political opinion of thoſe who condemned *Danton*, *Briſſot*, *Lacroix*, and *Ducos*; who adored with *Robeſpierre* and *Lanjunais*, *Billaud de Varennes*, and *Barrere*. Voracious men! you will be deſpiſed by the preſent generation, and deteſted by poſterity. Convention! the wonders and atrocities which thy reign has produced, will be handed down to poſterity, and will not be credited."

Such is the picture given by REAL.

The

7.] The London Gazette Extraordinary contained diſpatches from Lieutenant Colonel *Crauford*, announcing the defeat of the French troops by the Generals *Clairfait* and *Wurmſer*, on the Rhine. Numerous actions had taken place between the two armies, which terminated in favour of the Auſtrians, in conſequence of which Manheim was cloſely inveſted by them.

17.] The Weſt Indian convoy, conſiſting of upwards of 200 ſail of ſhips, under the command of Rear Admiral *Chriſtian*, were driven back to port in a ſevere gale of wind, and five of the tranſports, with troops on board, were loſt.

20.] Advice of the inſurrection in St. Vincent's having been quelled was received, and alſo of the capture of the Superbe French frigate by the Vanguard, of 74 guns.

24.] The London Gazette Extraordinary contained diſpatches from Admiral *Elphinſtone* and General *Clarke*, commanders of the Britiſh naval and military forces at the Cape of Good Hope, announcing the important capture of that colony from the Dutch.

December 2.] *James*, one of thoſe inſurgents ſtiled defenders in Ireland, was convicted of high treaſon in Dublin, after a trial of eleven hours.

3.] *M. Carletti*, the Tuſcan Ambaſſador, was, by the executive directory of France, commanded to leave that country, in conſequence, it was ſaid, of his interference with the intended departure of the Princeſs Royal of France, to Switzerland, there to be exchanged for the national deputies betrayed by *Dumourier* to the Auſtrians.

7.] Mr. *Pitt* opened the budget in the Houſe of Commons, when it appeared that the loan was to conſiſt of eighteen millions ſterling; and that the total produce of the new taxes, according to the ways and means propoſed, would amount to 1,123,000l.

8.] The Preſident of the United States of America met both the Houſes of Legiſlature. In his ſpeechon that occaſion, General *Waſhington* drew the following picture of the belligerent powers:

"Many of the nations of Europe, with their American dependencies, have been involved in a conteſt unuſually bloody, exhauſting and calamitous, in which the evils of foreign war have been aggravated by domeſtic convulſions and inſurrection; in which many of the arts moſt uſeful to ſociety have been expoſed to diſcouragement and decay; in which ſcarcity of ſubſiſtence has embittered other ſufferings; while even the anticipations of a return of the bleſſings of peace and repoſe, are alloyed by the ſenſe of heavy and accumulating burthens, which preſs upon all the departments of induſtry

induſtry, and threaten to clog the future ſprings of government."

9.] Rear Admiral *Chriſtian*'s fleet put to ſea a ſecond time.

Official accounts were announced to the French legiſlative councils, by the executive directory, that the republican army in Italy had gained a ſignal victory. The Auſtro-Sardinian army was ſaid to have loſt, in killed, wounded, and priſoners, about 10,000 men. A check was alſo ſtated to have been experienced by the Auſtrians on the Rhine.

10.] The legiſlature of France decreed a forced loan of 600,000,000 livres in ſpecie.

13.] A copy of inſtructions, ſigned *Faitoult*, miniſter of finances in France, was tranſmitted to the Commiſſioners of the Departments, on the execution of the law of the 10th Frimaire, reſpecting the forced loan, in the fourth year of the French republic.

16.] *John Frayne*, indicted for defrauding his creditors in an act of bankruptcy, was tried in Dublin, and found guilty. ——The Court afterwards arreſted the judgment in this caſe on a point of law.

19.] Advice was received of the French having refuſed to conſent to a ceſſation of hoſtilities with the Germanic empire, which had been applied for by the Emperor, through the medium of the Court of Denmark, for the purpoſe of entering into a negociation for peace.

22.] *Weldon*, a private ſoldier in the ſervice of his Majeſty the king of Great Britain, &c. was found guilty of high treaſon in Dublin. *Leary*, and others indicted for the ſame crime, were acquitted.

22.] A Paris paper of this date contained the following article:

"*Charlotte Antoinette*, the daughter of *Louis* XVI. departed on Saturday laſt at four o'clock in the morning for Baſle, accompanied by Madame *de Soucy*, daughter of Madame *de Mackau*, wet nurſe to *Louis* XVI. by Monſieur *Huck*, her ancient valet de-chamber, a captain of cavalry, one of the keepers of the temple, and one *Carron*, a footman. The preparations for her departure were made with all the ſecrecy that prudence required. The miniſter of the interior went to the temple to take *Charlotte Antoinette* from thence, he conducted her to his own hotel, where a voiture was in readineſs, ſhe was ſupplied with every thing neceſſary to her wants, and even with every luxury of her taſte; the amount of the clothes which ſhe has taken with her, are ſaid to amount to ſeveral millions in value."

24.] Advice was received of the French having made another deſcent on the Iſland of Grenada.

23.] The

23.] The Executive Directory publiſhed a proclamation to the French people, aſſuring them that they, in conjunction with the Legiſlative body, would endeavour to reach as ſoon as poſſible an end of the evils which oppreſſed them.

"Abuſes," ſaid they, "ſhall be extirpated; the moſt rigid reform ſhall be made in every part of the adminiſtration, the Conſtitution ſhall be maintained with firmneſs; the emigrants ſhall be purſued without ceaſing; anarchy ſhall be cruſhed, and all factions ſhall be deſtroyed with equal vigor."

28.] The dreadful proſcription and horrid cruelties exerciſed at this time againſt the Roman Catholic inhabitants of the county of Armagh, in Ireland, cauſed a numerous meeting of the magiſtrates of that county, at the ſpecial inſtance of Lord Gosford, where the following reſolutions were paſſed:

1ſt. That it appears to this meeting, that the county of Armagh, is at this moment in a ſtate of uncommon diſorder: that the Roman Catholic inhabitants are grievouſly oppreſſed by lawleſs perſons unknown, who attack and plunder their houſes by night, and threaten them with inſtant deſtruction, unleſs they immediately abandon their lands and habitations.

2d. That a committee of magiſtrates be appointed to ſit on Tueſdays and Saturdays in the Chapter-room, in the town of Armagh, to receive information reſpecting all perſons, of whatever deſcription, who diſturb the peace of this county.

3d. That the inſtructions of the whole body of the magiſtracy to their Committee, ſhall be to uſe every legal means within their power to ſtop the progreſs of the perſecution now carrying on by an ungovernable mob, againſt the Roman Catholic inhabitants of this county.

4th. That ſaid Committee, or any three of them, be empowered to expend any ſum or ſums of money, for information or ſecret ſervice, out of the fund ſubſcribed by the gentlemen of this county.

5th. That a meeting of the whole body of the magiſtracy be held every ſecond Monday, at the houſe of Mr. Charles M. Reynolds, in the town of Armagh, to hear the reports of the Committee, and to give ſuch further inſtructions as the exigency of the times may require.

6th. That offenders of every deſcription in the preſent diſturbances, ſhall be proſecuted out of the fund ſubſcribed by the gentlemen of this county, and to carry this reſolution into effect.

The above reſolutions having been read, they were unanimouſly agreed to, and the Committee nominated.

John Leary, indicted for high treaſon, on a charge of defenderiſm, was tried in Dublin, and acquitted.

30.] *Oliver Carbally*, of the county of Dublin, was put on his trial for high treaſon. The Attorney General obſerved, that the principal witneſs for the Crown had abſconded, and the proſecution could not therefore be carried on with effect. The priſoner was acquitted for want of proſecution, and diſcharged from the dock.

On this day *James Weldon*, convicted of high treaſon, received ſentence of death. His execution was fixed for the 2d of March.

JANUARY 1, 1796.

The Britiſh troops engaged in the fruitleſs expedition to the coaſt of France, returned to Portſmouth.

2.] The London Gazette contained an account of the capture on the 10th and 11th of October laſt, of four of the enemy's veſſels in the Weſt-Indies, viz. two Conventional corvettes, by His Majeſty's ſhip Mermaid, Captain *Warre*; one called the Brutus, of 20 guns; the other the Republican, mounting 18 guns, with 250 or 260 men on board at the commencement of the action, which laſted half an hour, with the loſs of one man killed, and three wounded in the Mermaid, and 20 killed of the enemy.

Letters were alſo received from Rear Admiral *W. Parker*, ſtating the capture of two French privateers by His Majeſty's ſhip Hannibal, on the Jamaica ſtation.

This Gazette alſo contained an account of the important poſt of Gouvave, or Charlotte Town, in the Iſland of Grenada, having been taken by the enemy on the night of the 15th of October laſt.

Rear Admiral *Harvey* arrived with his ſquadron at Spithead from Quiberon.

Advices were received of conſiderable ſucceſs having been gained over the Maroons, in the Iſland of Jamaica, by General *Walpole*.

3.] Intelligence was received at the Admiralty of the loſs of the Amethyſt frigate, of 38 guns, Captain *Affleck*, in a gale of wind, off the Orkneys.—Alſo of the capture of the French ſhips Victoire, of 16 guns; Egalité, of 10; and three others of leſs force, at different times, by the Scorpion ſloop of war, on the Jamaica ſtation.

Advice was received that 50 ſoldiers belonging to the Somerſet and Suffolk Fencibles, had been ſuffocated on their paſſage from Guernſey to Cowes, on board the ſhip John and Elizabeth.

4.] The

4.] The Paris papers announced, that the French army under the command of General *Marceau*, had defeated the Auſtrians under the Generals *Kray* and *Nauendorf*. The re-capture of Kreutznach was the conſequence of the victory.

5.] The Executive Directory of France announced to the Legiſlative Body the capture of 23 veſſels by a French privateer.

6.] The London Gazette Extraordinary contained diſpatches from Colonel *Stuart*, announcing the important intelligence of the capture of the Dutch ſettlements of Trincomale and fort Ooſtenburg, in the Eaſt-Indies, on the 26th and 31ſt of Auguſt, 1795, by his Majeſty's military and naval forces, under the command of Colonel *Stuart*, and Rear Admiral *Rainier*.

On the firſt of Auguſt, the ſhips and troops arrived on the coaſt of Ceylon. The intervening period between the 1ſt and 18th of Auguſt, was employed in preparations for a ſiege and in communications between the Commandants of the Forts of Trincomale and Ooſtenburg, and the Britiſh Commanders. On the 18th of Auguſt the Britiſh troops broke ground; on the 23d the batteries were opened, and on the 26th a practicable breach was effected. The garriſon then ſurrendered by capitulation.

The capture of Fort Ooſtenburg followed the ſurrender of Trincomale.

Terms of capitulation for Trincomale.

The garriſon, in conſideration of the defence they have made, will be allowed to march out of the fort with the honours of war, drums beating, and colours flying, to the glacis, where they will ground their arms, and ſurrender themſelves priſoners of war; the officers keeping their ſwords. Private property will be ſecured to them; but all public property, guns, ſtores, and proviſions of every kind, muſt be delivered up, in their preſent condition, to the officers appointed by the Britiſh commanders to receive them.

The garriſon to march out, and the Britiſh troops to be put in poſſeſſion of the fort, in one hour after this capitulation is ſigned; and two officers of the garriſon, of the rank of Captain, to be delivered immediately as hoſtages for the performance of this agreement.

His Royal Highneſs Monſieur, Compte d'ARTOIS, &c. landed at Leith from on board his Majeſty's frigate Jaſon. On the frigate's coming to anchor in the Roads, he was ſaluted with twenty-one guns from Leith battery, and with the like number on his landing at Leith, where he was received from the boat by Lord *Adam Gordon*, and a part of his

ſuite, and conducted in his Lordſhip's carriage to an apartments in Holyrood-houſe, fitted for his reception; as he entered the palace, his Royal Highneſs was ſaluted with twenty-one guns from Edinburgh Caſtle. The noblemen in his Royal Highneſs's ſuite followed in carriages provided for that purpoſe, and were conducted from the outer gate of the palace, by the Commander in Chief, to their apartments.

7.] A ſupplement to the London Gazette Extraordinary contained the ſubſtance of diſpatches from Rear Admiral *Rainier*, announcing the naval operations which accompanied the ſiege and ſurrender of Trincomale and Fort Ooſtenburg, in the Eaſt-Indies. The Diomede frigate was loſt in this expedition.

This morning, between nine and ten o'clock, the Princeſs of *Wales* was happily delivered of a Princeſs, at Carlton Houſe. His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter, his Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Preſident of his Majeſty's Council, his Grace the Duke of Leeds, his Grace the Duke of Devonſhire, the Earl of Cholmondeley, Lord Chamberlain, and the Earl of Jerſey, Maſter of the Horſe to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, the Right Honourable Lord Thurlow, and the Ladies of her Royal Highneſs's Bedchamber, were preſent.

This event was immediately made known by the firing of the Tower Guns, and other demonſtrations of joy in London and Weſtminſter.

8.] The Executive Directory iſſued an order commanding the fine hymn *des Marſeillais*, *Ca Ira*, and other *Republican airs*, to be played every night at the places of public amuſement.

This trifling circumſtance produced ſome diſcord in the city, and the military were called in to reſtore harmony.

9.] Intelligence was received of an armiſtice being agreed upon between the two hoſtile armies on the Rhine, after ſome very deſperate fighting.

The Executive Directory of France, in a letter to the Miniſter of War on this ſubject, dated the 2d inſtant, ſaid, "Notwithſtanding the exaggerated reports of the ſucceſs of the Auſtrian armies which occupy a part of the Palatinate, they have been compelled, by the firm poſture of the armies of the Sambre and the Meuſe, the Rhine and the Moſelle, to deſire an Armiſtice. The wiſh of the French Generals to give ſome repoſe to the armies of the Republic, has induced them to accept of this propoſition."—From this article it appears, that the Auſtrians had been ſucceſsful, but that their ſucceſſes were exaggerated.

This

This event afforded the French Government an opportunity of making the following declaration, published at this time, probably intended as a reply to the King's late message to both Houses of the British Parliament.

"The Directory does not fear to announce to the whole of Europe, that their most ardent desire is to prepare a peace, the foundations of which shall rest not on extravagant claims, not on pretensions destructive of the safety of other powers; but on the interest of those powers well understood, on the interest of the French Republic and her allies; such a peace, in fine, as will be worthy of the sacrifices which France has made, to insure her independence.

"France is ready to enter into becoming terms of pacification; but she is also prepared to combat those enemies who wish to prolong a disastrous war. Already has their obstinacy redoubled our means of conquest. The young men in requisition are even now hastening to join our victorious bands. Our armies are re-organized, and the condition of our officers and soldiers will be shortly improved. Every thing predicts to the Republic, that its sufferings will shortly have an end; and that the establishment of the Constitution will be either the signal of new victories, or the pledge of a durable and permanent peace."

The following article of intelligence, dated Madrid, *November* 29, 1795, and which appeared at this time in the Paris papers, serves to shew the present disposition of the Court of Spain towards that of Great Britain.

"The King gives fresh proofs of satisfaction for the peace with France. The Duke of *Alcudia*, named the Prince of Peace, has been appointed Prime Minister, and he is to be immediately installed into that eminent situation. His nearest relations have received important appointments. The Court, on the information that the English have sent considerable reinforcements to Gibraltar, have ordered a numerous body of troops to be sent to the camp at St. Roch. It is well known that 14,000 men have already encamped in these famous lines. We cannot account for some extraordinary movements which are now taking place: but it is certain that this metropolis assumes the appearance of a *depôt* of arms. We have here already 8000 regular troops, horse and foot, besides 6000 quartered in the neighbouring villages. We expect daily the Royal Carabiniers, and the Carabiniers of State; and in the whole we reckon an army of 20,000 men. Carriages full of Frenchmen are daily arriving hither, the greater part of whom are immediately conducted to Cadiz, where they are put into cantonments."

Intelligence was received, that the French army in Italy had gained very important advantages over the Auſtro-Sardinian forces in that quarter.

The Marquis *del Campo* received advice in London, that his Catholic Majeſty had appointed him ambaſſador to the French Republic.

10.] Numerous outrages were committed at this time by the Defenders in Ireland.

11.] General *Clairfait* received a rich gold-hilted ſword, richly ſet with brilliants, as a preſent from his Britannic Majeſty.

13.] Intelligence was received of a very extraordinary deluge having happened in the month of *November*, 1795, in the iſland of Barbadoes. So tremendous were the rain and lightning, that it ſeemed as if the Heavens had burſt, and were pouring down their waters to overwhelm the inhabitants; the rain fell in one continued torrent twenty-four hours. The River Gully ran higher than ever was known, and meeting with a flowing and ſpring tide, the water, after breaking down two bridges, flowed over the town, and was in many ſtreets and houſes five feet high. The inhabitants eſcaped to other parts of the town, ſome wading through the water, ſome ſwimming, and others on horſeback, the horſes too being obliged to ſwim.

This broke up all the roads in the country, and did much damage to ſeveral plantations. Some, for miles together, were under water; the negroes houſes, and other ſmall ones, were entirely covered, and rendered uninhabitable.

The following are the particulars of the exchange of the French deputies and the daughter of *Louis* XVI. near Baſle, from *(Courier du Corps Legiſlatif et de la Guerre*, of the *8th of January.)*

The exchange of the French deputies, and other priſoners who accompanied them, with the daughter of *Louis* the Sixteenth, took place in the night of the 26th of December.

The young Princeſs was at Huninguen on the evening of the 25th. The French priſoners, who were at Fribourg, arrived on the 26th, about five o'clock, at a village on the right bank of the Rhine. They were accompanied by Auſtrian commiſſioners and officers, who, in concert with *Baker*, the Secretary of the embaſſy, gave them up, on their word of honor, to Citizen *Le Grand*, Councellor of State of the Republic of Baſle; *Camus*, Repreſentative of the People, pledged his word of honour for himſelf and his colleagues. The Council of State of the Republic of Baſle, diſplayed a becoming dignity on this occaſion.

Then

Then *Baker*, the Secretary of the embaſſy, with a guard of Auſtrians, proceeded to convey *Maria Thereſa Charlotte* to a country houſe, within muſquet ſhot of the city of Baſle, on the road to Huninguen, and gave her up to the Prince *de Gavres*.

A detachment of infantry, and another of dragoons, of the Republic of Baſle, had been called out with a view to preſerve order. The Auſtrian carriages only paſſed through the city. At the moment that the Princeſs got into her carriage, the French deputies found themſelves liberated, and after a collation at the Bailiwick of Riechen, they proceeded to ſpend the evening at the inn at Baſle. Next day they dined with the ambaſſador *Barthelemi*. They ſpoke highly in praiſe of the great body of the Auſtrians, but ſeverely reprobated the conduct of the miniſters and generals. It is only from the moment that they reached the Canton of Baſle, that they received any intimation of the tranſactions which had taken place ſince the period of their arreſt.

Le Sentinelle and *Le Batave* ſtated, that the daughter of *Louis* the Sixteenth, when ſhe had arrived at the place of exchange, refuſed to retain the things which ſhe had carried along with her, ſaying, "That ſhe wiſhed to have nothing from the bounty of that nation, that ſhe forgave the French all the evils which they had occaſioned to her, but that ſhe was very well pleaſed to have got out of their hands."

14.] Intelligence received at this time announced that the Chief of Brigade, *Dubois*, commanding at Chalons, had arreſted, in the Commune of Bau, *Leſcouet*, ſecond in command of the army of *Charette*; *Gadian* and *Lepinai*, members of his council; *Dubois* and *Thoureau*, generals of diviſion in his army, and thirty Vendean cavaliers.

16.] The London Gazette contained an extract of a diſpatch received from Lieutenant Colonel *Craufurd*, dated Kreutzenach, the 21ſt of *December*, announcing that from the 15th to the preſent date, ſeveral unimportant actions had taken place between the advanced corps of the two armies, and that the Auſtrian light troops had, at different times, ſcoured the country from Birkenfeldt to Treves. This Gazette further ſtated, that General *Pichegru* had made ſeveral attempts to oblige the Auſtrians to abandon the poſt of Kaiſerſlautern, and on the 20th inſtant he attacked it with very ſuperior numbers; but, after an action of ſeveral hours, he was completely repulſed, with the loſs of near two thouſand men and ſeveral cannon. The Auſtrians had, on this occaſion, twenty-nine officers, and between ſix and ſeven hundred non-commiſſioned officers and privates killed and wounded.

The enemy ſometimes made demonſtrations from Duſſeldorf, but the Auſtrian corps ſtationed upon the Sieg rivulet kept them completely in check on that ſide.

Part of Marſhal *Wurmſer*'s army and the Prince of *Conde*'s corps defended the right bank of the Rhine from Philiſbourg to Baſle.

A very intereſting report, made by *Camus*, on the treachery of *Dumourier*—the arreſt of the four deputies, and the miniſter at war, *Bournonville*—their ſubſequent treatment, &c. was preſented by *Lemarque*, to the Legiſlative Body of France.

17.] Intelligence was received by the Britiſh Miniſtry, that the Brigands had committed very atrocious outrages in the iſland of St. Vincent, and that they had alſo defeated a part of the Britiſh forces.

18.] This day being appointed for the celebration of the anniverſary of the Queen's birth-day, there was a very ſplendid and numerous appearance of the Nobility, Foreign Miniſters, and other perſons of diſtinction, to compliment their Majeſties upon the occaſion. The guns at the Tower were fired at one o'clock. There was a ball at Court in the evening, and illuminations and other public demonſtrations of joy in London and Weſtminſter.

19.] About this time, the people ſtiling themſelves Orange Boys, in the north of Ireland, committed ſeveral depredations and atrocious acts of violence againſt the Roman Catholic inhabitants.

21.] Intelligence was received of the loſs of two French ſhips of war in the bay of Cadiz.

The anniverſary of the laſt King of the French was celebrated. The proceſſion was to the *Champ de Mars*, where a monument in honour of the fourteen armies had been erected near the altar of the country. The Directory and all the public functionaries took the oath of fidelity to the Republic, and of hatred to Royalty. The army in the environs of Paris aſſiſted at the ceremony. Early in the morning the cannon gave notice to the citizens of the time of aſſembling. The day paſſed with great tranquillity.

23.] A powder-mill at Hanmer, near Hounſlow, was blown up with a dreadful exploſion, and four of the workmen periſhed; a barge on the mill-river, containing 30 barrels of powder, was alſo blown up.

At a meeting of the General Committee of the Whig Club, held at the Shakeſpeare Tavern, the Right Hon. *C. J. Fox* in the chair, a ſpirited declaration reſpecting the two obnoxious bills, one for the ſuppreſſion of ſeditious meetings, and the

the other for the better preſervation of his Majeſty's perſon and government, was adopted, and ordered to be publiſhed.

25.] The Dutton Eaſt-Indiaman was loſt at Plymouth, together with ſeveral of her crew.

26.] The London Gazette ſtated, that by advices received from the Auſtrian army on the Rhine, dated *December* 30, it appeared that a ſuſpenſion of arms had been agreed upon between the French Generals in that quarter, with liberty to either party to put an end to it, on giving ten days notice.

28.] The Triton Eaſt-Indiaman was taken by a French privateer, and the Captain and ſeveral of the crew were treacherouſly killed by the enemy.

This day his Excellency Earl *Camden* went in ſtate to the Houſe of Peers in Ireland, and opened the ſeſſion with a ſpeech from the throne. After having congratulated both Houſes of Parliament on the brilliant ſucceſſes of the Auſtrians on the Rhine, the important captures of Trincomale and the Cape of Good Hope by his Majeſty's forces, and the happy delivery of the Princeſs of Wales of a princeſs, he then ſaid, that it was with regret that he felt himſelf obliged to advert to thoſe ſecret and treaſonable aſſociations, the dangerous extent and malignity of which had in ſome degree been diſcloſed on ſeveral trials, and to the diſturbances which had taken place in ſeveral parts of the kingdom. It remained therefore for prudence and wiſdom to deviſe ſuch meaſures as (together with a continuation of thoſe exertions and the additional powers which, by the advice of the Privy Council, he thought it neceſſary to eſtabliſh in different counties) might prevent the return of ſimilar exceſſes, and reſtore a proper reverence for the laws of the country.

29.] *William Stone*, indicted for high treaſon, was acquitted, after a trial of two days in the King's Bench.

Rear Admiral *Chriſtian*, with the Weſt India convoy, returned to Portſmouth. Theſe ſhips, which, after unexampled perſeverance, and having experienced all the effects of violent and inceſſant gales of wind for the ſpace of ſeven weeks, were almoſt every one unfit for ſea any longer, bore up for the channel on Sunday the 24th, whereby they arrived at the back of the Iſle of Wight on the 28th, and at Spithead on this day. The original amount of the fleet when it ſailed from Portſmouth, amounted to 220 ſail, the ſhips that returned did not exceed 150, including the men of war.

Ramel preſented to the Council of Five Hundred, a report on the finances of France, in conſequence of which, the Council determined that the forms and plates for the fabri-

cation of *aſſignats*, ſhould be deſtroyed on the 19th of February.

31.] The French Princeſs *Maria Thereſa*, daughter of *Louis* XVI. arrived at Vienna. She was conducted by the Prince *de Gavres* to the apartments prepared for her in the palace, and there received by the Imperial Family. Her French attendants were the ſame who left Paris with her; but theſe, inſtead of being appointed about her perſon, and lodging in the palace, were conducted to the inn called Three Hatchets, in the Scotch Square. Madame *de Souci*, one of her attendants, entered the Preſence Chamber with the Princeſs; but, at the moment that ſhe was about to preſent herſelf to the Emperor, ſhe was prevented by the Premier Grand Maſter of the Court, the Prince *de Stahremberg*, who ſeizing her by the arm, ſaid, "*Madam, retire, this is not your place.*" Madame *de Souci* was not afterwards permitted to ſee the Princeſs, nor any of the emigrants at Vienna. The French Princeſs remained equally inacceſſible to all of them.

February 1.] Intelligence was received that the French troops had taken poſſeſſion of the whole iſland of Grenada, in the Weſt Indies, except the town of St. George, and the important poſt of Richmond Hill.

Their Majeſties were groſsly inſulted, on their way from Drury-lane Theatre to Buckingham Houſe, by a banditti of ruffians. One of theſe miſguided men, in Covent Garden, oppoſite Southampton-ſtreet, threw a ſtone, brick, or ſome other hard ſubſtance, which ſtruck, with great violence, one of his Majeſty's ſervants ſtanding behind the carriage; and as the carriage was paſſing along Pall-Mall, a ſecond ſtone was thrown by one of the ruffians, which broke one of the glaſſes, and fell into the lap of Lady *Harrington*, on that night Lady in waiting.

2.] Advice was received that the Executive Directory of France had publiſhed a declaration, expreſſive of their determination to continue the war.

The total defeat of the rebel General *Charette*, on the 28th of December, near Roche-ſur-Yon, was announced in all the public prints in Paris.

3.] Official intelligence was received at the Admiralty, of the capture of a French ſhip of war in the Weſt Indies, by the Pelican ſloop of war, Captain *Searle*.

4.] The Paris papers ſtated officially, that the Republican troops in Italy had made themſelves maſters of the Sardinian entrenchments in the valley of Aoarta, and taken a conſiderable number of troops, with an immenſe quantity of ammunition.

5.] Ge-

5.] Government received advice of the opening of the Corſican Parliament; of the people having refuſed to pay the impoſts levied upon them; and that they had maſſacred ſeveral of the Engliſh inhabitants.

8.] Mr. *Manning*, in the Houſe of Commons, brought up a petition, ſigned by many merchants of the city of London and its environs, ſetting forth the great advantages that would accrue to the city of London from the formation of new wet docks in the river Thames, and praying that that honourable Houſe would introduce a bill for that purpoſe.

Ordered, That the ſaid petition be referred to the conſideration of a Committee; and that they do examine the matter thereof, and report the ſame, as it ſhall appear to them, to the Houſe.

11.] Mr. *Maurice Robinſon* made a motion in the Houſe of Commons, reſpecting loans, foreign and domeſtic. He contended, that all loans were the moſt dangerous engines of corruption, and concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill to exclude any contractor, commiſſioner, or ſubſcriber to a loan, from a ſeat in the Houſe of Commons of Great Britain. After Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox had delivered their ſentiments on the ſubject, the Houſe divided, when the motion was negatived by a majority of 51.

Government received intelligence that the Brigands continued their ravages in the iſland of Grenada.

The French newſpaper, entitled *L'Eclair*, was forged in London for a ſtock-jobbing purpoſe. It announced that a preliminary convention for peace between France and the Emperor had been ſigned at Baſle.—An action was afterwards brought by the proprietors of the *Telegraph* againſt the proprietors of the *Morning Poſt*, for impoſing the above paper on them for publication, knowing it to be forged.—The cauſe was tried in the King's Bench, and a verdict was given in favour of the plaintiffs.

15.] Mr. *Grey*, in the Houſe of Commons, made the following motion for entering into a pacific negociation for peace; "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to ſtate to his Majeſty the deſire of this Houſe, that his Majeſty may be pleaſed to take ſuch ſteps as to his Royal wiſdom ſhall appear moſt proper, for communicating directly to the Executive Government of the French Republic his Majeſty's readineſs to meet any diſpoſition to negociation on the part of that Government, with an earneſt deſire to give it the fulleſt and ſpeedieſt effect." Upon a diviſion, the motion was negatived by a majority of 139.

17.] Intelligence was received in London of the people of Holland having proceeded to elect deputies to repreſent them in a National Convention.

18.] Mr. *Wilberforce* made a motion in the Houſe of Commons for the abolition of the Slave Trade. The ſupporters of the abolition were, Mr. *Wilberforce*, Mr. *Buxton*, Mr. *Courtenay*, Mr. *W. Smith*, Mr. *Pitt*, Mr. Serjeant *Adair*, and Mr. *Fox*; of its continuation, Sir *William Young*, Mr. *Dent*, Mr. *Dundas*, General *Smith*, and Mr. *Barham*. The motion was carried by a majority of 26 votes.

Advice was received of an alarming inſurrection having taken place in the Iſland of Sardinia, the object of which was to effect a change of miniſters.

Intelligence arrived at the Admiralty of a convoy from the city of Cork to the Weſt Indies having been ſeparated in a gale of wind.

19.] Intelligence was received that the Maroons in the Iſland of Jamaica had made an offer of ſubmiſſion to the Britiſh general.

Captain *Snell*, of the guards, in conſequence, it was ſaid, of having loſt a large ſum of money at a gaming table, ſhot himſelf in Kenſington-gardens.

The Aſſembly of the Lords of the States General of the United Provinces, publiſhed the following proclamation on the ſubject of aſſembling a National Convention.

Equality, Liberty, Fraternity.

The States General of the United Provinces to all thoſe who may ſee or hear theſe preſents, health and fraternity; be it known that, in compliance with the wiſh and deſire of the Batavian People, and the approbation of the reſpective confederates, we have paſſed an act, according to which a General National Aſſembly for the adminiſtration of Federal Affairs, as well as to form the plan of a Conſtitution for all the Republic, to be ſubmitted to the approbation or refuſal of the Batavian nation, ſhould be convoked and put in activity; that this important work, of ſo great an intereſt for our country, has been conducted actually, under the divine benediction, by the choice of the citizens having the right of ſuffrage in all the Republic, to the point that the members who will compoſe this General National Aſſembly, and who will repreſent together all the Batavian People, have been effectively elected or will be elected, are ready to begin their labours; in conſequence whereof, We intreat and charge the elected members, foraſmuch as they are not yet arrived here, at the Hague, to repair there immediately, in order to aſſemble on Tueſday the 1ſt of March next, at the

place

place deſtined, by eleven o'clock in the forenoon, that they may be enabled, by a commiſſion to be named by us, conformably to the act paſſed, to open their Aſſembly: that thus on the point of terminating our proceedings, at the moment when this Aſſembly ſhall be conſtituted, we have thought it our duty ſolemnly to inform, by our preſent proclamation, our fellow-citizens thereof, and to teſtify, in the firſt place, our gratitude to the Supreme Being that in the midſt of all the difficulties which have weighed down this Republic ſince the Revolution of the month of January, 1795, and which have menaced even the total loſs of its liberty and of its independence, we behold at laſt the deſired iſſue of our continual cares, that our political liberty and independence have been confirmed, and that alſo the nation will ſee itſelf perfectly and really repreſented by an Aſſembly elected by herſelf, and which will be in effect honoured with her confidence; a circumſtance which never yet happened to our anceſtors; for which reaſon we may with good cauſe expect from it ſuch a plan of a conſtitution, under the approbation of the whole people, as may be proper to regulate and eſtabliſh its happineſs on a ſtable footing, and may alſo aſſure ourſelves firmly that this Aſſembly will employ the power and authority which have been truſted to it, in ſuch a manner as may be neceſſary for the ſafety and well-being of our country; by means of which all and each will be able to enjoy individual liberty, under the protection of the law, to defend their own intereſts in union with the general intereſts, and to aſſiſt the proſperity of the Republic to advance in ſuch a manner as that ſhe may be reſtored to her ancient ſplendour, and that her importance abroad may be re-eſtabliſhed and defended as in former times.

We pray and require, therefore, the Repreſentatives of the People in the reſpective provinces, the country of Drenthe and Batavian Brabant, to publiſh and affix our preſent Proclamation, in all places where it is the cuſtom to make ſuch publication and affixing: We order, at the ſame time, all and every one whom it may concern, to acknowledge the ſaid National Aſſembly as ſuch, and to obey it according to the act paſſed before; and we inform, by the preſent proclamation, the military as well as others, that as ſoon as this National Convention ſhall be ſolemnly conſtituted, they will paſs immediately into the ſervice of the ſaid Convention, and will be obliged to pay it the ſame obedience they have until now owed us, for ſo much as we declare, by our preſent proclamation, publicly and ſolemnly, that all authority which may have belonged to our aſſembly will then paſs, with our conſent, into the hands of the above-named National Convention.

ao.] Batavia

20.] Batavia was taken from the Dutch.

21.] General *Clairfait* reſigned the command of the Auſtrian army, and was ſucceeded by the Archduke *Charles*.

23.] Mr. W. *Smith*, in the Houſe of Commons, propoſed a ſtring of reſolutions (ſixteen in number) founded on the report of the Select Committee appointed by the houſe to examine into the terms of the laſt loan, negociated with *Boyd*, &c. The conſideration of the reſolutions was poſtponed to the 26th inſtant, when the whole circumſtances attending that tranſaction having undergone an inveſtigation, the deciſion, upon a diviſion of the houſe, was in favour of the miniſter's conduct 148—againſt it 23.

25.] General *Stofflet*, the famous commander of the Chouans in La Vendee, with ſome of his principal officers, was ſhot at Angers.

26.] Intelligence was received by the Britiſh Government of a formidable Dutch fleet, in two diviſions, having ſailed from the Texel for the Cape of Good Hope and the Weſt Indies.

27.] The Executive Directory publiſhed the following circular addreſs to the generals of the armies of the Weſt and of the Ocean.

"*Citizen General*,

"In our laſt inſtructions, reſpecting the conduct of the war of La Vendee, the Directory recommended the adoption of the moſt vigorous meaſures. We were of opinion, that a ſpeedy concluſion ought to be put to the atrocities peculiar to that war, and in order to accompliſh this object, it became your duty to employ all the energies within the compaſs of your abilities.

"The Directory, however, learn with infinite concern, that ſeveral of the generals employed on this ſervice, have miſinterpreted thoſe inſtructions, and inſtead of vigorous, have adopted rigorous meaſures.

"We ought not, for a moment, to loſe ſight of the various duties we have to perform in La Vandee, and the object we ought to keep in view, in our endeavours to conqueſt. They are our deluded brethren, againſt whom we have reluctantly waged war. Let us endeavour to vanquiſh their hearts, and conciliate their affection; let us endeavour to reſtore them to the boſom of their country, and conſolidate their intereſts with thoſe of the Republic.

"The unnatural war in which they have been prevailed upon to engage, does not certainly admit the exerciſe of lenity to thoſe who are determined to perſiſt in rebellion. You ought to inform ſuch as are of this deſcription, that reſiſtance

ſiſtance to Republican valour will prove ineffectual, and muſt terminate in death; but in the communes that have laid down their arms, you ought to ſhew the inhabitants every mark of friendſhip, to convince them of the inviolability of property, and the reciprocity of allegiance and protection.

"You will next direct your attention to the adminiſtrations. You ought to give them as much latitude in the exerciſe of their functions as the ſtate of affairs will admit. You ought invariably to prefer perſuaſion to force, to ſeize every opportunity of reconciling animoſities, of dilating upon the advantages of an indiſſoluble union; and, in a word, to ſtrain every nerve to induce the deluded to ſhed the tears of repentance, on the ground which has been drenched with the blood of their countrymen.

"This is the ſpirit of the proclamation which we formerly tranſmitted to you, of which we again ſend copies, with an earneſt requeſt to circulate them."

The following are the names of the Chiefs of the Rebels known to have been killed, taken, or laid down their arms within the laſt two months.

Vendeans.

Gueron, the elder	Killed
Robrie, the elder	ditto
Coetus	ſhot
Dubois	ditto
Charette, the elder	killed
Baumelle	ditto
Guillard	ditto
Dubbe	ſhot
Stofflet	ditto
Gaichard	ditto
Nudus	ditto

Chouans.

Sol de Griffot	killed
Denis	ditto
Dumouſtier, three brothers	ditto
Menard	ditto
Nantais	ditto
Garnier	ditto
Eſtevon	ditto
Dauphenot	ſhot
Mouille Muce	ditto
Lacrochais	ditto
Appleynac	ditto
Rallais,	ſentenced to 25 years impriſonment
Lermdel	killed

Several emigrants killed, names unknown.

Vendeans

Vendeans ſubmitted.

Sævin, Robrie, Guerin, Lecouvreur, Beſſary, Uſſault, Bonnet, Conciſe.

The following letter from Vienna, publiſhed at this time at Frankfort, ſeems to throw ſome light on the reſignation of Field-Marſhal *Clairfait*:

"This reſignation, which ſurpriſes all the world, and which many people regard as a bad omen for the next campaign on the Rhine, is the reſult of the ſentiments of the Aulic Council of War, who could not ſee with indifference the elevation of the Field-Marſhal, to whom the Emperor had given the power of acting according to his own judgment, as occaſion made neceſſary, without referring to them, and waiting their inſtructions. M. *de Clairfait*, as jealous of his authority as of his glory, which he appears determined to preſerve, is not willing to be dependent on the Council of War, a circumſtance ſo often prejudicial to the celerity of operations. This difference has influenced the judgment the Council have given of the plan preſented by the Marſhal for the campaign; it has been diſapproved of, as have alſo the laſt part of his operations. The Council have reproached him with not having ſufficiently ſuſtained the corps of the Prince of *Wurtemberg*, which remained on the right bank of the Rhine; with not having enabled him to repulſe Generals *Hatry* and *Lefebre* acroſs that river, and to drive the French out of Duſſeldorff; with having thereby given them time to reinforce and fortify themſelves therein, as well as in other poſitions they had preſerved on the right bank of the Rhine, which gives them the facility of pouring immenſe bodies of troops into the heart of the empire from the beginning of the next campaign. The Council have alſo found ſubjects for cenſure in the conduct of Marſhal *Clairfait* towards Marſhal *Wurmſer*, whoſe perſonal enemy they think he is, and they blame him for wiſhing to unite the forces of the latter under his command. Laſtly, they pretend that the Field-Marſhal, by accepting the armiſtice without the previous conſent of the Court, at a moment when the French appeared ready to retreat beyond the Moſelle, has made an unexpected uſe of his powers, &c."

March 2.] The National Convention of the Batavian Republic was organized. Citizen *C. Paulus* was elected President. The public ceremony, on this occaſion, appears to have called forth the emblematic genius of Batavia, of which the following may ſerve as a ſpecimen:

A long waggon covered with cloth, ſo as to conceal the wheels, and having three benches. On the hindermoſt was ſeated

ſeated a man bowed down with age, and carrying a flag with theſe words, "*I lived in ſlavery, but I rejoice in dying free. My poſterity, who are before me, will feel all the benefits.*"

On the bench before the old man were ſeated two aged women, who repreſented his daughters, and before them were two men, with their children on their knees. The horſes were led by four young men. The waggon was ſurrounded by ſix ſerjeants of the Burgeoiſe, with drawn ſwords, preceded by an herald, carrying a banner, with the following inſcription: "*We will protect thoſe who cannot defend themſelves.*"

Intelligence was received that the King of Poland was, by order of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, compelled to ſign the papers for the abdication and reſignation of his kingdom, which he did on St. Catharine's day.

2.] Rear Admiral *Harvey* ſailed from Portſmouth on a channel cruize.

Official diſpatches from Bombay, dated the 9th of November, 1795, and received at this time in England, announced the capture of the iſland of Ceylon, with its valuable ſettlements of Malacca, Cochin, and Jaffnapatam.

Malacca was taken by Major Browne, on being ſummoned to ſurrender, without any loſs.

Cochin, on the Malabar coaſt, was taken on the 28th of October, with the loſs of only one or two men, by a detachment of the Bombay forces.

Jaffnapatam, on the iſland of Ceylon, was taken by Admiral *Rainier* and Colonel *Stuart*.

Theſe diſpatches alſo contained an account of the death of the Nabob of Arcot, on the 13th of October laſt.

James Weldon, a ſoldier, who had been found guilty of high treaſon in Dublin, in December laſt, was executed purſuant to his ſentence.

Intelligence was received of a peace having been concluded between the Dey of Algiers and the Court of Portugal.

4.] Mr. *Curwen*, in the Houſe of Commons, moved for leave to bring in a bill for the repeal of ſeveral acts therein named, relative to the game, and to ſubſtitute others in their place. Mr. *Jenkinſon* moved the queſtion of adjournment, which, upon a diviſion, was carried by a majority of 23.

5.] Admiral *Duncan* ſailed, with a ſtrong ſquadron, in purſuit of the Dutch fleet.

7.] The *Lord Mayor*, Sir *Watkin Lewes*, and Alderman *Anderſon*, ſeverally preſented petitions from certain of the inhabitants of the city of London, againſt the wet-dock bill, introduced by Mr. *Manning*.

Lord

Lord *William Ruſſell* preſented a petition from the inhabitants of Rotherhithe, againſt the wet-dock biſl.

A petition was alſo preſented from the Ruſſian Company, in favour of the docks.

8.] The mutineers of the Defiance man of war were executed purſuant to their ſentence, at Sheerneſs.

9.] A general faſt was obſerved throughout England.

10.] The Archduke *Charles* ſet out from Vienna to take the command of the army on the Rhine.

The *Leda* frigate was loſt, with all her crew, except ſeven men, off the Liſbon coaſt.

Mr. *Grey* made a motion in the Houſe of Commons reſpecting the ſtate of the nation, which was negatived by a majority of 161.

11.] Mr. *Joddrell* made a motion in the Houſe of Commons for extending anatomical diſſection to perſons guilty of burglary or highway robbery, but, upon finding the ſenſe of the houſe againſt the meaſure, he withdrew it.

The London Gazette announced that the King had been pleaſed to appoint *Robert Liſton*, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the United States of America.

The King had alſo been pleaſed to appoint *Edward Thornton*, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Secretary of Legation to the ſaid United States.

13.] Admiral Lord *Howe* was appointed Admiral of the Britiſh fleet, in the room of Admiral *Forbes*, deceaſed.——Admiral Lord *Bridport* Vice-Admiral of England, and Vice-Admiral *Cornwallis*, Rear-Admiral.

14.] Vice-Admiral *Cornwallis* unexpectedly returned to Spithead in the Royal Sovereign, not being able to proceed on his voyage to the Weſt-Indies, on account of the damage ſuſtained by his ſhip, having ran foul of the Belliſarius tranſport; the latter ſunk, and more than 200 of the troops on board went down with her.

15.] The order of the day being moved, in the Houſe of Commons, for taking into farther conſideration the report of the Committee on the bill for the abolition of the ſlave trade, an animated debate aroſe thereon, in which Mr. *Dundas* exerciſed all the powers of his eloquence againſt the abolition.

General *Tarleton*, in a ſpeech of ſome length, oppoſed the report, and then moved that the report be taken into conſideration on that day four months.

Mr. *Pitt* ſupported the original motion.

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A few other members delivered their opinions. After which the houſe divided.

For the amendment 74.—Againſt it 70.—Majority 4.

The bill of courſe was loſt.

16.] The ſecond reading of the Wet Dock bill ſtanding as the order of the day in the Houſe of Commons, a debate enſued thereon, and it was finally determined upon the motion of Mr. Alderman *Luſhington*, that a committee ſhould be appointed to deviſe the moſt effectual mode of rendering the port of London more commodious for the reception of ſhipping, and the general purpoſes of trade.

Rear Admiral *Chriſtian* ſailed with a large convoy for the Weſt-Indies.

17.] Sir *Sydney Smith* ſailed into Herqui Bay, and deſtroyed ſeveral armed veſſels.

18.] General *Charette*, the famous chief of the royaliſts in la Vendée, was taken priſoner by a party of the republican troops, and ſhot.

19.] Admiral Sir *Hugh Palliſer*, governor of Greenwich hoſpital, died after a tedious illneſs.

Patrick Hart was executed in Dublin for high treaſon.

The London Gazette contained extracts of letters from Major-General *Leigh*, commanding his majeſty's forces in the Weſt-Indies, announcing that the Britiſh forces had been defeated in the Iſland of St. Vincent's by the brigands.

The London Gazette contained the extract of a letter from the Hon. *Robert Stopford*, captain of his majeſty's ſhip Phaeton, announcing that the French corvette called La Bonne Citoyenne, mounting twenty nine-pounders, and carrying 145 men, was captured on the 10th by the ſquadron under his orders, Cape Finiſterre E. by N. 58 leagues. She left Rochfort on the 4th inſtant, in company with La Porté, La Seine, La Regenerée frigates, and La Mutine brig, deſtined for the Iſle de France, and had troops and a great quantity of ſoldiers' cloathing on board for that place.

21.] The ſentence upon Colonel *Cawthorne* was delivered, for defrauding the ſoldiers of his regiment of the marching guinea, &c. The ſentence was, that he be caſhiered, and declared incapable of ſerving his Majeſty in any military capacity. The ſentence to be read at the head of every militia regiment in the kingdom.

The ſentence of the Court-Martial upon Colonel *O'Kelly* was delivered. Upon all the charges but one he was honourably acquitted. It was as follows:

VI. For miſapplying, and converting to his own uſe, a part of the Government allowance of coals to the militia embodied, and when in barracks; by cauſing, whilſt at Winchelſea,

Winchelſea, at different times between the month of December 1794, and the 10th of May 1795, part of ſuch coals ſo allowed by Government to the men of the ſaid regiment then in barracks, to be carried into his, (the Lieutenant Colonel's) own houſe, and there conſumed; he, the ſaid Lieutenant Colonel, being, during that time, commanding officer at Winchelſea.

The ſentence was the moſt mild that could be. It was, "that Lieutenant Colonel *O'Kelly* be diſplaced."

Ten French veſſels were deſtroyed by the ſquadron under the command of Sir *Edward Pellew*, on the French coaſt.

24.] The French Legiſlature reſolved to adopt a new ſpecies of paper currency, called territorial *mandats*.

26.] The London Gazette announced, that the King had been pleaſed to appoint the Right Honourable *Samuel* Lord *Hood*, of the kingdom of Ireland, to be Maſter of his Majeſty's Hoſpital at Greenwich, in the county of Kent; and alſo one of the Commiſſioners or Governors thereof, in the room of Sir *Hugh Palliſer*, Bart. deceaſed.

This Gazette alſo contained a copy of a letter from Sir *John Borlaſe Warren*, announcing the capture of four French veſſels bound from Breſt, with the l'Etoile ſhip of war, of 30 guns.

This Gazette alſo contained an order of Council, under the authority of the Alien Bill, prohibiting the Maſter of any veſſel to land at any port of the kingdom (Yarmouth, Harwich, Dover, Southampton, and Graveſend, excepted) any foreigner, except of the deſcription particulariſed in the act, under a penalty of 50l. fine, and forfeiture of his veſſel.

28.] The following account of the Vendean General, *Charette*, appeared in the Pariſian papers.

"Entirely defeated by the Republican army—his troops diſperſed and incapable of being collected again and rallied—himſelf cloſely purſued, *Charette* aſſumed the dreſs of a peaſant, with a hope of eluding the ſtrict ſearch that was making after him. He wandered for ſome time among the fields alone, and was at length diſcovered and purſued by a Republican patrole. His ſtrength being at laſt exhauſted, he ſunk upon the ground, and was taken by two grenadiers, who carried him on their ſhoulders to the next poſt, from whence he was conveyed to Angers. At Angers he was tried and ſentenced to be ſhot. The ſentence was immediately carried into execution."

29.] Real Admiral *Harvey* returned with his ſquadron to Spithead.

30.] The following paſſage relating to the unhappy family of

of *la Fayette*, tranſlated from a German work, entitled, "*Quelques reflections ſur les fugitifs Français*," appeared in the Engliſh prints at this time.

"The journey of Madame de la *Fayette* to Vienna was mentioned in the journals, in the month of October laſt. The Emperor gave her a kind reception, and permitted her to go to Olmutz to attend her huſband, and to ſoften his doom. She flew thither, and arrived with her two daughters, the one eighteen, the other ſixteen years of age. They were all ſearched with the moſt ſcrupulous care, and then thrown, as if they had been malefactors, into the depth of the dungeon where M. de la *Fayette* was immured; and from that moment to the preſent, the fate of that unhappy man has been theirs! Deprived of exerciſe, of air, of all communication with the living, this virtuous lady, and her two beautiful daughters, find the ſame horrors in Germany, which they ſuffered under the irons of the Jacobins in France. What a fate is theirs! Madame de la *Fayette*, after eighteen months of the moſt cruel impriſonment in Paris; after having, by a miracle, eſcaped the ſcaffold upon which all her family were immolated, ſhe traverſes the ſea to Hamburgh, arrives at Vienna, is favourably received by the Emperor, flies by his ſanction to Olmutz, and finds herſelf plunged to the bottom of a dungeon!

"Surely this muſt be without the knowledge of the Emperor: but this act of barbarity is committed under the name of a prince with the warm affections of youth, and who enjoys the character of humanity!"

The German writer concludes with a generous ſentiment: "*How diſmal then, is the deſtiny of Sovereigns!—they are always deceived!* The great talents and genius, even of the *Great Frederic* himſelf, which embraced every thing, could not protect him againſt this unhappy lot, neceſſarily common to all kings."

30.] *Hadonville*, General of Diviſion, and Chief of the Etat Major, addreſſed the following letter to the Executive Directory.

"*Citizen Directors*, *Head-quarters, Angers.*

"The Generaliſſimo *Charette* was ſhot on the 28th, at four o'clock in the evening, at Nantes. I am to receive this day his judgment and his interrogatory, and I will ſend them to you by the firſt courier.—Health and reſpect."

31.] Intelligence was received that the Maroons in the Iſland of Jamaica had laid down their arms.

April 1.] General *Moreau* was appointed, by the French Directory,

Directory, ſucceſſor to General *Pichegru*, as commander in chief of the French army of the Rhine and Moſelle.

2.] Intelligence was received of the capture of Malacca in the Eaſt Indies, by the forces of his Britannic Majeſty.

The dramatic piece, entitled Vortegern, and ſaid to be the production of *Shakeſpeare*, (but ſince acknowledged by Mr. Ireland, junior, to be a forgery) was repreſented at Drury-lane Theatre, and met the juſt condemnation of the audience.

The German papers at this time announced the preſentation of the Princeſs Royal of France at the court of Vienna.

A particular circle was formed for this ſolemnity. The court was equally crowded and brilliant. The Princeſs was preſented by the Empreſs herſelf to the Ambaſſadors and their Ladies, and to the Ladies of high rank. Then the other Miniſters and Noblemen preſent were preſented, in their turn, to her Royal Highneſs, by the Lady in waiting of the Empreſs's court, and by the Grand Treaſurer, Count *Dietrichſtein*, and alſo by the Chamberlain of the Princeſs, Prince de *Gavres*.

The Princeſs ſurpaſſed the general expectation upon this occaſion. Her beauty, her ſenſibility, her affability, the grace and facility of her addreſs, excited at once admiration and ſurprize. A ſlight embarraſſment at her entrance rendered her only an object of deeper intereſt.

5.] The Executive Directory addreſſed the following letter to General *Pichegru*:

"When the Executive Directory, Citizen General, agreed, at your repeated ſolicitation, to name a ſucceſſor to the command of the army of the Rhine, it gratified your wiſhes only in the hope that you would ſtill employ yourſelf in the ſervice of the Republic, in a manner as uſeful for it, as honourable for yourſelf. It thinks, that after having contributed ſo powerfully to eſtabliſh the liberty of the French, you may in another way participate in ſupporting it with equal efficacy. In conſequence, deſirous of giving you a new proof of its confidence, it has named you Ambaſſador from the French Republic to Sweden. The Executive Directory is perſuaded that in conducting the great intereſts of the State, you will add to the *eclat* of your exploits as a warrior, that of being ſucceſsful in your political negociations; and that thus you will attain the height of your glory, and acquire new claims on the National gratitude."

The nomination of General *Pichegru* to be Ambaſſador in Sweden was not generally approved, and was conſidered only as an honourable exile.

The

The London Gazette contained the copy of a letter from Rear Admiral *Rainier*, commander of his Majeſty's ſhips in the Eaſt Indies, announcing the ſurrender of the Dutch fort and ſettlement of Malacca, on the 17th of Auguſt, 1795. The garriſon, except what regarded the ſecurity of property, ſurrendered unconditionally to the Britiſh troops.

8.] Vice Admiral *Cornwallis* was tried by a Court Martial at Portſmouth, for diſobedience of orders, and acquitted.

A French ſhip of war, and ſeveral merchantmen, were captured by the ſquadron, under the command of Sir *John Borlaſe Warren*.

General *Smith* made a motion in the Houſe of Commons, reſpecting the erection of barracks in different parts of the kingdom. The ſubſtance of the motion was, "That it be referred to a Committee of the whole Houſe, to conſider of the ſeveral ſums expended on the eſtabliſhment of barracks, ſince 1790; why one million and upwards of the national revenue have been appropriated to that uſe, and to make a report to the Houſe on the ſame." Upon a diviſion of the Houſe, the motion was negatived by a majority of 78.

10.] Lord *Grenville* communicated to the foreign miniſters at the court of London three ſtate papers on the important ſubject of peace. The firſt was a note dated Berne, March 8th, tranſmitted to Mr. *Barthelemi*, ambaſſador of the French republic to the Helvetic Body, by Mr. *Wickham*, his Britannic Majeſty's miniſter plenipotentiary to the Swiſs Cantons. The ſecond was a note dated Baſle, March 26th, tranſmitted to Mr. *Wickham*, in reply to the above, by Mr. *Barthelemi*. The third was a note publiſhed by the Britiſh miniſtry in conſequence of the reply made by Mr. *Barthelemi* on this important occaſion.

12.] Demerary was taken from the Dutch by the Britiſh forces under the command of General *White*.

15.] His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland went in ſtate to the Houſe of Peers, and prorogued the parliament of that kingdom to Tueſday the 14th of June following.

16.] Intelligence was received of the capture of the Dutch fort of Quilon, and the factories of Porca and Quilon, in the Travancore country.

17.] Intelligence was received of Sir *Edward Pellew* having deſtroyed a French ſhip of war and ſeveral merchantmen on the coaſt of France.

In the French Council of Five Hundred, *Camus* propoſed a plan reſpecting the abuſe of the preſs, contained in ten articles; the ſubſtance of which was, that no journal, ga-

zette,

zette, &c. ſhall be publiſhed or ſtuck up without the name of the author or printer, on pain of impriſonment for any time from ſix months to two years, according to circumſtances. The publiſhers of papers to be anſwerable for all articles unſigned, or taken from foreign newſpapers. All authors or publiſhers of papers, &c. containing provocation, declared criminal by the law of 27th Germinal (yeſterday) ſhall be proceeded againſt as the law directs. All diſtributors of publications, or papers of the above deſcription, without the name of the author or publiſher, ſhall be taken up, and kept in priſon till the authors or publiſhers ſhall be found, or a ſufficient proof that they cannot be found, or are abſolutely unknown to the diſtributors, &c.

The above was adopted after a ſhort diſcuſſion, and ſent to the Council of Elders.

18.] Mr. *Pitt* brought forward his ſupplementary budget for the current year. According to the ſtatement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the loan was 7,500,000*l.* and the ſum to be added to the intereſt of the national debt, would amount to 575,000*l.* per annum.

19.] Sir *Sydney Smith* was captured in the harbour of Havre de Grace.

20.] *Iſnard*, in the Council of Five Hundred of France, pronounced a ſevere philippic againſt the conduct of *Freron*, in the ſouth of France, in conſequence of which a commiſſion was appointed to preſent a report upon the ſtate of that part of the republic.

The Executive Directory of France publiſhed at this time an addreſs to the army, reſpecting their again reſuming their arms. They declared in the following manner:

"In vain has the French Government manifeſted to all the belligerent powers its ardent wiſh to reſtore peace to Europe, nearly exhauſted by the calamities of war. In vain has it offered for their conſideration propoſitions founded on juſtice and moderation, but all their overtures were contumeliouſly rejected. Yes, brave warriors! more victories muſt be gained; and on your energy alone the country depends for the termination of that moſt deſtructive of all human viſitations. Prepare, therefore, for more efforts, and that they may prove deciſive, let every obſtacle yield, every difficulty be ſurmounted by your invincible phalanx; let the new colours of your enemies, borne by your triumphant bands, conſtitute the principal trophy on which the equitable peace you offer to the world will be proclaimed in the name of France, who is neither to be depreſſed by adverſity, nor elated by proſperity."

23.] The

23.] The London Gazette contained the ſubſtance of diſpatches from Lord *Balcarras*, Lieutenant Governor of the iſland of Jamaica, announcing that the Maroon war in that iſland had been happily terminated.

25.] *Thomas Paine*, formerly member of the National Convention, preſented to the Council of Five Hundred of France, a pamphlet of his writing, on the decay and fall of the Engliſh ſyſtem of Finance, tranſlated into French by his friend *Lanthenas*. It was ordered to be printed, and diſtributed among all the members of the Council.

26.] The London Gazette contained the ſubſtance of different diſpatches, announcing the capture of the French frigates L'Unité and La Virginie, by Sir *Edward Pellew*'s ſquadron; and of a French corvette, by Sir *John Borlaſe Warren*. Alſo that the Cleopatra had captured, on the American ſtation, L'Aurora French corvette.

27.] Intelligence was received that the campaign had been opened in Italy, where the French, under the command of General *Buonaparte*, in the courſe of a few days, obtained two ſignal victories; the firſt, at Montenotte, over the Auſtrian army of Lombardy, on the 14th, commanded by General *Beaulieu* in perſon. The Imperialiſts were defeated with the loſs of two thouſand men killed, and two thouſand, including ſixty officers, made priſoners. A great number of colours were alſo taken, with ſeveral important poſts, ſuch as Cairo and Cara, where the French fixed their head quarters.

The ſecond victory, which was at Milleſimo, over the united Auſtrians and Piedmonteſe, was ſtill more fatal to our allies. They loſt, according to the French accounts, ten thouſand five hundred men, eight thouſand of whom were made priſoners; they loſt alſo 40 pieces of cannon, with the artillery horſes, mules, and waggons, 15 pair of colours, all their equipage, and ſeveral magazines.

A third engagement enſued at Mondovi, in which the French were again ſucceſsful. General *Buonaparte*, in his diſpatches to the Executive Directory, ſignified that he had taken 21 ſtand of colours. The French General *Stengel* was mortally wounded, charging at the head of one of the regiments of cavalry.

28]. The following are the conditions of a ſuſpenſion of arms, agreed upon between the French and Piedmonteſe armies, between *Buonaparte*, General in Chief of the French army in Italy, and Baron *de la Tour*, Lieutenant General of Horſe in the ſervice of the King of Sardinia, and the Marquis *Coſta*, Colonel and Chief of the Staff, commiſſioned by

the King of Sardinia to treat with the General in Chief of the French army:——

Art. I. All hoſtilities ſhall ceaſe between the French army in Italy, and the army of the King of Sardinia, from the day that the undermentioned conditions ſhall be fulfilled until the expiration of five days after the end of the negotiations, which are to be ſet on foot to attain the concluſion of a treaty of peace between the two powers, viz.

The fortreſs of Coni ſhall be occupied by the French on the 9th Floreal, or the 28th of April, of this preſent year; the fortreſs of Aleſſandria ſhall likewiſe be taken poſſeſſion of by the French as ſoon as poſſible, and at lateſt the 11th Floreal, or 30th of April, until the fortreſs of Tortona can be ſurrendered to them.

II. The French army ſhall remain in poſſeſſion of its conqueſts, that is to ſay, of all the country ſituated between the right banks of the Sture and its confluence with the Tanaro, and from thence along the right banks of that river as far as the point where it joins the river Po, as long as the French ſhall remain in the poſſeſſion of Aleſſandria; but after this place ſhall have been reſtored to the King of Sardinia, in conſequence of the fortreſs of Tortona being occupied by the French, the boundaries ſhall extend farther from the confluence of the Sture and Tartano, to the height of Aſty, on the right banks of the ſaid river; from this point, the high road which leads to Nizza de la Paille, and from that place to Caſſigny, is to ſerve as a line of demarcation; from thence croſſing the Bormida under Caſſigny, the French army ſhall remain in poſſeſſion of the right banks of the Bormida, to its diſcharge into the Tartano, and from thence to the confluence of this river and the Po.

III. The town and citadel of Coni, as well as the town and citadel of Tortona, ſhall be ſurrendered up to the French, together with the artillery, ammunition, and proviſions, exiſting in thoſe places, of which an inventory is to be drawn up; the ſame ſhall be done with regard to the town and citadel of Aleſſandria, which are proviſionally to be occupied by the French until they ſhall be put in poſſeſſion of the town and citadel of Tortona.

IV. The French army ſhall be at liberty to croſs the Po under Valence.

V. All extraordinary couriers, Aides-de-camp, or other officers whom the Commander in Chief may think fit to ſend to Paris, ſhall be allowed to paſs and repaſs the ſhorteſt way.

VI. All the troops and officers in the pay of the King of Sardinia, who ſerve in the Auſtrian army in Italy, are to be compriſed in the ſaid ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities.

VII. The

VII. The citadel of Leva ſhall be ſurrendered, together with all its artillery, ammunition, and proviſions, and its garriſon is to retreat into Piedmont.

VIII. In the fortreſs of Coni and Tortona, as well as in that of Aleſſandria, inventories ſhall be drawn up of all the artillery, ammunition, and proviſions delivered up to the French troops, for which the French republic ſhall remain anſwerable to the King of Sardinia by reſtoring the artillery, and paying the value of ſuch part of the ammunition and proviſion as ſhall have been conſumed; the ſame ſhall be done reſpecting the citadel of Leva; the troops who occupy theſe places ſhall withdraw into Piedmont, with their arms, baggage, and all the honors of war. (Signed)

Lieutenant Gen. *De la Tour.*
Col, Coſta and *Buonaparte.*

29.] Accounts of this date from the army of the Prince of Condé announced that Louis XVIII had arrived at their head quarters at Riegal from Verona, which place he was obliged to leave in conſequence of the approach of the French army.

30.] A debate took place in the Houſe of Commons upon the ſecond reading of Mr. *Curwen's* bill for repealing certain ſtatutes enacted for the preſervation of the game. Upon a diviſion, the bill was negatived by a majority of 17.

May 1.] *John Fenton Cawthorne*, colonel of the Middleſex militia, was, upon the motion of General *Smith*, expelled the Houſe of Commons. The ſentence of the court martial pronounced againſt him for defrauding the above regiment of the marching guinea, &c. gave riſe to the motion.

3.] Advice was received that Preſident Waſhington had refuſed to produce the inſtructions given to the miniſter who negotiated the treaty with England, although requeſted ſo to do by the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

4.] Intelligence was received of the Ca Ira, of 84 guns, one of the French ſhips taken by Admiral *Hotham*, in the Mediterranean, having been burnt by accident in the harbour of St. Fiorenzo.

6.] Mr. *Grey*, in the Houſe of Commons, brought forward a motion of impeachment againſt his Majeſty's miniſters, which was negatived by a majority of 171.

7.] A ſuſpenſion of arms was concluded at Placenza, between the French army in Italy, and the Duke of Parma, by General *Buonaparte*, commander of the French army, and M. M. the Marquiſes *Antonio Pallavicini* and *Filipo Dalla Roſa*, plenipotentiaries of the Duke of Parma, under the mediation of the Count *Valdeparaiſo*, the Spaniſh miniſter in Parma.

8.] *Kyd Wake*, who was tried and convicted laſt term for hiſſing and making wry faces at his Majeſty on the 29th of October laſt, on his return from the parliament, and crying, "*No War, Down with George, &c.*" was ſentenced to be impriſoned for the term of five years in the Penitentiary Houſe at Glouceſter; to be kept to hard labour during that time; to ſtand once on the pillory in the city of Glouceſter within the firſt three months, and enter into a recognizance for his good behaviour for the term of ten years, from and after the expiration of his impriſonment.

10.] The Executive Directory of France ſent down a meſſage to the Legiſlative Body, announcing that a violent conſpiracy was to have burſt forth upon the morrow at day-break. The Legiſlative Body, the Directory, and the Chiefs of the Army of the Interior, were to have been maſſacred; pillage and ſlaughter at once extending their ravages throughout this great city. The conſpirators were arreſted in the place where they held their meetings. The Repreſentative *Drouet*, who was among them, was ſeized *flagrante delicto*. The Directory were empowered to ſeal up his papers.

A ſecond meſſage demanded the expulſion, from Paris, under pain of tranſportation, and within twenty-four hours, of all the Ex-Members of the National Convention, of the Public Functionaries and military men, who had been deprived of their functions, and of the foreigners and thoſe accuſed of emigration, and not definitively eraſed from the liſt of emigrants, who had not their place of abode at Paris.

This meſſage was immediately referred to a commiſſion, with directions to make a report during the preſent ſitting. A report was accordingly made, and laws were made in conformity to the demands of the Directory.

The conſpirators arreſted on this occaſion were *Drouet*, *Babœuf*, *Antonelle*, *Riccord*, *Roſſignol*, *Laignelot*, *Chaſles*, *Germain*, *Darthez*, and the ſecretary of *Joſeph Lebon*. *Vadier* and *Amar* made their eſcape.

11.] General *Buonaparte* obtained a ſignal victory over the Auſtrian army under General *Beaulieu*, at Lodi, in Italy.

R. T. Croſsfield, *P. T. Le Maitre*, *R. W. Higgins*, and *J. Smith*, were arraigned at the Old Bailey for high treaſon, in conſpiring to kill the King by means of a poiſonous arrow.

13.] The Queen of Portugal iſſued a proclamation for making the port of Liſbon a free port.

R. T. Croſsfield, who had been arraigned on the 11th, at the Old Bailey, for high treaſon, was acquitted. The other priſoners concerned in that, which is now ſtiled *the pop-gun plot*, were diſcharged.

14.] *Henry*

14.] *Henry Weſton*, a young man of very accompliſhed manners, and in whom his friends repoſed an unlimitted confidence, was convicted at the Old Bailey, of having forged a certain inſtrument, purporting to be a Letter of Attorney from Lieutenant General Patrick Tonyn, to Thomas Cowen and Henry Weſton, for transferring the ſum of 5000*l.* 3 per Cent. Annuities, with intent to defraud the Governor and Company of the Bank of England. Immediately after the Jury had returned their verdict, he addreſſed the Court in the following pathetic manner:——

"I hear the verdict againſt me, with a calmneſs and reſignation, I am happy in poſſeſſing upon ſo awful an occaſion. I hope the numerous young men who ſurround me will take example by my fate, and avoid thoſe exceſſes which have brought me to ruin and diſgrace; and that thoſe farther advanced in life will be cautious of indulging, with too unlimitted a controul, perſons at too early a period of life.

"At the time I was uſhered into life, I poſſeſſed that controul over property, the value of which I could not juſtly eſtimate, from which I date my preſent dreadful ſituation. The juſtice of my condemnation I acknowledge, and ſhall ſubmit to it with patience, and I hope with fortitude."

17.] *George Waſhington*, Preſident of the United States of America, by the advice and conſent of the Senate, accepted and ratified a treaty of peace and amity with the Dey and Regency of Algiers.

The Executive Directory of France, in a meſſage to the Council of Five Hundred, announced that peace had been concluded between the King of Sardinia and the French republic.

18.] Intelligence was received that the American Houſe of Repreſentatives had refuſed to ratify the treaty of commerce with Great Britain.

19.] The King went in ſtate to the Houſe of Peers for the purpoſe of proroguing parliament.

20.] General *Buonparte*, Commander in Chief of the army of Italy, iſſued at Milan the following maſterly and energetic proclamation to his ſoldiers:——

"You have precipitated yourſelves like a torrent from the heights of the Apennines; you have routed and diſperſed all who have oppoſed your progreſs. Piedmont, delivered from Auſtrian tyranny, diſplays its natural ſentiments of peace and friendſhip for France. Milan is ours, and the Republican flag flies over all Lombardy. The Dukes of Parma and Modena owe their political exiſtence to your generoſity. The

army, which with ſo much pride threatened you, has no barrier of protection againſt your courage; the Po, the Teſſin, the Adda, have been unable to ſtop you a ſingle day; thoſe boaſted bulwarks of Italy have been inſufficient to delay your progreſs; you have ſurmounted them as rapidly as you paſſed the Appennines. So much ſucceſs has carried you to the boſom of your country, your repreſentatives have ordained a fête, dedicated to your victories, which will be celebrated in all the communes of the republic. Your fathers, your mothers, your wives, your ſiſters, your lovers, will enjoy your ſucceſs, and boaſt, with pride, that they belong to you; yes, ſoldiers, you have done much; but does there remain nothing more to be done? Th ugh we have known how to vanquiſh, we have not known how to profit of our victories. Poſterity will reproach us with having terminated our courſe in Lombardy; but already I ſee you run to arms; a ſlothful repoſe fatigues you. Let us depart! we have yet forced marches to make, enemies to ſubdue, laurels to gather, injuries to revenge. Let thoſe tremble who have whetted the poignards of civil war in France, who have baſely aſſaſſinated our miniſters, and burned our ſhips at Toulon; the hour of vengeance and retribution are now at hand. But let the people remain tranquil; we are friends to all the people, and more particularly the deſcendants of *Brutus*, of *Scipio*, and the great men whom we have taken for our models. Re-eſtabliſh the Capitol, and place there with honour the ſtatues of the heroes that rendered it celebrated; awak.n the Roman people, debaſed by many centuries of ſlavery; ſuch will be the fruit of your victories; they will form an epoch for poſterity; you will have the immortal glory of changing the face of the firſt country in Europe. The free French people, reſpected by the whole world, will give to Europe a glorious peace, which will indemnify them for the ſacrifices they have made during ſix years; you will then return to your homes, and your fellow-citizens will ſay, ſhewing you, this man was of the army of Italy."

The treaty between France and Sardinia was ratified by the Legiſlative Bodies of France.

General *Buonaparte*, after the celebrated battle of Lodi, purſued his advantages, and took poſſeſſion of all Lombardy.

21.] The London Gazette contained a proclamation of his Majeſty for diſſolving the parliament, and declaring the calling of another.

M. *de Schuway*, Imperial Major of Artillery, delivered a letter of notice of the termination of the armiſtice ſubſiſting between

between the Auſtrian and French armies of the Rhine to the Commandant General of the French advanced poſt.

24.] General *Buonaparte*, in order to ſhew that it was not his intention to arreſt the progreſs of the arts and ſciences in the parts of Italy which he had lately conquered, addreſſed the two following letters to the aſtronomer *Oriani*, and the municipalities of Milan and Pavia.

"The Sciences, which do honor to the human mind; the Arts, which embelliſh human life, and tranſmit illuſtrious actions to poſterity, ſhould be peculiarly reſpected in all free governments. All men of genius, all thoſe who have obtained a diſtinguiſhed rank in the republic of letters, are *Frenchmen*, whatever may be the country in which they were born.

The States of Milan did not enjoy the conſideration to which they were entitled. Incloſed in the receſſes of their laboratories, they eſteemed themſelves happy, if the kings and prieſts were kind enough to do them no harm; at this day it is not ſo. Opinions are free in Italy. Inquiſitions, intolerance, and deſpots, are no more!

"I invite the learned to aſſemble, and to propoſe to me their views, their means, or the aſſiſtance they may want, to give new life and exiſtence to the ſciences and fine arts. All thoſe who may be deſirous of going to France, ſhall be received with diſtinction by the government. The people of France ſet a greater value on the acquiſition of a learned mathematician, a painter of reputation, or any diſtinguiſhed man, whatever may be his profeſſion, than in the poſſeſſion of the richeſt and moſt abundant city. Be you then, citizens, the organ of thoſe ſentiments, to all perſons in the Milaneſe, diſtinguiſhed for their learning."

To the Municipalities of Pavia and Milan.

"I deſire, Gentlemen, that the Univerſity of Pavia, celebrated by ſo many titles, ſhould reſume the courſe of its ſtudies. Acquaint the learned profeſſors and the numerous ſcholars of that univerſity, that I invite them to repair forthwith to Pavia, to propoſe to me ſuch meaſures as they think proper to be taken to encreaſe the activity, and give a more brilliant exiſtence to that renowned univerſity."

25.] All the French garriſon at St. Lucia were taken by the Britiſh forces under General *Abercrombie*.

28.] An inſurrection of the inhabitants of Lombardy againſt the French took place.

General *Buonaparte* publiſhed a proclamation to the inhabitants of the Milaneſe, threatening to ſet fire to the towns and villages whoſe inhabitants ſhould be found with arms in their hands againſt the Republican troops.

30.] The French army of Italy paſſed the river Mincio, and proceeded to take poſſeſſion of Verona.

31. The armiſtice between the Auſtrian and French armies on the Rhine terminated.

The London Gazette announced that the King had been pleaſed to grant the dignity of a Baron of the kingdom of Great Britain to 14 perſons.

The Archduke *Charles*, Field Marſhal of the Imperial army, iſſued general orders to his troops on opening the campaign on the Rhine.

The entry of the French army into Milan took place, and exhibited a very brilliant ſpectacle. The keys had been previouſly ſent to *Buonaparte*, Commander in Chief of the French forces, and a deputation of the Council General, with the Archbiſhop at their head, went to meet him. Arrived at the Roman gate, the National Guard lowered their arms before him. The magiſtrates and the *nobleſſe* in rich carriages went to meet him. He was preceded by a large detachment of infantry, accompanied by his guard of huſſars, and followed by carriages, and the Milaneſe National Guard. He marched in this order to the Archducal palace, which was prepared to receive him. Muſicians of the National Guard, and of the French troops, played alternately marches and ſymphonies. A dinner of 200 covers was ſerved in the palace. The tree of liberty was planted in the ſquare, in the midſt of loud cries of *Vive la Liberté! Vive la Republique!* The day was terminated with a brilliant ball, which was attended by a great number of ladies, dreſſed in the national colours of France.

June 1.] The French re-entered Bingen and Creutznach.

Intelligence was received that the Inconſtant, Captain *Freemantle*, captured L'Unite French corvette, of 24 guns, in the Road of Tunis.

Hoſtilities having commenced on the Lower Rhine, General *Kleber* forced the paſſage of the Sieg, ſurprized the van of the Auſtrian army, at Altenkirchen, under the Prince of Wirtemberg, and totally defeated it, with loſs on the part of the Auſtrians of 2400 men killed and wounded, and 3000 taken priſoners.

3.] General *Buonaparte*, with a diviſion of the French army, entered the city of Verona.

4.] Loretto

4.] Loretto and Ancona, both belonging to the Pope, were taken by the French army in Italy, under General *Buonaparte*.

6.] General *Hoche*, Commander in Chief of the Republican troops in La Vendee, addreſſed the following letter to the miniſter of General Police at Paris:——

"I have to inform you, that the Chouans, in the Canton of Craon, have given up their arms, and I think I may ſafely predict that their example will be followed by all who are oppoſed to us in the department of Mayenne, which will no longer be infeſted by theſe brigands."

8.] Diſpatches were received at the Secretary of State's office, from Sir *Gilbert Elliot*, his Majeſty's Viceroy at Corſica, dated Baſtia, announcing that the inſurgents in that iſland had been completely defeated, and that tranquillity had been happily reſtored.

Intelligence was received that General *Forbes* and Admiral *Parker* made an unſucceſsful attack on the fort of Leogane, in St. Domingo, on the 31ſt of March, in which the troops and ſhips ſuſtained ſome loſs.

The crew of the Jaſon Dutch frigate, of 36 guns, roſe on their officers, ſeized the ſhip, and carried her into Greenock, where ſhe was made a prize of.

9.] The French army of the Rhine and the Moſelle drove the Imperialiſts from the Hundſruck. In conſequence of this defeat, the Auſtrians were compelled to fall back on Manheim.

10.] The Utile French corvette, of 24 guns, was captured by the Southampton frigate, Captain *Macnamara*, cloſe to the French battery of Fort Braganſon, near Toulon.

11.] Bombarde, in the iſland of St. Domingo, was taken by the Britiſh troops.

St. Vincent's and Granada were re-taken by the Britiſh forces, under the command of General *Abercrombie*.

12.] La Tamiſe French frigate, of 36 guns, and La Tribune, of 40 guns, were captured by the Santa Margarita, of 36 guns, Captain *Martin*, and the *Unicorn*, of 32 guns, Captain *Williams*, and carried into Cork.

13.] La Proſerpine French frigate, of 42 guns, was taken by the Dryad frigate, Captain Lord *A. Beauclerk*, after a cloſe action of 45 minutes.

On the final cloſe of the poll for the city of Weſtminſter, the numbers were as follow—for Mr. *Fox*, 5160—Sir *Alan Gardner*, 4814—Mr. *Horne Tooke*, 2819; whereupon the two former candidates were declared duly elected.

15] The Archduke *Charles* attacked the van of the French army of the Sambre and Meuſe, under General *Le Febre*, on the Upper Lahn, and totally defeated it; upon which the enemy fell back on the Sieg.

18.] The London Gazette contained the important intelligence of the capture of the following French ſhips of war. ——La Tribune, of 44 guns, by Captain *Williams*; Proſerpine, of 42, by Lord *A. Beauclerk*; Thames, of 36, by Capt. *Martin*; La Blonde, of 16; and the Les Trois Couleurs, by Sir *Edward Pellew*.

This gazette alſo contained an account that General *Abercrombie* had made conſiderable progreſs in the conqueſt of St. Lucia, but that at the formidable poſt of Morne Fortuna, his troops had been twice repulſed with ſome loſs.

The London Gazette contained diſpatches from Lieutenant General Sir *Ralph Abercrombie*, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's forces in the Weſt Indies, announcing the taking of Demerary and Iſiquibo, Dutch ſettlements, on the 22d of April laſt, by Major General *Whyte*, and Captain *Parr*, of the navy.

General *Jourdan*, with the greater part of his army, retreated by the bridge of Neuwied to the left bank of the Rhine.

19.] The French army under General *Jourdan* were again defeated.

20.] The Spencer ſloop of war, Captain *Evans*, captured the French corvette La Vulcan, and carried her into Charleſtown,

22.] The Chouans in La Vendee ſurrendered their arms, and acknowledged the republic.

The La Legere French corvette, of 22 guns, was taken by the Doris, commanded by Captain *Manley*.

23.] The French army under General *Moreau*, croſſed the Rhine at Straſbourg, and took the fort of Kehl.

26.] General *Buonaparte*, in a letter of this date, addreſſed to the Executive Directory, announced that an armiſtice had been agreed upon between the French troops and thoſe of the King of Naples.

27.] The National Commiſſioners with the army of Italy, in a letter addreſſed to the Executive Directory, announced that an armiſtice had been alſo concluded between the troops of the French republic, and thoſe of the Pope.

The French entered Leghorn, previous to which the greateſt part of the Britiſh property had been removed.

28.] The battle of Renchen was gained by the French army under General *Moreau*, who took 1,200 priſoners, and ten pieces of cannon, from the Auſtrians.

Advi

Advice was received that Commodore *Nelſon*, in the Agamemnon, had taken and deſtroyed four armed ſhips of the enemy under the batteries of Laona.

30.] Letters of this date from Generals *Hedouville*, &c. to the Executive Directory, announced that the Chouans were ſurrendering themſelves *en maſſe* throughout their different diſtricts.

The citadel of Milan ſurrendered to the French.

During the courſe of this and the following month, a great mortality took place in the Weſt Indies. Three hundred and ſeventy-five ſoldiers, including 32 officers, died at Jamaica in the month of June, of the yellow fever. Between the 1ſt of May and the 25th of July, the army of St. Domingo loſt 101 officers. The loſs of privates was computed to bear the proportion of thirty to one to that of the officers. The navy ſuſtained an equal loſs.

July 1.] An action took place at Edengen, in which the Imperialiſts wore forced to give way, and the army of the Prince of Condé was completely defeated.

2.] The French army of the Rhine and the Moſelle, under the command of General *Moreau*, gained a victory over the Auſtrians on the mountain of Knubis, when 400 of the latter and two pieces of cannon were taken.

Daniel Iſaac Eaton, a bookſeller in Newgate-ſtreet, in the city of London, was tried and found guilty before Lord *Kenyon* and a ſpecial jury, for having wilfully and maliciouſly publiſhed a certain book, entitled *a Political Dictionary*.

The London Gazette Extraordinary contained diſpatches from Lieutenant Colonel *Craufurd*, giving an account of the different actions which took place between the Imperial and French armies on the Rhine, from the 30th of May to the 20th of June. Theſe actions were attended with various ſucceſs, and terminated with the retreat of the French General *Kleber* acroſs the Sieg, at Siegbourg, from whence he directed his march towards Duſſeldorf, and General *Jourdan* recroſſed the Rhine with the whole of his army, at Neuwied.

The action of the 15th June, was moſt deſperately fought on both ſides. It laſted almoſt the whole day, and at the inſtant that victory was about to declare in favour of the French, the Archduke *Charles* came up, followed by conſiderable reinforcements of Auſtrian and Saxon troops, which timely ſuccour decided the fate of the day, and obliged the French to retreat with much precipitation. The loſs of the Auſtrians and Saxons on this occaſion, was eſtimated, by Colonel *Craufurd*, at five hundred men, including officers; the loſs of the French was much more conſiderable. In

conſequence of this important event, the blockade of Ehrenbreitſtein was diſcontinued. On the 16th the Archduke and General *Kray* paſſed the Lahn in preſence of the enemy. On the 17th the advanced guard of the Auſtrians paſſed on to Alterkirchen, and on the 18th to Hackinburg. On the 19th, General *Kleber* effected his retreat acroſs the Sieg, towards Duſſeldorf.

3.] The London Gazette Extraordinary contained diſpatches received from Lieutenant General Sir *Ralph Abercrombie*, announcing the important intelligence that Morne Fortuna, in St. Lucia, had ſurrendered by capitulation on the 26th of May, and that the whole of the iſland was now in the poſſeſſion of the forces of his Britiſh Majeſty. The number of Engliſh killed and wounded during the ſiege was eſtimated at 500.

4.] The French army of the Rhine and Moſelle gained a victory over the Imperialiſts at Baſtad.

5.] The Prince man of war, of 98 guns, was ſawed aſunder at Plymouth, for the purpoſe of being lengthened.

The London Gazette contained the copy of a letter from Vice Admiral *Kingſmill*, announcing the capture of La Legere, a French corvette of 22 guns, by the Apollo and Doris frigates. This completed the capture of the whole of Commodore *Moulſton's* ſquadron by the Cork cruizers.

6.] *Daniel Iſaac Eaton*, found guilty a few days before of publiſhing a book entitled *a Political Dictionary*, was alſo found guilty before Lord *Kenyon* and a ſpecial jury, of publiſhing a book entitled *A Summary of the Duties of Citizenſhip*. *Joſeph Burks* was found guilty of the ſame offence upon the ſame evidence.

The Auſtrian army was defeated by the republican troops under General *Lefebre*, at Neurkerchen, with the loſs of 2000 men killed and 2000 priſoners.

General *Moreau*, Commander in Chief of the French army of the Rhine and Moſelle, in a letter addreſſed to the Executive Directory, announced that on the 5th inſtant, a general attack upon the Auſtrian forces had taken place at Radſtadt, Cuerſbach, and Kuppenheim. The poſitions of the Auſtrians being very advantageous, enabled them to make a gallant reſiſtance for a conſiderable time, but they were at length forced to yield to ſuperior numbers, complete defeat having attended them in every direction. Guerſbach and Kuppenheim were firſt carried by the enemy. The attack upon Radſtadt did not commence until late in the day, at which place the conflict was very bloody, and terminated in favour of the French, who immediately entered the

the town, while the Auſtrians, ſupported by their numerous cavalry on the right bank of the Murg, effected their retreat acroſs that river in good order. The French took 1,300 priſoners.

The miniſter of the Duke of Brunſwick preſented the following note to the diet of Ratiſbon reſpecting the protection of the northern part of Germany:——

"M. the Baron *de Gemmingen*, miniſter of the Duke of Brunſwick, has received orders from his ſovereign to notify, conjointly with the ambaſſadors of the Electors of Brandenbourg and Brunſwick, to the Imperial miniſters reſident at the diet, that there is aſſembled a corps of Pruſſian and Brunſwick troops, as well as other troops of the empire; and that ſeveral ſtates have charged themſelves with ſupplying of the troops with proviſions; that this neceſſity has been dictated by the neceſſity of watching over their own preſervation, and that its object is to preſerve from a hoſtile invaſion the north of Germany, and to maintain tranquillity in it; that as ſuch a diſpoſition, very far from being contrary to the conſtitution, is even conſtitutional. His Serene Highneſs flatters himſelf that his Imperial Majeſty will give it his approbation.

A letter of this date from *Buoanparte*, Commander in Chief of the French army of Italy, to the Executive Directory, announced a moſt brilliant victory obtained at Caſtiglione by his troops. The battle laſted five days ſucceſſively, and he ſtated the loſs of the Auſtrians under General *Wurmſer* to amount, during the interval, to 70 field pieces, all his caiſſons, between 12 and 15,000 men made priſoners, and 6,000 killed and wounded.

In the detail of this victory by *Buoanparte*, he mentioned a circumſtance which demonſtrated wonderful preſence of mind on his part, and daſtardly conduct on that of his enemy:—Four thouſand men, he aſſerted, had inveſted the town of Lonado, in which there were only 1,200 French troops. Immediately on his arrival at that place, the Auſtrian commander ſent a meſſenger to demand the ſurrender of the town. *Buoanparte*'s anſwer to the ſummons was, that if the Auſtrian General had the effrontery to take the Commander in Chief of the army of Italy, he had only to advance; that he ought to know, that the republican army was at that place, and that all the general officers belonging to the diviſion ſhould be reſponſible for the perſonal inſult he had been guilty of towards him, and that if his diviſion did not, in the ſpace of eight minutes, lay down their arms, he would not ſhew mercy to one of them. This anſwer produced the deſired effect, and the whole column ſurrendered.

This

the leaſt attack on the forms and cuſtoms of the country through which he paſſes, grants a ſafeguard to the chamber of the empire, as well corporately as individually. He forbids, therefore, any perſon whatever to diſturb the proceedings of the court, or to lay reſtraint on any member of it, without his ſpecial command."

The Executive Directory of France publiſhed the following proclamation to the army of the interior.

"BRAVE WARRIORS,

"Frankfort has experienced the fate of every place which the republican armies attack. That important garriſon is now in poſſeſſion of the French. The courage of your brethren in arms keeps pace with the rapidity of their march. Their triumphs become daily of greater importance, becauſe in them are eſtabliſhed the happy genius who directs their operations, their diſcipline, their obſervance of order, and obedience to the laws.

"By ſimilar atchievements, brave warriors, you could and would undoubtedly merit the gratitude of your country. Continue to defend your country from her internal enemies, who, under various maſks, ſometimes even under the ſpecious pretext of furthering the intereſts of the public, attempt to ſeduce you from your duty. Co-operate with us, and march with a firm and manly ſtep againſt anarchy and royaliſm. You will, thereby, be on a footing with thoſe irreſiſtable phalanxes who have almoſt annihilated our external enemies, and conſolidated the republic. The ſuppreſſion of rebellion, and the reſtoration of domeſtic tranquillity, give you a claim to the ſame portion of glory with our brethren, who have dealt terror, defeat, and deſtruction among the armies of our external enemies."

The Executive Directory deſiring to beſtow on General *Hoche* a mark of their approbation of his ſervices in the Vendean and Chouan war, preſented to him, in the name of the republic, two of the fineſt horſes in the repoſitories of the war department, completely capariſoned, A brace of horſe piſtols, fabricated at the national manufactory of Verſailles, were alſo offered for his acceptance.

A letter of this date from General *Moreau*, Commander in Chief of the army of the Rhine and Moſelle to the Executive Directory, announced that a ſuſpenſion of arms had been agreed upon between his troops and thoſe of the Duke of Wirtemberg, on the 17th. General *Moreau*, in his letter, alſo gave an ample detail of the gigantic ſtrides of his army into the heart of Germany, and their ſucceſſes in every quarter.

General

General *Berthier*, in the name of the Commander in Chief *Buonaparte*, ſummoned the governor of Mantua to ſurrender that fortreſs.

The Auſtrian governor, in conſequence of the ſummons, returned the following anſwer:——

"The laws of honor and of duty compel me to defend to the laſt extremity, the place entruſted to me.

"I have the honor to be, with perfect eſteem and conſideration, Sir,

"*Le Comte Canto d'Irſes.*"

All the property belonging to the Ex-Stadtholder of the United Provinces, was ſold by public auction at the Hague.

19.] The London Gazette contained the ſubſtance of diſpatches from Captain *Drummond*, of the 19th regiment of light dragoons, announcing that Columbo, in the iſland of Ceylon, was taken by the Honourable Eaſt India Company's ſea and land forces on the 15th of February.

The Queen of Portugal publiſhed at Liſbon a manifeſto or declaration againſt the republic of the United States of the Netherlands.

General *Jourdan*, Commander in Chief of the army of the Sambre and Meuſe, laid a contribution of 6,000,000 livres in money, and of two in kind, on the city of Frankfort.

21.] The French General *St. Cyr* drove the Imperial troops from the left bank of the Neckar.

22.] The French army of the Rhine and Moſelle, under the command of General *Moreau*, croſſed the river Neckar in purſuit of the Imperial troops.

25.] An armiſtice was concluded between the French republic and the Margrave of Baden.

26.] A letter addreſſed to the Executive Directory by General *Jourdan*, announced that on this day his army had entered the city of Wurtſbourg, which had ſurrendered by capitulation. Conſiderable magazines and two hundred pieces of cannon were found in the town. General *Jourdan* further ſtated, that Konigſtein had alſo ſurrendered by capitulation on the 24th, and that the garriſon, conſiſting of 600 men, were made priſoners of war.

The London Gazette contained the ſubſtance of diſpatches received from Lieutenant General Sir *Ralph Abercrombie*, announcing that in the iſlands of St. Vincent's and Grenada, the enemy had been totally ſubdued, and that both the iſlands were in a ſtate of perfect tranquillity.

27.] A

27.] A grand fête was celebrated at Paris, in memory of the downfall of *Robespierre.*

The circle of Suabia, in Germany, made peace with the French republic.

28.] A diviſion of the French army of Italy entered the port of Leghorn. The Engliſh had removed the moſt valuable part of their property in that town, previous to the entrance of the French. General *Buonaparte*, however, ſtated that property to the amount of 8,000,000 of livres was ſeized by his troops.

The Hereditary Prince of Denmark viſited the army of the Sambre and Meuſe, commanded by General *Jourdan*.

29.] One of the powder mills at Hounſlow blew up, by which accident four perſons unfortunately loſt their lives.

Two diviſions of the French army in Italy, under Generals *Maſſena* and *Soret*, were ſurpriſed and routed by the Auſtrians.

30.] The Calvados French cutter was brought into the port of Cork by the Engliſh ſhip Cerberus.

The London Gazette contained extracts of diſpatches from Colonel *Craufurd*, announcing the defeat of the Archduke *Charles*, at Ettingen. The loſs of the Auſtrians in this engagement was eſtimated at 1,600 men, and four pieces of cannon.

This Gazette alſo contained an order of council for laying an embargo on all veſſels laden with goods, taken on board in this kingdom, and bound to any of the ports of the Grand Duke of Tuſcany, or of the Eccleſiaſtical States.

31.] The French in Italy, in conſequence of being defeated with great loſs at ſeveral of the neighbouring poſts of Mantua, were obliged to abandon the ſiege of that fortreſs.

Auguſt 2.] The important fort of Koenighoffen ſurrendered by capitulation to the army of the Sambre and Meuſe, under the command of General *Lefebre.*

3.] *Buonaparte*, Commander in Chief of the French army in Italy, routed the Auſtrian forces under Marſhal *Wurmſer*, took 20 pieces of cannon, 4000 priſoners, and killed and wounded 2000 men.

4.] The French troops took poſſeſſion of the city of Bamberg, in Germany.

5.] Mr. *Hammond* ſailed from Sheerneſs for Cuxhaven, on a ſuppoſed miſſion to negociate a general peace between the belligerent powers.

The French army under the command of General *Moreau* was repulſed with conſiderable loſs by Prince *John* of Lichtenſtein, near Kircheim.

6.] The

6.] The London Gazette contained the ſubſtance of diſpatches from Colonel *Craufurd*, announcing the further retreat of the Auſtrian army under the Archduke *Charles*, and alſo the evacuation of Frankfort by the Imperial troops.

The Margaretta French privateer was brought into Spithead by the Telemachus cutter, Lieutenant *Criſpo*.

7.] Sir *John Borlaiſe Warren* drove on ſhore a French ſquadron in Daverney Bay.

8.] The French army of the Rhine and Moſelle, under General *Moreau*, attacked the Imperialiſts at Nereſheim, and having forced that poſt, took 450 priſoners.

9.] A body of Britiſh troops, under the command of Major *Duncan*, landed at Porto Ferrajo, on the iſland of Elba, near the port of Leghorn.

Bregantz, near the lake of Conſtance, was taken by the French troops after a briſk engagement.

10.] The Executive Directory of France ſent down two meſſages to the Council of Five Hundred reſpecting an attack made on that night by a banditti of armed robbers, commanded by men in military habits, on the camp at Grenelle. The Directory requeſted to be inveſted with the power granted by one of the articles of the conſtitution, of making *domiciliary viſits*, upon which the propoſition was put to the vote, and granted for a limited time.

The powder-mill at Dartford, in Kent, blew up, by which accident four lives were unfortunately loſt.

The advanced guard of the Auſtrian army, under the Archduke *Charles*, was defeated by the French, who made 500 priſoners.

11.] His Imperial Majeſty publiſhed a proclamation, inviting his faithful ſubjects to take up arms voluntarily in defence of their country, its conſtitution, and laws. He concluded the proclamation by the following pathetic appeal to their patriotiſm.

"Behold the ſtill ſmoaking ruins of Italy, and the exceſſes and moſt inhuman cruelties committed there! Behold the devaſtation which the once flouriſhing territories of Germany have ſuffered, inundated by the armies of the enemy! and you cannot remain dubious about the terrible fate which threatened every country, and every nation, on being invaded by ſuch enemies."

A dreadful battle was fought between the armies of the Archduke *Charles* and General *Jourdan*, which laſted 17 hours, at the end of which, through exceſſive fatigue, both armies became inactive on the field.

12.] General *Moreau* took poſſeſſion of Nordlingen.

13.] The

13.] The Auſtrian army, under the command of the Archduke *Charles*, was defeated with conſiderable loſs near Donawert, which place was taken by the French. This event forced his Royal Highneſs to croſs the Danube.

14.] A letter of this date from *Buonparte*, General in Chief of the army of Italy, to the Executive Directory, announced that he had again defeated the Auſtrians at Coronna, Montebaldo, Proabolo, where he took 7 pieces of cannon, and made 400 priſoners. This victory enabled the French to purſue the Auſtrians as far as Roveredo.

15.] Neumark was taken, after a ſhort engagement, by the army of the Sambre and Meuſe, under the command of General *Jourdan*.

16.] The Parliament was prorogued until the 15th of September.

17.] Caſtel was taken by the French army under General *Jourdan*. The Auſtrians were driven beyond Amberb and behind the river Nab.

The Ex-Deputy *Drouet*, who had been impriſoned for conſpiring againſt the preſent conſtitution of France, eſcaped from the Abbaye, the place of his confinement.

19.] The Auſtrians in Italy evacuated Riva, and retreated with precipitation to the city of Trent.

The garriſon of Mentz made a deſperate and ſucceſsful *ſortie*, by which the French were driven as far as Hockheim. General *Dermand*, and another officer of diſtinction, were ſeverely wounded.

A letter of this date from General *Jourdan* to the Executive Directory, announced the expulſion of the Auſtrians from the town of Neumorek, and from the heights of Sulzbach; that a battle had been fought on the 17th, which laſted twelve hours, in which the Auſtrians were repulſed at all points, with the loſs of 1200 men killed and wounded, and 200 priſoners. The conſequence of this victory was the capture of Caſtel, and the retreat of the Auſtrians to Schevarzenfeld, behind the river Nab.

21.] The Emperor of Germany iſſued a proclamation, purporting that a national militia for the particular defence of the kingdom of Bohemia, was, at that time, highly neceſſary. He therefore relied on the fidelity of every individual ſubject in protecting it againſt any hoſtile invaſion.

22.] Mr. *Yates*, nephew of the late comedian of the ſame name, was ſhot in a houſe at Pimlico by Mr. *Sellers*, who was afterwards tried with Miſs *Jones* for this crime, and acquitted.

The

The Andromache French frigate ran aground and was burnt on the coaſt of France.

The united armies of the Archduke *Charles* and General *Wartenſleben*, attacked the army of General *Jourdan*, which they defeated, with the loſs of near 7000 men, and obliged to retreat from the Nab. Colonel *Craufurd* was wounded in this engagement.

23.] General *Jourdan*'s army was driven from Amberg to Forecheim, with conſiderable loſs, while the army of the Rhine and Moſelle gained a complete victory near the Lech.

24.] The Elector of Bavaria deputed a miniſter to General *Moreau* to negociate a peace with the French republic.

25.] A letter from General *Moreau* to the Executive Directory, announced a complete victory obtained by the French army over the Imperialiſts. The capture of Auſburg and Munich on the 24th was the conſequence of the victory.

28.] L'Elizabeth French frigate, of 36 guns, was captured by the Aſſiſtance man of war, and carried into Halifax.

29.] A treaty of alliance, offenſive and defenſive, was concluded between the republic of France and the court of Spain.

General *Jourdan* retreated, at this time, with great precipitation to Bamberb and Schweinfurt.

31.] A treaty of peace was concluded between the French republic and the Elector of Baden.

Some time in the courſe of this month the health of Madame *de la Fayette* and that of her daughters having materially ſuffered from the peſtilential air of the dungeons of Olmutz, where they had been for ſome time before cloſely confined with the unfortunate General *la Fayette*, ſhe ſolicited permiſſion to go with them to Vienna for a few days, in order to procure medical advice, which favor was refuſed by the Emperor, who, however, cauſed her to be informed that ſhe might quit the priſon, on condition of never returning to it. The anſwer of Madame *la Fayette* to his Imperial Majeſty was as follows: ——

" The Commandant of Olmutz has informed me, that, in anſwer to my requeſt of being allowed to go for eight days to Vienna, for the purpoſe of conſulting the faculty, his Imperial Majeſty ſignified, that, on no conſideration whatever, I am to be permitted to viſit that capital, and that he will conſent to my quitting this priſon only on conditions of never entering it more. I have the honor to reiterate the anſwer

anſwer which I made to the commandant.——To ſolicit the aſſiſtance which the ſtate of my health requires, is a duty I owe to my family and my friend; but they are ſenſible it is not poſſible for me to purchaſe it at the price at which it is offered. I cannot forget that while we were both on the point of periſhing, I by the tyranny of *Robeſpierre*, M. *de la Fayette* by the moral and phyſical ſufferings of his captivity, that I was not allowed to obtain any account of him, or to inform him that his children and myſelf were in exiſtence; and nothing ſhall tempt me to expoſe myſelf a ſecond time to the horrors of ſuch a ſeparation. Whatever then may be the ſtate of my health, or the inconveniencies which may reſult to myſelf and my daughters from this habitation, we will all three avail ourſelves with gratitude of the goodneſs of his Imperial Majeſty, who permits us to ſhare this captivity with all its details."

September 1.] *Cochon*, miniſter of General Police in Paris, made a report to the Executive Directory reſpecting the unſucceſsful conſpiracy of *Drouet* and *Babœuf*.

2.] The army of the Sambre and Meuſe, under General *Jourdan*, re-croſſed the Mayn, purſued by the Auſtrian army commanded by the Archduke *Charles*.

General *Moreau*, Commander in Chief of the French army of the Rhine and Moſelle, gained a complete victory over the Auſtrians upon the Iſer.

3.] Intelligence was received that the liberty of trade between Portugal and Holland, which had been ſome time before ſuſpended, was again re-eſtabliſhed, by the mutual agreement of the reſpective governments of theſe countries.

Intelligence was alſo received that ſome trading veſſels from Archangel had been captured by a ſmall Dutch ſquadron in the northern ſeas.

The Auſtrian army under the Archduke *Charles* defeated the French under General *Jourdan*, and obliged them to retreat to Hamelberg, with the loſs of 4000 men.

4.] The Britiſh miniſtry received advices of the failure of Mr. *Hammond*'s miſſion to the King of Pruſſia.

The city of Winkbourg was re-taken by the Auſtrians, and 1039 French in the town were made priſoners.

6.] General *Buonaparte* defeated the Auſtrian army at Cavela, took a great number of cannon, and made 4000 priſoners; and in a letter dated at Trent, to the Executive Directory, he announced a complete victory obtained by the diviſion of his army under the command of General *Maſſena*, on the 4th inſtant. The loſs of the Auſtrians in this conflict was ſtated

at

at between 6 and 7000 priſoners, 25 pieces of cannon, 50 military waggons, and ſeven ſtandards. The fall of Roveredo on the 4th inſtant, was the immediate conſequence of the victory, and on the following day General *Maſſena* entered the city of Trent.

7.] The French army of the Rhine and Moſelle, under General *Moreau*, defeated the Auſtrians at Mainbourg and Schwaig, and obliged them to fly from Meſbourg.

8.] General *Wurmſer*, Commander in Chief of the Auſtrian army of Italy, made a grand attempt to cut off the French under General *Buonaparte*, but was completely defeated at all points, and narrowly eſcaped by flight.

The city of Frankfort was re-taken by a diviſion of the Auſtrian army, after the French had been in poſſeſſion of it for the ſpace of 54 days, and a party of General *Jourdan*'s army was defeated at Aſchaffenberg, with the loſs of near 1000 men.

THE FINE ARTS.

9.] The following letter, written by the celebrated architect *Louis*, on the propoſed removal of the monuments of the fine arts from Italy by the French, and on their deſign of rendering Paris the centre of elegance, and the great ſchool of artiſts, appeared in the Pariſian prints. In his obſervations on the ſubject, both the man of taſte and the profound politician are equally diſplayed.——

" My retirement at my country ſeat, my dear friend, has not impaired my paſſion for the arts.—They always conſtituted my principal enjoyment, and I have ſo long conſidered them as eſſentially connected with the public felicity, that I take a particular intereſt in whatever relates to them. I could then hear with ſome degree of alarm, that a plan had been formed to deſpoil the fine collections of Italy and Rome, in order to increaſe thoſe of Paris. I am convinced that ſuch a meaſure will be attended with infinite miſchief, without producing any real advantage to the country. This removal will deſtroy the moſt valuable collection, and will extinguiſh that laudable zeal which induced us to viſit Italy, where ſo much advantage was always to be derived from the contemplation of objects, which do not admit of being removed. This removal will alienate from us a people who are naturally hoſpitable to all the nations of Europe; and who knows whether the French may in future be able to encounter that ſentiment of public indignation which their conduct in deſpoiling

ſpoiling Rome cannot fail to excite, to cheriſh, and to perpetuate againſt them. Judge then what muſt be the alarm which is now felt by the enlightened friends of the arts, in conſequence of the danger of removing and conveying for a conſiderable diſtance, thoſe beautiful ſtatues, already mutilated, and which an enthuſiaſtic reſpect would not allow to to be repaired, leſt in the proceſs they might, in the ſlighteſt degree, be liable to be ſtill farther defaced If the ancient Romans removed to their own capital the monuments of Greece, it was becauſe they anticipated the annihilation of the arts in a country which they almoſt depopulated, and alſo becauſe they had not ſo much a taſte for the arts, as an ambition to engroſs their trophies. Ought this haughty and even ferocious nation to be in every reſpect a model for imitation?

"I have ſtated to you, my friend, that France will derive no advantage from deſpoiling the monuments of the arts in Italy; but what, perhaps, may aſtoniſh you, I will go further, and even aſſert that theſe ſacrilegious depredations will not tend to accelerate the progreſs of our artiſts. I will now ſtate the grounds for this opinion; at the time of *Michael Angelo*, *Raphael*, and *Titian*, the Italians had not dug from the earth a fourth part of thoſe antiques with which their cities are now adorned. The moſt beautiful paintings which we conſider as models are the productions of thoſe celebrated artiſts and their firſt pupils. Since their time the art has always been on the decline; it is not then merely to the circumſtance of poſſeſſing models of art that we are indebted for the great modern maſters. Would you know, my friend, what chiefly contributes to the proſperity of the arts. Independently of great models, it is the patronage of ſuch men as the *Medicis*, *Julius* II. *Leo* X. *Louis* XIV.; it is the patronage of a *Colbert*, capable, amidſt a crowd of illiterate pretenders and intriguers, to diſcern men frequently too modeſt, who poſſeſs abilities equal to great productions; it is neceſſary that the Directors of the arts ſhould be acquainted with the proper means in order to bring forward and multiply diſtinguiſhed talents. It is not by profuſe expence that this object is to be obtained; it is by dextrous management, and by ſuperior diſcernment. But to return to the ſubject of my letter, let us love the arts for the ſake of the arts themſelves; let us regard with due reſpect the capital productions, and carefully protect them from injury; and, above all, let us leave them where they are, when they are well diſplayed and arranged with taſte and order."

10.] The

10.] The French army of Italy purſued the Auſtrians to Baſſano, and in the courſe of ſix days General *Buonaparte* took 16,000 priſoners, together with an immenſe number of cannon, ammunition, and ſtores, &c.

11.] The Imperial army, commanded by the Generals *Frolich*, *Hotze*, and the Prince of *Furſtenberg*, defeated the French army of the Rhine and Moſelle, under General *Moreau*, and forced the enemy to raiſe the ſiege of Ingolſtadt, with the loſs of 2000 men killed and wounded, and 1500 priſoners.

12.] The treaty offenſive and defenſive concluded between the French republic and the court of Spain, on the 29th of Auguſt, was ratified by the Council of Ancients.

14.] The Childers ſloop of war was captured by the La Bon Eſperance privateer.

15.] An order was iſſued by the Britiſh Government for laying an embargo upon all Spaniſh ſhips in the Britiſh ports.

The parliament was prorogued to the 27th inſtant, then to meet for the diſpatch of buſineſs.

16.] The Imperialiſts, under the command of the Archduke *Charles*, attacked the French army of the Sambre and Meuſe, under General *Jourdan*, and drove it from its ſtrong poſitions on the Lahn.

The National Aſſembly of the Batavian republic publiſhed a proclamation againſt the importation of Britiſh goods into any Dutch port. This was a counter-proclamation to that iſſued by his Britannic Majeſty on the 3d inſtant, by which "the free navigation of Great Britain to the United Provinces is granted, as well as the exportation of all kinds of merchandize, except military and naval ſtores, provided they be exported under a neutral flag."

Meſſrs. *Neilſon*, *Hartlet*, *Shanragham*, *Oſborne*, *Young*, and *Ruſſell*, were arreſted for High Treaſon at Belfaſt, in Ireland.

17.] *Buonaparte* diſlodged General *Wurmſer* from the important ſuburb of St. Georgio, and compelled him to retire within the walls of Mantua, with very conſiderable loſs of priſoners and artillery.

An Auſtrian corps under General *Petrach*, attempted to take the fortreſs of Kehl by a coup-de-main, but in conſequence of one of the commanders of an Auſtrian column being killed, and another taken priſoner, the enterprize, though at firſt ſucceſsful, ultimately failed.

A dreadful fire broke out at Liverpool, by which ſeveral perſons were burnt to death.

George Waſhington addreſſed a letter to the United States of America, on his reſignation of the office of Preſident of the Congreſs, and the appointment of a ſucceſſor. The letter is replete with the moſt ſage counſel, and the ſtrongeſt political precepts and maxims.

19.] The van guard of the Auſtrian army, under General *Hotze*, came up with the rear of the French army of the Sambre and Meuſe at Altenkirchen, and, after a ſevere engagement, defeated it. In this battle, the French General *Marceau* was killed, and his funeral obſequies were celebrated by both armies.

The following is the account of the death of this General in the Paris papers, and is highly honourable to the conduct of the Auſtrians on that occaſion:——

General *Marceau* was wounded at Altenkirchen on the 3d complementary day, and expired on the day following.

The republic has loſt one of its ableſt generals in this officer, and one of its moſt zealous defenders. He was not only beloved by his ſoldiers, but even eſteemed by the enemy, ſuch an eſteem will always be commanded by ſuperior abilities and talents of the firſt claſs.

He was ſcarcely 27 years of age; and ſeveral battles in La Vendee, and two inſtructive campaigns upon the Rhine, had aſſigned him a rank of eminence, among our Captains, who had diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the preſent war.

In the laſt expedition of the army of the Sambre and Meuſe beyond the Rhine, the covering of Hunſdruck and the blockade of Mentz were aſſigned to him. This important taſk he completed with ſucceſs, having held this numerous garriſon conſtantly in check, with a corps by no means ſuperior to it.

When the army of the Sambre and Meuſe fell back upon the Lahn, he effected his retreat to Limburg, where he ſuſtained two attacks, victory never departing from the corps under his orders.

When he was ordered to ſtop the enemy during the retreat to the Sieg, while our columns got clear of the defiles of Altenkirchen, he received a mortal wound.

Some of our chaſſeurs were engaged in a wood in firing upon ſome Auſtrian huſſars—when *Marceau* arrived there to reconnoitre the ground, accompanied by an officer and ſome artillery, a Tyrolian chaſſeur concealed behind a tree, recognized his rank by the marks of diſtinction upon his habit, and diſcharged a carabine at him, the contents of which paſſed through his body.—The General retiring a few paces, deſcended

deſcended from his horſe.—He was taken to Altenkirchen, and was carried through the columns by the grenadiers. The moſt lively ſentiments of ſorrow ran through the ranks. —*Jourdan* and a number of officers crouded to ſee him; every one ſhed tears, and *Marceau* alone preſerved his firmneſs unſhaken, even in the jaws of death.

They wiſhed to carry the General on the other ſide of the Rhine, but it was judged that he would not be able to bear the removal, and it was his own requeſt to remain at Altenkirchen; he was lodged at the houſe of the Pruſſian Commandant of this ſmall town, with a ſurgeon and ſome officers.

On the following day, Alterkirchen was occupied by the enemy's advanced guard; and as ſoon as the Auſtrian general *Haddick* was informed of the circumſtance, he ſent the wounded French General a guard of ſafety, which was accompanied by General *Kray*.

This ancient warrior could not refrain from ſhedding tears; he had been oppoſed to *Marceau* for two years paſt, and in the midſt of conflict theſe two generous minds only waited for the return of peace to manifeſt their ſentiments.

Some hopes of ſaving *Marceau* were ſtill retained, and Prince *Charles*'s principal ſurgeon exerted himſelf to the utmoſt, in vain; in the morning of the fourth complementary day, the ſymptoms became more dangerous, the General was ſeized with a heavineſs in his head, and expired about ſix o'clock.

The Auſtrian regiments of Barco and Blankenſtein, who had known him upon the field of battle, and admired his valour at the head of our ſquadrons, diſputed the honour of paying him the laſt offices; but in this they were prevented, as the French officers attending him had prevailed upon Prince *Charles* to ſuffer his remains to be delivered to his brethren in arms. The Prince, at the ſame time, gave orders, that the Auſtrians might be apprized of the moment of his interment, for the purpoſe of joining with the French in performing the laſt military honours; his body was accordingly interred in the fortified camp at Coblentz, during the diſcharge of the artillery of both armies.

Advice was received of the capture of ten merchantmen off the coaſt of Surinam.

Advice was received that Admiral *Richery*'s fleet had made a deſcent upon Newfoundland, and deſtroyed ſeveral warehouſes, and a great quantity of ſhipping.

20.] Intelligence was received of an inſurrection having broke out in the Spaniſh ſettlement of Trinidad.

21.] The French army of the Sambre and Meuſe, under *Jourdan*, having effected its retreat acroſs the Rhine at Neuwied, Bonn, and Duſſeldorff, the Archduke *Charles* directed his manœuvres towards the Upper Rhine, for the purpoſe of cutting off the retreat of *Moreau*. In the diſorderly route of the French through Germany, the peaſantry roſe every where *en maſſe* againſt them, and are ſuppoſed to have deſtroyed more of their men than the Auſtrians.

His Majeſty, in council, declared the Earl of Chatham preſident of his Majeſty's council.

The Vienna Court Gazette of this day mentioned that the loſs which the army of the Archduke *Charles* ſuſtained, from the 23d of Auguſt to the 6th of September, amounted to 1973 men, among whom were 286 killed, 1304 wounded, and 383 priſoners. General Prince Frederick of Orange gallantly ſignalized himſelf in the different actions.

22.] The Amphion frigate blew up at Plymouth, by which dreadful accident upwards of 200 perſons loſt their lives.

The London Gazette Extraordinary contained diſpatches from Captain *Anſtruther*, dated Windecken, the 10th and 11th inſtant, announcing the rapid retreat of the whole French army towards the Rhine. In deſcribing the movements of the Imperial and French troops, he repreſented the advances of the former as bold and intrepid, whilſt dreadful confuſion and deſpondency pervaded the enemy's army, whoſe retreat, he ſaid, had loſt all ſemblance of order, and had become a tumultuous flight. The loſs which General *Jourdan*'s army ſuſtained ſince he advanced from the Lahn, was eſtimated at 20,000 men.

23.] A meſſenger arrived at Lord *Grenville*'s office with diſpatches from the Marquis of *Bute*, at Madrid, announcing that every diſpoſition for the immediate commencement of hoſtilities againſt Great Britain, was making by the Spaniſh court, and that his Excellency was forming the neceſſary arrangements for returning to England with all poſſible ſpeed.

The Anniverſary Fête of the foundation of the French republic was celebrated by the Executive Directory, &c. in the Champ de Mars.

24.] The London Gazette contained the following article, dated Aſchaffenburg, the 8th inſtant. "From the returns that have been made, it appears that in the action between the army of the Archduke and that of General *Jourdan*, on the 3d, 3200 men of the army of the latter were made priſoners, excluſive of the number that were killed and brought in by the military and the peaſants; two ſtandards were likewiſe

wiſe taken; 127 French ammunition waggons, and 15 pieces of cannon, among which were ſix field pieces, found in the citadel at Wirtzburg. The enemy at Schweinfurth left 90 pieces of cannon, and 60 at Freudenburg; ſeveral magazines in the town of Wirtzburg, and in the citadel a large cheſt containing ſpecie, *mandats* and *aſſignats*."

25.] The French Miniſter of War pronounced the following ſpeech, deſcriptive of the victories of the republican army in Italy, on his preſenting to the Executive Directory Citizen *Marmont*, Aid-de-camp to General *Buonaparte*:——

"The army of Italy, always triumphant, preſent to you the trophies of its new victories.

"The enemy, vanquiſhed at Caſtiglione, received conſiderable reinforcements; they prepared a freſh attack, in the hopes of repairing their defeats; but they were met by an army accuſtomed to conqueſt, and the battle of St. George's put a period to their efforts,

"Poſterity will ſcarcely credit the evidence of hiſtory, that, in one campaign, ALL Italy was conquered; that three armies were ſucceſſively deſtroyed; that upwards of 50 ſtands of colours remained in the hands of the conquerors; that 40,000 Auſtrians laid down their arms; in fine, that 30,000 Frenchmen, under a warrior of twenty-five years old, performed all theſe prodigies.

"The army of Italy has more triumphs to attain: a career to run ſtill more glorious and aſtoniſhing: to reſtore victory to the army of the Rhine, and convince an enemy, ready to pride itſelf on ephemeral advantages, that Frenchmen are every where the ſame, and that whilſt they combat for liberty, nothing can reſiſt their courage."

27.] The new Parliament met, purſuant to prorogation, and upon the motion of Lord *Frederic Campbell*, the Houſe of Commons re-elected Mr. *H. Addington* for their Speaker.

The Executive Directory, on the requiſition of the Britiſh miniſtry, ſent a paſſport for Lord *Malmſbury*, who was appointed Plenipotentiary for opening a negociation at Paris, for the purpoſe of re-eſtabliſhing a general peace.

Field Marſhal *Wurmſer*, Commander in Chief of the Imperial army in Italy, having advanced on the ſide of Burgoforte, in the vicinity of Mantua, was again forced to retire under the walls of that fortreſs.

29.] The Active French cutter privateer, mounting ſix carriage guns, was captured off Dungeneſs by his Majeſty's ſloop Racoon, Captain *Roe*.

October 1.] General *Moreau*, in his retreat through Swabia, finding himſelf cloſely preſſed, and almoſt ſurrounded by the

victorious Auſtrians, ſuddenly faced about, and fell upon the Imperial army, commanded by La Tour, which he entirely defeated, with the loſs, on the part of the Auſtrians, of 5000 men and 20 pieces of cannon.

2.] The intended marriage of the Hereditary Prince of Wurtemberg, with the Princeſs Royal of England, was formally announced at the Court of Stuttgard.

6.] His Majeſty went in State to the Houſe of Peers, and delivered the following ſpeech from the throne:——

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"It is a peculiar ſatisfaction to me, in the preſent conjuncture of affairs, to recur to your advice, after the recent opportunity which has been given for collecting the ſenſe of my people, engaged in a difficult and arduous conteſt, for the preſervation of all that is moſt dear to us.

"I have omitted no endeavours for ſetting on foot negociations to reſtore peace to Europe, and to ſecure for the future the general tranquillity.—The ſteps which I have taken for this purpoſe have at length opened the way to an immediate and direct negociation, the iſſue of which muſt either produce the deſirable end of a juſt, honourable, and ſolid Peace for us, and for our allies, or muſt prove, beyond diſpute, to what cauſe alone the prolongation of the calamities of war muſt be aſcribed.

"I ſhall immediately ſend a perſon to Paris with full power, to treat for this object; and it is my anxious wiſh that this meaſure may lead to the reſtoration of General Peace; but you muſt be ſenſible that nothing can ſo much contribute to give effect to this deſire, as your manifeſting that we poſſeſs both the determination and the reſources to oppoſe, with encreaſed activity and energy, the further efforts with which we may have to contend.

"You will feel this peculiarly neceſſary, at a moment when the enemy has openly manifeſted the intention of attempting a deſcent on theſe kingdoms.—It cannot be doubted what would be the iſſue of ſuch an enterprize; but it befits your wiſdom to neglect no precautions that may either preclude the attempt, or ſecure the ſpeedieſt means of turning it to the confuſion and ruin of the enemy.

"In reviewing the events of the year, you will have obſerved that, by the ſkill and exertions of my Navy, our extenſive and increaſing Commerce has been protected to a degree almoſt beyond example, and the fleets of the enemy have, for the greateſt part of the year, been blocked up in their own ports.

"The

"The operations in the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies have been highly honourable to the Britiſh arms, and productive of great national advantage; and the valour and good conduct of my forces, both by ſea and land, have been eminently conſpicuous.

"The fortune of war on the Continent has been more various, and the progreſs of the French armies threatened, at one period, the utmoſt danger to all Europe; but from the honourable and dignified perſeverance of my Ally, the Emperor, and from the intrepidity, diſcipline, and invincible ſpirit of the Auſtrian forces, under the auſpicious conduct of the Archduke *Charles*, ſuch a turn has lately been given to the courſe of the war, as may inſpire a well grounded confidence, that the final reſult of the campaign will prove more diſaſtrous to the enemy, than its commencement and progreſs for a time were favourable to their hopes.

"The apparently hoſtile diſpoſitions and conduct of the Court of Madrid, have led to diſcuſſions, of which I am not yet enabled to acquaint you with the final reſult; but I am confident, that whatever may be their iſſue I ſhall have given to Europe a further proof of my moderation and forbearance, and I can have no doubt of your determination to defend, againſt every aggreſſion, the dignity, rights, and intereſts of the Britiſh empire."

His Majeſty having expreſſed his uſual reliance on the zeal and public ſpirit of the Houſe of Commons for the ſupplies neceſſary for the ſervice of the year, next addreſſed both Houſes in the following words:——

"The diſtreſſes which were in the laſt year experienced from the ſcarcity of corn, are now, by the bleſſing of God, happily removed, and an abundant harveſt affords the pleaſing proſpect of relief in that important article, to the labouring claſſes of the community. Our internal tranquillity has alſo continued undiſturbed. The general attachment of my People to the Britiſh Conſtitution, has appeared, on every occaſion, and the endeavours of thoſe who wiſhed to introduce anarchy and confuſion in o this country, have been repreſſed by the energy and wiſdom of the laws.

"To defeat all the deſigns of our enemies, to reſtore to my People the bleſſings of a ſecure and honourable Peace, to maintain inviolate their religion, laws, and liberty, and to deliver down unimpaired to the lateſt poſterity, the glory and happineſs of theſe kingdoms, is the conſtant wiſh of my heart, and the uniform end of all my actions.—In every meaſure that can conduce to theſe objects, I am confident of receiving the firm, zealous, and affectionate ſupport of my Parliament.

10.] Her Majeſty the Queen Dowager of Denmark died at Peterſburg after a ſhort illneſs.

His Majeſty the King of the two Sicilies addreſſed to his ſubjects the following edict:——

"We, *Ferdinand* IV. by the Grace of God, &c. &c.

"Since the time when Peace was interrupted in Europe, we redoubled our care to preſerve the public tranquillity, and to put the State in a ſafe condition of defence. We were, therefore, diſpoſed to augment our land and ſea forces, and to raiſe a conſiderable hoſt of brave warriors on the frontiers of this kingdom. We afterwards put ourſelves at the head of our courageous troops, firmly reſolved to uſe all the means in our power, and even to ſacrifice our Royal Perſon. Theſe effective preparations, added to lawful and becoming ſteps to obtain Peace, give us hope that our dominions will forthwith enjoy tranquillity. At the ſame time we ought not to conceal, that in order to gain the propoſed end of our deſigns, it is abſolutely neceſſary to double the ſaid preparations for the defence of the State, and the acceleration of a laſting and honourable Peace, and to ſtation a ſtill greater force than the preſent on the frontiers of our kingdom. We addreſs ourſelves to all claſſes of our beloved ſubjects, and hereby do require them to contribute with all their power to the ſpeedy augmentation of the army ſtationed in cantonments. We expect, amongſt others, that the brave young men who have enrolled themſelves for the defence of Religion, the Throne, and the Country, will now repair without delay to the frontiers, in order to put themſelves under our immediate and perſonal command, with their brave comrades; and we hope that, in conſequence of this, other volunteers will, in greater numbers repair to the cantonments, that we may bring together a formidable army, and be enabled to ſecure the ſafety and tranquillity of the State, either by a permanent Peace, or by brilliant victories."—The above edict is the more extraordinary, as on this very day peace was concluded between the French republic and the King of Naples.

11.] The Court of Spain declared war againſt Great Britain.

12.] An embargo was laid on all Genoeſe veſſels in the ports of Great Britain, in conſequence of the detention of ſome Engliſh veſſels in the port of Genoa.

13.] The Terpſichore, of 32 guns, commanded by Captain *Bowen*, captured the Mahoneſa Spaniſh frigate, of 44 guns, after an action of an hour and a half, and carried her into Gibraltar.

A com-

A commiſſion paſſed the Great Seal, appointing Lord *Malmſbury* Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the Court of London to the Directory of France.

The following is a tranſlation of the Latin credentials given on this day to Lord *Malmſbury*, by the King, at St. James's, on his being appointed Miniſter Plenipotentiary to negociate a Peace with the Executive Government of France:——

" GEORGE REX.

" GEORGE, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. to all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, greeting—Seeing that the flame of war has for a long time raged in different parts of the globe; deeply occupied with the project of terminating regularly ſo many quarrels and diſſenſions, of reſtoring and conſolidating the public tranquillity; reſolved for this purpoſe to chuſe a man capable of a negociation of this importance, and to inveſt him with *full* authority to complete ſo great a work, be it known, that the fidelity, talents, genius, perſpicuity, and experience of our faithful and dear Counſellor *James* Baron *Malmſbury*, Knight of the Moſt Honourable Order of the Bath, inſpiring us with full confidence, we have named him, and he is appointed and conſtituted our true, certain, and accredited Commiſſary and Plenipotentiary, giving and conceding to him in all reſpects, full and entire power, faculty, and authority; charging him beſides with our general and ſpecial orders to confer on our part, and in our name, with the Miniſter or Miniſters, Commiſſioners and Plenipotentiaries of the French Republic, ſufficiently inveſted with equal authority, as well as with the Miniſter, Commiſſioners, or Plenipotentiaries of the other Princes and States who may take part in the preſent Negociation, alſo inveſted with the ſame authority; to treat either ſeparately or together; to confer upon the means of eſtabliſhing a ſolid and durable peace, amity, and ſincere concord; and to adopt all reſolutions and concluſions; to ſign for us, and in our name, all the ſaid conventions or concluſions; to make, in conſequence, every treaty or treaties, and all other acts, as he ſhall judge neceſſary; to deliver and receive mutually, all other objects relative to the fortunate execution of the above-mentioned work; to tranſact with the ſame force and the ſame effect as we ſhould be able to do, if we aſſiſted in perſon; guaranteeing, and on our Royal word promiſing, that all and each of the tranſactions and concluſions which ſhall be made and determined by our ſaid Plenipotentiary, ſhall be made and agreed upon, ratified, accepted, and adopted with the beſt faith; that

we ſhall never ſuffer any one, either in whole or in part, to infringe and act contrary to them; and in order to give to every thing more ſecurity and force, we have ſigned the preſent with our Royal hand, and affixed to it the Great Seal of Great Britain."

The above diplomatique paper excited ſuch printed animadverſions in the French paper entitled the *Redacteur*, that Lord *Malmſbury* found himſelf under the neceſſity of writing a letter of complaint to the Miniſter of Foreign Affairs, to which his Excellency received a polite anſwer, aſſuring him, that the Editor of the *Redacteur* was not countenanced by the Government, and that they were totally averſe from ſuch inſults.

14.] Mr. *Grattan* brought forward, in the Iriſh Houſe of Commons, a reſolution in vindication of the Catholic right to the full benefit of the Conſtitution. It was negatived by a majority of 124.

15.] A treaty of peace was ratified between the King of Naples and the French republic. Neither of the contracting powers is to furniſh to the enemies of each other, men, ammunition, arms or ſhips; and his Neapolitan Majeſty is not to admit into his ports, at a time, more than four ſhips of war belonging to each of the belligerent powers.—The mediation of the Court of Spain obtained ſuch moderate terms for Naples.

16.] The Executive Directory ſent down the following meſſage to the Legiſlative Body reſpecting the retreat and ſituation of the army of the Rhine and the Moſelle, under General *Moreau*:——

"The Executive Directory is eager to announce to you the reſult of the moſt deciſive military operation which has taken place in the courſe of this campaign, on the Eaſtern frontiers; a reſult which might alone conſolidate the numerous ſucceſſes of our armies on the Rhine, and decide on which ſide the advantage and the fruit of ſo many toils would ultimately remain.

"The army of the Rhine and Moſelle, entirely uncovered on its left by the retrograde movement of General *Jourdan*, when it was at the gates of Munich, and ſoon after hemmed in from all quarters, is returned in the greateſt order to the banks of the Rhine, not only without ſuffering itſelf to be broke in upon, but engaging the enemy on every occaſion, forcing every where paſſages, and opening finally its communication by two columns; the one directed to Huninguen, and the other through Fribourg, after a ſignal victory, in which it took 5000 priſoners and 20 pieces of cannon.

"Thus,

"Thus, after having lived at the enemy's expence during the whole active campaign; after having detached from the coalition almoſt the whole of the Princes of the Empire; after having favoured, by a powerful diverſion, the invaſion of Italy, it remains maſter of the Briſgau, of all the bridges of the Rhine, and of all the paſſages and defiles that lay open the enemy's country. This memorable retreat will be ranged by poſterity among the fineſt military operations ever executed in any country; it loads with glory the army of the Rhine and Moſelle, and its modeſt General. The enemy himſelf, in conſequence of his hazardous movements, finds himſelf ſo diſperſed as ſtill to permit us to hope for freſh and moſt important ſucceſſes."

His Sardinian Majeſty died at Turin after a reign of twenty-three years.

17.] The King of Great Britain, as Elector of Hanover, refuſed to accede to the Imperial Reſcript made to the Diet of Ratiſbon, for furniſhing new Roman months "for the continuation of the war."

18.] In the ſitting of the Council of Ancients on the ſame day, *Leſſon Ladebat* made a report on the meſſage of the Directory relative to the ſtate of the finances at the end of the fourth year of the Republic.

This report ſtates, that there was in the National Treaſury, at the moment when the Conſtitution aſſumed a ſtate of activity, 22,538,000 livres of real value, which would be found at the end of the fourth year, when added to the ſubſcriptions of Batavia 63,000,000. The ſale of the National effects and the arrears of contributions due, would furniſh the extraordinary expences, and there were the certain means of making the public funds in the fifth year of the Republic amount to the ſum of 1150 Millions!. The expences of the War, he ſtated, were reduced almoſt to a moiety, without diminiſhing the numbers of their brethren in arms, or diminiſhing the pay of troops. He concluded, by ſaying, that if the Republic was obliged to continue the war, that they could do it with advantage to themſelves.

21.] The Auſtrians attempted to carry by aſſault the *Tete-du-Pont* of Neuwied, but were repulſed (according to the account of General *Bournonville*) with the loſs of 4000 men.

22.] The French re-poſſeſſed themſelves of the Iſland of Corſica, which had been haſtily evacuated by the Engliſh Viceroy, Sir *Gilbert Elliot*.

Lord *Malmſbury*, appointed Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the Court of London, for the purpoſe of negociating a Peace with the Executive Government of France, arrived in Paris.

His Lordſhip was met by an immenſe concourſe of people at a league diſtance from the capital, who were (ſuch was the general deſire of peace) with difficulty reſtrained from taking his horſes from the carriage, for the purpoſe of drawing him into the city.

23.] The Archduke *Charles*, at the head of the Auſtrian grand army, attacked the French army of the Rhine and Moſelle, ſtrongly poſted on the heights near Fribourg, and commanded by General *Moreau*, when, after a deſperate conteſt of three days, he compelled the French to retreat acroſs the Rhine at Huninguen.

24.] The Council of Ancients received a meſſage from the Directory, announcing that the Viceroy Sir *Gilbert Elliott*, had evacuated Corſica after having embarked all the troops of that iſland. In a letter read in the Council of Five Hundred, a note was read, mentioning "that Corſica was at laſt delivered from the Engliſh, who were forced to evacuate the iſland; that the energy of the republicans had removed all obſtacles, and had given ſpirit and freedom to the Corſicans; that the Commiſſary had convened the Primary Aſſemblies, and wiſhed for the conſtitutional approbation of the country.

The diviſion of the Auſtrian army under General *Wernеck*, being in want of proviſions and forage, was compelled to fall back on the river Lahn.

26.] The fortreſs of Mantua being cloſely blockaded by the French army of Italy under General *Buonaparte*, General *Wurmſer* attempted a ſortie, but was repulſed with conſiderable loſs.

27.] The French army of the Sambre and Meuſe recaptured Kayſerſlautern and Bingen, and forced the Auſtrians to retire behind the Nahe.

28.] Lord *Malmſbury* delivered a Memorial to the Executive government of France, for the purpoſe of opening a negociation for a general peace.

November 2.] The Auſtrian General *Hotze*, after having ravaged Alſace as far as the gates of Straſbourg, was at length compelled to fall back on the Rhine, upon which the republican troops again took poſſeſſion of Worms and Spires.

The King of Naples ratified the treaty of Peace concluded between him and the French republic.

4.] The Archduke *Charles*, after having driven the French acroſs the Rhine, inveſted the fortreſs of Kehl, and the Tete-du-Pont of Huninguen.

The London Gazette Extraordinary contained diſpatches from Vice Admiral Sir *George Keith Elphinſtone* and General *Craig*, announcing the important intelligence of the capture of

of the whole of the Dutch ſquadron, which in March laſt went north-about from the Texel, under the command of Admiral *Lucas*, who meditated the re-capture of the Cape of Good Hope. The Dutch fleet, which ſurrendered on the 17th of Auguſt, was at anchor in Saldanah Bay, and conſiſted of three ſhips of the line, three frigates, and other veſſels of inferior ſize. About 2000 troops were aboard the ſquadron.

5.] The London Gazette contained the copy of a letter from Vice Admiral *Kingſmill*, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels at Cork, announcing the capture of two French privateers on the 24th and 25th inſtant, by the Santa Margarita, commanded by Captain *Martin*, on the Cork ſtation.

The French ſquadron under Admiral *Richery*, after having captured and deſtroyed a number of merchantmen on the coaſt of Newfoundland, &c. eluded the vigilance of the Britiſh fleet, and arrived ſafe at Rochfort.

6.] Lord *Camden*. Viceroy of Ireland, iſſued a proclamation, ſigned by twenty-three Privy Counſellors, againſt illegal and treaſonable aſſociations, in ſeveral parts of the counties of Antrim, Down, Tyrone, Londonderry, and Armagh, to ſubvert the eſtabliſhed government of that kingdom.

A treaty of peace was concluded between the French republic and the infant Duke of Parma. It was executed under the mediation of the King of Spain.

7.] The Auſtrian army in Italy, commanded by Generals *Alvinzy* and *Davidovich*, having received great reinforcements, the latter expelled the French from Trent and the Tyroleſe: while General *Alvinzy* advanced on the Brenta; he was there attacked with the utmoſt fury by the republicans, commanded by *Buonaparte*; night alone terminated the battle, during which the French fell back on Verona.

12. The London Gazette contained an order of Council for granting general repriſals againſt the ſhips, goods, and ſubjects of the King of Spain.

13.] The London Gazette Extraordinary contained diſpatches from Captain *Anſtruther* and *Robert Craufurd*, Eſqrs. giving a full and fair account of the circumſtances attending the retreat of General *Moreau* to the Rhine. To this opinion one may be led from obſerving that it ſteered a middle courſe between the exaggeration of the German Journals, and the cautious and guarded narrative of the French General. It agreed with the former only in giving due praiſe to the ardent gallantry of the Archduke *Charles*, and to the conſummate ſkill by which it was directed. It agreed with the

ſtatement

ſtatement of *Moreau* in admitting that the paſſage of the Rhine was effected by the French on the 26th, without any immediate loſs.

14,] The republican army, commanded by General *Vaubois*, was attacked by the Auſtrian General *Davidowich*, on the heights of Rivoli, and defeated, by which the blockade of Mantua was uncovered.

17.] *Catherine* II. Empreſs of Ruſſia, died of an apoplexy, in the 67th year of her age, and 36th of her reign, upon which her ſon the Great Duke Paul Petrowitz was proclaimed emperor.

On the 2d of the following month, the corpſe of Peter III. was brought from Neſſky Monaſtery to the Imperial Palace, in a proceſſion the moſt grand, awful, and ſolemn. The train occupied the whole extent between theſe two places, a ſpace of upwards of three miles. The preſent Emperor, as well as Empreſs, the two Grand Dukes and Dutcheſſes, with many young ladies, nobility, gentry, &c. accompanied the proceſſion, which laſted from day-break till paſt two in the afternoon. On the fifth of the ſame month, the funeral ceremony of the remains of *Peter* III. and the late *Catharine* II. took place. It was equally grand and numerous with the former. They were both interred in the Caſtle.

18.] The Diet of Ratiſbon preſented the following addreſs to the Emperor, congratulating him on the expulſion of the French from Germany:——

"The Diet rejoice with every good German, in ſeeing ſo great a part of the Empire delivered from the enemy, by the rapid and multiplied victories of the Auſtrian armies; and in being themſelves freed from that imminent danger with which the approach of the French army threatened the place of their ſitting. They haſten in the firſt meeting after the vacation, to teſtify decidedly the lively intereſt which they take in the happy events and enterpriſes executed with ſuch brilliant ſucceſs, under the ſkilful direction of his Royal Highneſs the Archduke *Charles*, a Prince already rendered illuſtrious by his heroic valour and his enlarged views, as well as by the eminent ſervices which he has performed to the German nation.

"Perfectly convinced of the important advantages which have reſulted from the operations of the Auſtrian armies—operations which alone formed the conſtitutional preſervation of the German Empire—the Diet feel it their duty to addreſs their moſt grateful acknowledgements to his Imperial Majeſty, as their generous and magnanimous defender, for the extraordinary efforts that he has made for the general good, and humbly recommend the Empire to his gracious protection.

"While

" While the Diet make this ſincere declaration of their warmeſt gratitude, they join to it their moſt earneſt wiſhes, that Providence may beſtow on the undertakings which the auguſt Chief of the Empire ſhall hereafter form, all that aid and thoſe benedictions which his beneficent and indefatigable cares, merit—which are due to his paternal endeavours for the preſervation of the Empire in general, as well as for the obtaining of a juſt and permanent peace."

19.] A letter from General *Buonaparte* to the Executive Directory, announced a ſplendid victory obtained by the army under his command over the Auſtrians, commanded by Field Marſhal *Alvinzy*:——

" The reſult of this bloody conflict, which was fought for eight ſucceſſive days, was the loſs on the part of the Auſtrians of twelve thouſand men in killed, wounded, and priſoners, four flags, and eighteen guns.

20.] General *Buonaparte* defeated the Auſtrian Commander *Davidovich*, at Rivoli, and made his rear guard priſoners.

22.] General *Moreau*, in a letter to the Executive Directory, announced that a ſortie was made by the garriſon of Kehl, on the Upper Rhine. In this ſally, the Auſtrians gave way, in conſequence of which he captured ten pieces of cannon, and ſpiked the reſt, which were found in the intrenchments of the Imperialiſts. The letter alſo ſtated, that the French made 700 priſoners. But, from a ſubſequent part of the letter, it appearded that the Auſtrians returned to the attack, and that General *Moreau* did not write in the uſual energetic language of victory, as he tamely aſſerted that the " enemy could not deny that the advantage was entirely his."

23.] The Executive Directory iſſued a decree, the object of which was to enforce the exiſting orders for preventing any kind of communication between England and France.

24.] *Salicetti*, Commiſſary of Government with the armies of Italy and the Alps, publiſhed a proclamation to the citizens of the Department of Corſica, on the expulſion of the Engliſh, exhorting them to embrace immediately the Conſtitutional act of the French Republic.

25.] Intelligence was received of the loſs of the Cormorant ſloop of war, which blew up by accident at Port-au-Prince.

29.] The London Gazette contained a diſpatch from Rear Admiral *Rainier*, announcing that Amboina, and its dependencies, and Banda, and its dependencies, both Dutch ſettlements in the Eaſt Indies, had ſurrendered to the Britiſh troops. Amboina capitulated on the 16th of February, and

Banda,

Banda on the 8th of March.—The Admiral found in the treaſury at Amboina 81,112 rix-dollars. and in ſtores 515,940 pounds weight of cloves; in the treaſury at Banda 66,675 rix dollars, and in ſtore 84,777 pounds of nutmegs, and 19,587 pounds of mace, beſides merchandize and other ſtores at each place, upon which no value had been then put.

30.] The Executive Directory admitted into the Hall of its Sittings the Prince of *Belmonte-Pignatelli*, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the King of the Two Sicilies. He made the following ſpeech :——

" The King my maſter orders me, Citizens Directors, to confirm to you his ſentiments of ſincere friendſhip and high conſideration for the French Republic. The Treaty we have juſt concluded will tranſmit them ſolemnly to poſterity. Fulfilling this honourable taſk, and fulfilling it towards you, whoſe moderation and wiſdom are perſonally known to me, my mind looks joyfully forward, and forms the happieſt preſages for the general peace of Europe. May this peace ſoon reconcile, ſolidly, the grand intereſts of nations, and crown the wiſhes of humanity."

The Preſident, *Barras*, made the following anſwer :——

" Monſiegneur, the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the King of the Two Sicilies, the Executive Directory has heard with ſatisfaction the affectionate ſentiments you teſtify to it on the part of the King of the Two Sicilies. Aſſure him, Monſeigneur the Ambaſſador, of a ſincere friendſhip and attachment. This promiſe is inviolable; it is founded on ſincerity, the firſt of republican virtues. Up to this time the victories of the French nation have attracted all the attention of aſtoniſhed Europe. The Republic is known by its laurels and its triumphs only. In peace it will be ſtill admired by the conſtancy of its friendſhip and its fidelity in the execution of its treaties. The Executive Directory invites, by its wiſhes, that day of Peace, that delightful day, when all the hoſtile governments, after the example of the King of the Two Sicilies, abjuring their horrid ſyſtem, will at length conſent to extinguiſh the blood-gorged torches of diſcord; and theſe wiſhes will be crowned, if all the Miniſters charged to bring about this general peace, bring into this honourable miſſion the ſentiments and the zeal you have employed in re-eſtabliſhing a good underſtanding between the two nations."

In the ſame public ſitting, the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs preſented Count *Balbo*, Ambaſſador of his Majeſty the King of Sardinia, who expreſſed himſelf thus :——

" Citizens Directors,

" The King my maſter has never been the enemy, either of your nation, or of your government. A concurrence of unfortunate

unfortunate circumſtances put arms in his hands. In the courſe of the warfare he has been neceſſitated to wage, he has conſtantly been deſirous of peace. As ſoon as the happy moment arrived, he ſurrendered himſelf to you without reſerve, and without any other ſecurity than his good faith and yours. You have ſince done juſtice to his ſentiments and his conduct: he makes you a ſimilar return. His intereſt, which is that of his nation, commands him to be attached to you: and the intereſts of France, Citizens Directors, without doubt, makes you deſirous to ſurround yourſelf with friends —The friendſhip of the two States is therefore placed on the moſt ſolid baſis. I am charged to cultivate it: and, to the end that there may be no difficulty to diſavow the proceedings which have taken place with reſpect to the laſt French Ambaſſador.

"I have the honour to preſent to you my credentials. You will find in them the confidence with which my King honors me. By meriting your's, I ſhall endeavour to juſtify his choice."

Reply of the Preſident.

"M. the Ambaſſador of the King of Sardinia, the principles of moderation of the Prince of Piedmont had prepared for the King of Sardinia the eſteem of the French nation. It is, therefore, with a double ſatisfaction that the Executive Directory receives the teſtimony he gives of his attachment to the Republic. Aſſure him, M. the Ambaſſador, that he will find from the French government a juſt return of the ſentiments of friendſhip he has charged you to expreſs.

"May the love of peace, the charms of which the King of Sardinia now taſtes, penetrate, at his example, the heart of all the enemies of the Republic! May the cries of humanity, and the calamities of nations, warn them that enough and too much of blood has unfortunately inundated the earth! If the generous efforts the French nation has made to maintain the conqueſt of its liberty, open the feſtivals of the Republic by victories, there is a more pleaſing triumph, one more worthy of its grandeur: It is that in which its magnanimity removing the veil from every eye, will place all the nations in the liſt of its friends. It has juſt joyfully engraved there the name of the King of Sardinia. The Republic is a ſtranger to policy: its frankneſs dictates its treaties, its fidelity preſerves them, and its courage defends them.

"With reſpect to you, M. the Ambaſſador, the Directory ſees with pleaſure that the King of Sardinia has entruſted to you the taſk of maintaining a good harmony between the two Nations. Be well aſſured that the Directory will facilitate to you all the means of fulfilling this honourable miſſion."

The

The Auſtrians made an attempt to carry the Tete-du-Pont at Huninguen, but were repulſed with the loſs of 1800 men.

December 1.] The ſubſcription to the loyalty loan took place, when nearly eighteen millions were ſubſcribed in the courſe of the day.

4.] Three perſons loſt their lives in conſequence of the breaking of the ice, as they were ſkaiting on the Serpentine river in Hyde Park.

6.] The Emperor of Ruſſia iſſued the following proclamation on his ſucceſſion to the throne:——

"We, by the Grace of God, Paul I. Emperor of all the Ruſſias, make known to all our faithful ſubjects, that, by the will of the Moſt High, our well-beloved mother Catharine the Second, Empreſs and Autocratrix of all the Ruſſias, died on the 17th of November, to our great grief, and to the grief of all our Imperial Houſe, after a reign of 34 years.

"In aſcending the Imperial throne of all the Ruſſias, conquered by our anceſtors, and in directing all our faithful ſubjects to take the oath of fidelity and homage to us, we implore the all powerful God to ſuſtain us by his holy bleſſing, in taking upon us the burden which he has impoſed on us, and in ordering it for the ſafety of the Emperor, and the happineſs of our faithful ſubjects."

7.] An armiſtice took place on the Lower Rhine, and the Generals of both armies have agreed to the following articles, ſubject to a future ratification:——

I. The troops of the reſpective armies ſhall go into cantonments for the winter, the French behind the Wupper, and the Auſtrians behind the Sieg.

II. The poſitions occupied by the two armies reſpectively, at the moment the armiſtice takes place, ſhall be re-occupied on the renewal of hoſtilities, Till that period the poſitions ſhall be guarded by poſts not exceeding 25 men.

III. The Tete-du-Pont at Neuwied ſhall be diſarmed, and the French ſhall leave a guard of 25 men.

The Convention was ſigned by Generals *Kray* and *Kleber*, and the troops, in conſequence, went into winter quarters.

Mr. *Pitt* opened the budget for 1797, in the Houſe of Commons, ſtating the loan at 18,000,000 ſterling.

In conſequence of an intention on the part of the French to invade Portugal, ſeveral emigrant regiments, commanded by Britiſh officers, were ordered to embark for that country.

11.] Intelligence was received of the loſs of the Re-union frigate, Captain *Bayntun*, near Yarmouth.

12.] The ſiege of Kehl was vigorouſly carried on by the Auſtrians, who made ſeveral deſperate attempts to carry it by

by ſtorm, in all of which they were repulſed with immenſe loſs.

13.] Intelligence was received of the loſs of the Undaunted frigate, of 40 guns, on Point Morant, 27th of Auguſt laſt; the crew were fortunately ſaved.

The anſwer of the Britiſh government to the Spaniſh declaration of war was publiſhed in London, and the following meſſage from the King on that ſubject was communicated to both Houſes of Parliament:——

"His Majeſty is concerned to acquaint the Houſe of Lords, that his endeavours to preſerve peace with Spain, and to adjuſt all matters in diſcuſſion with that Court by an amicable negociation, have been rendered ineffectual by an abrupt and unprovoked declaration of war on the part of the Catholic King.

"His Majeſty, at the ſame time that he ſincerely laments this addition to the calamities of war already extending over ſo great a part of Europe, has the ſatisfaction to reflect, that nothing has been omitted on his part which could contribute to the maintenance of peace on grounds conſiſtent with the honour of his Crown, and the intereſts of his dominions.

"And he truſts, that under the protection of Divine Providence, the firmneſs and wiſdom of his Parliament will enable him effectually to repel this unprovoked aggreſſion, and to afford to all Europe an additional proof of the ſpirit and reſources of the Britiſh nation."

The following extract of a letter of this date from Berlin will ſerve to ſhew the diſpoſition of the King of Pruſſia, and ſome of the northern powers of Germany, towards the further proſecution of the war:——

"I haſten to acquaint you with the important news, that both the Elector and the Dukes of Saxony have acceded to the Convention of the 5th of laſt Auguſt, between the King of Pruſſia and the French Republic, by which the neutrality of the North of Germany was ſtipulated, ſo that now all Saxony is a neutral ſtate, and furniſhes no farther, either money or troops, to the Imperial armies. This is, no doubt, a very unpleaſant circumſtance for the Emperor, as it not only deprives him of the aſſiſtance of the Elector and Dukes of Saxony in this arduous war, but alſo encreaſes the political weight of Pruſſia.—The preliminary Convention was ſigned in this capital, on the 9th inſtant, by Baron *Haugwitz*, Pruſſian Miniſter of State, and Count *Zinzendorff*, Miniſter of State to the Elector of Saxony, and is now ſent to Paris to be notified to the Directory."

A Common

A Common Hall was held at Guildhall, at which the Lord Mayor, Recorder, Common Serjeant, twelve Aldermen, the two Sheriffs, and near 2000 of the Livery were preſent.

Mr. *Hanſon* moved the following reſolution:——

"That this Common Hall do inſtruct the Repreſentatives of this City in Parliament, to move or ſupport a motion, in the Houſe of Commons, for cenſuring the Miniſters, for having taken upon themſelves to ſend the money of the People of Great Britain to the Emperor of Germany, during the ſitting of Parliament, without the conſent of Parliament."

After ſeveral Gentlemen had delivered their opinions on the ſubject, the queſtion was then put, and carried by a majority of twenty to one againſt the conduct of the miniſters.

14.] Mr. *Fox* made a motion in the Houſe of Commons for a vote of cenſure on his Majeſty's Miniſters, for having remitted 1,200,000*l.* of the public money to the Emperor, during the ſitting, and without the conſent of Parliament. For the motion 81. Againſt it 285. Majority 204.

17.] The following meſſage from the King, predictive of the failure in the negociation for peace, was preſented to the Houſe of Commons:——

"His Majeſty thinks proper to acquaint the Houſe of Commons, that, as he is at preſent engaged in concerting meaſures with his Allies, in order to be fully prepared for the vigorous and effectual proſecution of the War, if the failure of his Majeſty's earneſt endeavours to effect a general peace on ſecure and honourable terms, ſhould unfortunately render another campaign unavoidable: and his Majeſty will not fail to take the firſt opportunity to communicate the reſult of theſe diſcuſſions to the Houſe. In the interval, his Majeſty conceives that it may be of the greateſt importance to the common cauſe, that his Majeſty ſhould be enabled to continue ſuch temporary advances for the ſervice of the Emperor, as may be indiſpenſably neceſſary, with a view to military operations being proſecuted with vigour and effect at an early period; and his Majeſty recommends it to the Houſe to conſider of making ſuch proviſion as may appear to them to be moſt expedient for this purpoſe."

20] The Executive Directory of France required Lord *Malmſbury* to give in his *ultimatum*; and immediately, on receiving his Lordſhip's anſwer, they broke off the negociation, and ordered his Lordſhip to quit Paris in 48 hours.

21.] Diſpatches were received from Sir *Edward Pellew*, at the Admiralty, containing the important intelligence, that the French fleet, conſiſting of forty ſail, including twelve tranſports,

tranſports, with troops on board, had ſailed from Breſt on the 18th inſtant. Various were the reports with reſpect to the deſtination of this fleet. The general opinion at the Admiralty was, that it was deſtined for Portugal; but at *Lloyd's*, it was conjectured that it was intended to intercept the outward-bound Weſt-India fleet.

Immediately on the arrival of the above intelligence at the Admiralty, meſſengers were diſpatched to the different ports, that every ſhip of war in readineſs ſhould inſtantly ſail to cruize off the French coaſt.

A letter from Peterſburg, of this date, gave the following account of the noble and generous conduct of the Emperor *Paul* I. of Ruſſia towards *Koſciuſko*.

"The taking of Prague is conſidered by the Emperor as a maſſacre unworthy of a civilized nation, and he has cauſed all the marks of honour which his mother delivered to the authors of it, to be ſurrendered. He was deſirous that he ſhould himſelf announce to *Koſciuſko* the news of his deliverance. It ought to be obſerved, that *Koſciuſko*, and all the other Poliſh priſoners at Peterſburgh, have been always cloſely confined. They were ignorant of the death of the Empreſs until their priſons were opened. "Brave and virtuous general," ſaid *Paul* to *Koſciuſko*, "I come to break your chains; it is the Emperor himſelf who informs you that you are free." *Koſciuſko* was ſilent. The Emperor, moved by his misfortunes, took him by the hand, made him ſit down by him, and entered into a converſation for near an hour on the affairs of Poland.

The Emperor aſked *Koſciuſko* if he could aſſure him that Marſhal *Ignatius Potocki* would not be one of his enemies? "The injuſtice he has ſuffered," ſaid *Koſciuſko*, "may have irritated him; it is neceſſary I ſhould ſpeak to him before I can anſwer you." Next day *Koſciuſko* aſſured the Emperor that *Potocki* would never be his enemy, and the Emperor went alſo to his priſon, and told him that he was free."

George Woodford Thelluſſon, Eſq; having been convicted of bribery and corruption during the Southwark election, was declared by a Committee of the Houſe of Commons not eligible, and therefore not duly elected a Member for the ſaid Borough; upon which *George Tierney*, Eſq; was declared duly elected.

The Executive Directory received the official news that on the 22d November laſt the Elector of Saxony and all the Princes of his Houſe acceded to the Convention of Neutrality ſettled by the King of Pruſſia, and had, in conſequence, withdrawn their contingent.

24.] Intel-

24.] Intelligence was received of the capture of l'Aventure French privateer, of 16 guns, by the Geeyhound frigate, Captain *Young*.

25.] Intelligence was received that the new Emperor *Paul* had ſet the patriot General *Koſcioſko* at liberty, and had given him an eſtate of fifteen hundred peaſants. He alſo releaſed the two other Poliſh patriots *Potocki* and *Niemcewitz*, and reſtored to the former his eſtate, and gave to the latter one thouſand peaſants.

The Executive Directory publiſhed a note on the diſmiſſal of Lord *Malmſbury*.

26.] The following meſſage from his Majeſty was communicated to both Houſes of Parliament, in conſequence of the abrupt diſmiſſal of Lord *Malmſbury*, appointed Miniſter Plenipotentiary for negociating a peace with the French republic.

"It is with the utmoſt concern that his Majeſty acquaints the Houſe of Commons, that his earneſt endeavours to effect the reſtoration of peace have been unhappily fruſtrated, and that the negociation in which he was engaged has been abruptly broken off, by the peremptory refuſal of the French Government to treat—except upon a baſis evidently inadmiſſible—and by their having in conſequence required his Majeſty's Plenipotentiary to quit Paris within forty-eight hours.

His Majeſty has directed the ſeveral Memorials and Papers which have been exchanged in the courſe of the late diſcuſſion, and the account tranſmitted to his Majeſty of its final reſult, to be laid before the Houſe.

"From theſe papers his Majeſty truſts it will be proved to the whole world, that his conduct has been guided by a ſincere deſire to effect the reſtoration of Peace—on principles ſuited to the relative ſituation of the belligerent powers—and eſſential for the permanent intereſts of his kingdoms, and the general ſecurity of Europe—whilſt his enemies have advanced pretenſions at once inconſiſtent with thoſe objects, unſupported even on the grounds on which they were profeſſed to reſt, and repugnant both to the ſyſtem eſtabliſhed by repeated Treaties, and to the principles and practice which have hitherto regulated the intercourſe of Independent Nations.

"In this ſituation his Majeſty has the conſolation of reflecting, that the continuance of the calamities of War can be imputed only to the unjuſt and exorbitant views of his enemies; and his Majeſty, looking forward, with anxiety, to the moment when they may be diſpoſed to act on different principles,

principles, places, in the mean time, the fulleſt reliance, under the protection of Providence, on the wiſdom and firmneſs of his Parliament, on the tried valour of his forces by ſea and land, and on the zeal, public ſpirit, and reſources of his kingdom, for vigorous and effectual ſupport, in the proſecution of a conteſt which it does not depend on his Majeſty to terminate, and which involves in it the ſecurity and permanent intereſts of this country, and of Europe."

27.] The Britiſh government iſſued a declaration againſt France, in conſequence of the abrupt diſmiſſal of Lord *Malmſbury* from Paris. Several other official papers relating to the miſſion of Lord *Malmſbury* for the purpoſe of negociating a peace with the French Republic, were alſo publiſhed at this time under the ſanction and direction of the Britiſh government.

The following confidential Memorial, delivered by Lord *Malmſbury*, on the principal objects of reſtitution, compenſation, and reciprocal arrangement, was the pretext of his diſmiſſal:——

The principle already eſtabliſhed, as the baſis of the negociation, by the conſent of the two Governments, is founded on reſtitution to be made by his Britannic Majeſty to France, in compenſation of the arrangements to which that power may conſent, in order to ſatisfy the juſt pretenſions of the Allies of the King, and to preſerve the political balance of Europe.

In order to accompliſh theſe objects, in the manner the moſt complete, and to offer a freſh proof of the ſincerity of his wiſhes for the re-eſtabliſhment of general tranquillity, his Majeſty would propoſe that there ſhould be given to this principle, on each ſide, all the latitude of which it may be ſuſceptible.

I. His Majeſty demands therefore,

1. The reſtitution, to his Majeſty the Emperor and King, of all his dominions, on the footing the *Status ante Bellum.*

2. The re-eſtabliſhment of peace between the Germanic Empire and France, by a ſuitable arrangement, conformable to the reſpective intereſts, and to the general ſafety of Europe. This arrangement to be negociated with his Imperial Majeſty, as conſtitutional head of the Empire, either by the intervention of the King, or immediately, as his Impertal Majeſty ſhall prefer.

The evacuation of Italy by the French troops, with an engagement not to interfere in the internal affairs of that country; which ſhould be re-eſtabliſhed, as far as poſſible, upon the footing of the *Status ante Bellum.*

In

In the courſe of the negociation, a more detailed diſcuſſion may be entered into of the further meaſures which it may be proper to adopt, reſpecting the objects of theſe three articles, in order to the providing more effectually for the future ſecurity of the reſpective limits and poſſeſſions, and for the maintenance of general tranquillity.

II. With regard to the other Allies of his Britannic Majeſty, his Majeſty demands that there be reſerved to her Majeſty the Empreſs of all the Ruſſias, a full and unlimited power of taking part in this negociation, whenever ſhe may think fit, or of acceding to the definitive treaty, and thereby returning to a ſtate of peace with France.

III. His Majeſty alſo demands, that her moſt faithful Majeſty may be comprehended in this negociation, and may return to a ſtate of peace with France, without any ceſſion or burthenſome condition on either ſide.

IV. On theſe conditions, his Majeſty offers to France the entire and unreſerved reſtitution of all the conqueſts which he has made on that power in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, propoſing at the ſame time that a mutual underſtanding ſhould be eſtabliſhed as to the means of ſecuring for the future the tranquillity of the two nations, and of conſolidating, as much as poſſible, the advantages of their reſpective poſſeſſions. His Majeſty offers, in like manner, the reſtitution of the Iſlands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, and of the Fiſhery of Newfoundland, on the footing of the *Status ante Bellum*.

But if in addition to this, his Majeſty were to wave the right given to him by the expreſs ſtipulations of the treaty of Utrecht, of oppoſing the ceſſion of the Spaniſh part of St. Domingo, to France, he would then demand, in return for this conceſſion, a compenſation, which might ſecure, at leaſt, in ſome degree, the maintenance of the balance of the reſpective poſſeſſions in that part of the world.

V. In all the caſes of ceſſions or reſtitutions, which may come in queſtion in the courſe of this negociation, there ſhould be granted on each ſide, to all individuals, the moſt unlimited right to withdraw with their families and their property, and to ſell their land and other immoveable poſſeſſions; and adequate arrangements ſhould alſo be made, in the courſe of this negociation, for the removal of all ſequeſtrations, and for the ſatisfaction of their juſt claims, which individuals on either ſide may have to make upon the reſpective governments.

27.] The Executive Directory publiſhed the following note on the diſmiſſal of Lord Malmſbury. It is given at full length as being perfectly hiſtorical of the late fruitleſs negociation, and deſcriptive of the true ſentiments of the French government on the ſubject of peace.

" The

"The numerous and brilliant ſucceſſes of the arms of the Republic have not ſhut the ears of the French to the voice of humanity. If they took up arms it was in their own defence; if they purſued their enemies beyond their own territory, it was for the purpoſe of forcing them to conclude a peace. Peace has been the conſtant object of their efforts and of their wiſhes, and it was already re-eſtabliſhed with moſt of the powers of the Coalition on a happy and ſolid foundation, when the Engliſh Envoy was faſtidiouſly announced. There were a thouſand grounds for diſtruſting the ſincerity of this ſtep in the Engliſh Government. The perfidy of the means which it had employed againſt us; the troubles in the interior of France which it had excited; the falſe aſſignats with which it had inundated the country; La Vendee inflamed and ſupported in a ſtate of inſurrection; the traitors which it had hired; in fine, the generally recognized character of its envoy, for duplicity and intrigue, were all preſumptions of its bad faith. But eager to graſp at the hope of reſtoring peace to Europe, the directory chearfully diſmiſſed every ſuſpicion; it rejoiced to think that the almoſt incredible ſucceſſes of the army of Italy, that the trophies of glory gained by the army of the Rhine and Moſelle in its memorable retreat, had at laſt opened the eyes of the Britiſh cabinet; it was forward in conſenting to diſpatch the paſſports demanded for the Engliſh Envoy. Its decree for this purpoſe was dated on the 9th of laſt Vendemiare (Oct 2.) Lord Malmſbury certainly did not feel the ſame eagerneſs; he did not arrive in Paris till the 2d Brumaire following (October 25.) His firſt overtures ſeemed to indicate an intention of rendering the negociation almoſt interminable."

"His powers were indefinite; he might have adopted whatever form of negociation he thought proper; he might have begun it, therefore, with that frankneſs, and that good faith, which in the courſe of laſt year have enabled us to conclude ſo many treaties; he might have withheld every pretenſion which was inſulting to the Republic, or inadmiſſible by its conſtitution, its laws, its treaties. He might have propoſed and diſcuſſed, without loſs of time, ſincere propoſitions, which would have been combated with the ſame frankneſs. His conduct was quite the reverſe. He had no powers from the allies of England; he found no perſon at Paris charged to ſtipulate for their intereſts, which placed him in a ſituation to act only in virtue of that part of his powers which authoriſed him to treat in the name of England. He affected a wiſh to comprehend all the powers in the treaty, and declared in conſequence that he thought it his

duty to ſend couriers even to Ruſſia. To have the air at the ſame time of wiſhing to advance the negociation, Lord Malmeſbury propoſed the admiſſion of a vague principle of proportional compenſation as the baſis of diſcuſſion. Theſe procraſtinations did not put a ſtop to the effuſion of human blood; the directory lamented the delay; it teſtified its concern in the reply; nevertheleſs, as it was ſincerely deſirous of peace, it accepted every means that was propoſed to expedite its arrival. As to the principle of compenſation, it did not conteſt it. This principle was of the eſſence of the negociations into which they were to enter; the difficulties aroſe only from the application of the principle; it called therefore for this application; it aſked of Lord Malmſbury what were the objects of reciprocal compenſation that he meant to propoſe."

"This ſtep was too rapid for his Lordſhip's taſte; he pretended to believe that the directory diſputed his principle; his ſubſequent notes were more vague and complicated than his former; he affected to aſk by a note, whether the Memorials tranſmitted to him, contained an anſwer to thoſe which he had previouſly furniſhed; in fine, by way of keeping up a climax in this temporizing ſyſtem, Lord Malmſbury, though he was veſted with full powers, replied to every word that was ſaid to him, that he would refer it to his Court, and each time diſpatched a Courier. The indecency of this game could not laſt long. The note of the 7th Frimaire (Nov. 27th,) in which the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs was charged to repeat the demand to Lord Malmſbury, made upon his own principle, to ſpecify without delay, and nominatively, the objects of reciprocal compenſation which he meant to propoſe; this note made him feel that it was at laſt neceſſary that he ſhould explain himſelf; and he promiſed to do it. Nevertheleſs, and ſtill in ſpite of his full powers, he diſpatched not only a Courier, but one of the Secretaries of his Legation. Twenty days more elapſed and as if Lord Malmſbury was afraid that any one ſtep of his proceedings ſhould have the appearance of ſincerity, the two memorials which he produced on the 27th and 29th Frimaire, were without ſignatures. On the report which was made to the Directory upon theſe memorials; on the expoſure of the overtures of Lord Malmſbury, which left no poſſibility of diſcuſſion, ſince they propoſed that the Government ſhould ſign the diſgrace of the Republic, the Directory gave his Lordſhip notice to preſent his *ultimatum* in twenty-four hours, and to ſign it."

"His Lordſhip ſigned his two memorials. A ſlight peruſal of their contents muſt fill all France with that indignation with

with which the Directory muſt have read them, and demonſtrates the neceſſity there was for diſmiſſing the man who dared to propoſe them. In theſe England at once dictates the reſtitution to his Majeſty the Emperor and King, of all his eſtates upon the footing of poſſeſſion previous to the war. Thus, the victorious French, the French who have ſhed their blood, and ſquandered their reſources to repel an unjuſt aggreſſion, were to retire ſhamefully within their territories, as if they had been vanquiſhed. They were to ſupport the weight and expence of a war which they were obliged to maintain in defence of their liberty! Thus in compliance with theſe demands too, although by the text of the conſtitution a treaty cannot ſtipulate any alienation of the territory of the Republic, the Directory was to reſtore the *ci-devant* Belgium. They were to ſign with their own hand the inſtrument of their impeachment, by the violation of the ſocial agreement which they were ſpecially deputed to maintain! Thus thoſe nations who are connected with us, who have relied upon our friendſhip, upon our fidelity, were to be baſely abandoned. England next imperiouſly diſſolves the treaties we have made with the greater number of the Princes of Germany. In her eyes theſe treaties are of no value. It was only with his Imperial Majeſty that France could have concluded them: it is upon his Imperial Majeſty that the Engliſh Government is deſirous of rendering that peace dependant which the Republic has granted to theſe ſtates of Germany who have detached themſelves from the coalition."

"The evacuation of Italy is next propoſed by England; it would be neceſſary, therefore, to abandon alſo *ci-devant* Savoy, and the county of Nice; it would be neceſſary then to exerciſe towards their inhabitants the ſame perfidy as in the caſe of the ancient Belgians: and in order that the conſequences of this mode of conduct ſhould call down upon France the hatred of thoſe who have ſeconded her arms with their good wiſhes, or by their means, in order that this baſeneſs might for ever devote the Republic to the execration of nations, England diſcharges her from the exerciſe of the power of interfering in the internal affairs of theſe countries, and by conſequence of that of warding off the vengeance which they already meditate againſt thoſe who have ſhewn themſelves friendly to our cauſe, who by their exertions have ſeconded the courage of the brave army of Italy, of thoſe, in fine, who have aſſiſted in preventing the maſſacre of our brothers in arms. To theſe propoſitions, openly infamous, ſucceed clauſes which a little more carefully conceal the ignominy with which the Engliſh Government deſire to

overwhelm us. It reſerves to the Court of St. Peterſburgh the full and unlimited power of joining in the negociation when it thinks proper. It would doubtleſs have interfered if we had had the baſeneſs to liſten to pretentions ſo odious. It would indeed have interfered, and ſtrong, through the weakneſs which it might reaſonably have imputed to us, it would have required us to ſubmit to new humiliations. Portugal next figures in the project of this Lord.—It reſerves to Portugal too the power of joining in the negociation; and faithful to its ſecret principle of throwing upon the Republic the whole expence of a war which ſhe has been compelled to ſupport againſt all Europe confederated to lay waſte and diſmember her territory. Lord Malmſbury nevertheleſs, not daring to demand openly that the French government ſhould renounce the ſtipulation of a ſum of money to be paid by Portugal to reimburſe the Republic for the expence of the war, prepares in his memorial the foundation of that unjuſt pretenſion, and craftily propoſes that in the treaty with Portugal, there ſhall be no queſtion of any burdenſome condition either upon the one ſide or the other."

"Not content with the important aggrandizement which the partition of Poland has conferred upon her allies; not content with having enriched herſelf with the ſpoils of our commerce, by a treaty perfidiouſly purchaſed; not content with having thus broken the balance of Europe, the reſtoration of which ſhe ſo loudly demands, England, under pretext of re-eſtabliſhing this very balance, has contended with the Republic againſt the validity of the ceſſion which has been made by his Catholic Majeſty of the Spaniſh part of St. Domingo. She demands a compenſation for this object. Without a bluſh ſhe founds her ridiculous pretenſion upon the 20th Article of the treaty of Utrecht, which ſhe herſelf, in fact, annulled by the ceſſion which ſhe cauſed to be made in her favour in 1793, Florida, St. Auguſtin, and Penſacola. In fine, in a latter article, ſtudiouſly obſcure and methodically complicated, Lord Malmſbury preſents certain baſes relative to the rights of individuals; baſes, the object of which does not appear ſuſceptible of any application, unleſs they refer to the Emigrants, and to the reſtitution of their property ſold or ſequeſtered. And theſe, forſooth, are propoſitions of Peace! The Second memorial of Lord Malmſbury concerns the allies of France; and this memorial is not leſs inſulting than that we have mentioned. After having paſſed cuſorily over the intereſts of Spain, to which he ſuppoſes no indemnication to be due, he ſpeaks of Holland, and on this head his pretenſions are extragavant even to frenzy."

"Accor-

"According to him, the French Republic ought to barter the liberty of Holland—the Stadtholderate muſt be reſtored. France muſt ſacrifice this Republic, with which the moſt perfect friendſhip ſubſiſts, to a new revolution—trampling under foot the moſt ſacred conventions—ſhamefully violating the faith of treaties, ſhe is called upon to let looſe upon the head of this people all the horrors which would ariſe from the re-action of the Orange party. And what was to be the price of this infamy? Would it not be imagined that England offers upon theſe conditions the reſtitution of what treachery has enabled her to plunder from Holland?—Would it not be imagined that ſhe was to add to this offer that of ſome indemnification to be afterwards arranged? No; ſhe offers only the reſtitution of a part of what ſhe does not bluſh to conſider as conqueſt, and doubtleſs, by means of the indecifive reſerve ſhe preſerves, ſhe was afterwards to announce the pretenſion of retaining the Cape and the Iſland of Ceylon; ſtill with a view of preſerving the balance of Europe, which in her underſtanding conſiſts in being herſelf every thing, and the other powers nothing. Lord Malmſbury propoſes, in fine, that if the French do not conſent to tear Holland in pieces with their own hands, they ſhould give to the Emperor and King every thing which Holland has ceded to France in the treaty concluded between them"

"Such, truly are the conditions of peace propoſed by the Noble Lord! Without doubt they muſt be conſidered as war-whoops by every man whoſe heart is not impenetrable to the love of his country; by every man who reſpects its laws and the faith due to its treaties; it is ſhame and perfidy which England propoſes to us; it is the violation of our conſtitution and of good faith; it is the ſubverſion of our principles, the reſtoration of the Emigrants, the reſtitutions of their fortunes, a Counter-revolution, anarchy and civil war; it is every evil, every misfortune, and every crime united, with which they preſent us in pretending to aſk for peace? Perfidious England, or rather, crafty and nefarious Engliſh Government; you only wiſhed for money, and this was the only object of your embaſſy; you wiſhed to deceive the people whoſe happineſs is entruſted to you? you wiſhed to obtain from them reſources, without which your unmeaning rage would become impotent.—but do not count upon the ſucceſſes with which you flatter yourſelf; you are about to laviſh your new treaſures to no purpoſe; you are going only to aſſure and haſten your ruin; your vain boaſt of public credit will come to nought as ſoon as the blindneſs of the nation is removed; French courage will ſoon leſſon your arrogance, the

heroes who beat you in the fields of Hondſcoote, Gemappe, Fleurus, Werwick, Comines, &c. upon the frozen plains of Holland, upon the Banks of the Adige, in the necks of the Brenta, of Trou d'Enters, &c. theſe heroes ſtill exiſt; they will force you to reſtore to the world that peace which humanity reclaims, and which your avarice and devouring ambition withhold."

"Friends of Peace! take courage, blood will not continue long to flow.—England cannot ſteel the hearts of all the powers againſt the cry that humanity has raiſed. Auſtria! Auſtria itſelf will ſoon open its eyes: alarmed at a war to which it ſees no end; exhauſted by the immence expence of a lengthened ſtruggle; deprived of the reſources of thoſe ſtates now in our poſſeſſion; undeceived reſpecting the Engliſh Government, who calling itſelf her ally has preſerved what was its own, and has left her diſpoiled of Belgium, of a part of Germany, and of Italy;—preſſed by her own ſubjects, upon whom the devaſtations conſequent upon the war chiefly fall; Auſtria, in fine, under the influence of better councils, menaced perhaps from another quarter, will feel the neceſſity of treating with the French Republic, and then England, ſtanding by itſelf, and juſtly expoſed to all the reſentment of the French, will not be able to diſſemble its weakneſs, and will receive with more gentleneſs a peace which it now dares to diſdain."

29.] Lord *Malmſbury* arrived in London after a fruitleſs attempt to negociate a peace with the French Republic.

30.] A long debate took place in both Houſes of Parliament on the ſubject of Lord *Malmsbury*'s miſſion to negociate a peace with the French Republic. The meaſures of adminiſtration in the conduct of this important buſineſs, was ſupported by a large majority in both Houſes.

31.] Intelligence was received that the Breſt fleet had been ſeen off the coaſt of Ireland.

Intelligence was received at the Admiralty with diſpatches from Admiral *Kingſmill*, at the Cove of Cork, ſtating that ſeven French ſhips of the line, with two ſhips *armée en flute*, frigates, and tranſports, making in the whole ſeventeen ſail, had reached the ſouthern coaſt of Ireland, and had actually anchored in the Bay of Bantry on the 24th. Soon after their arrival, they ſent a boat towards ſhore, with an officer and eight men, but the peaſantry appeared on ſhore, and ſhewed the enemy that they were determined to loſe their lives, or repel any attempt to invade the country. The boat was captured in ſight of the French fleet, and the priſoners were conveyed to Cork, from whence they were ſent to Dublin, for

the

the purpose of undergoing an examination before the Privy Council.—The greateſt loyalty was exhibited on this occaſion by the whole of the people of Ireland.

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE NAVAL POWERS OF EUROPE.

The following abſtract of a work lately publiſhed in Paris, exhibiting a comparative view of the different Naval Powers of Europe, may not perhaps be deemed unworthy the notice of the reader. The plan of the author, whoſe name is *Arnowed*, is clear and ſimple, and his diſtribution methodical. The work is entitled, "*Syſteme Maratime et Politique des Europeens, pendant le* 18, *ſiecle, fonde ſur leurs traites de paix, de commerce et de navigation.*"

Spain. At the commencement of the war between France and Spain, the latter Power had 72 ſhips of the line, 41 frigates, and 109 ſmaller veſſels. Mounting in all 10,000 guns, and manned by 50,000 ſeamen.

Portugal. The Naval Force of Portugal, at the commencement of the French Revolution, conſiſted of 10 ſhips of the line, 14 frigates, and 20 inferior veſſels. The whole mounted with 2000 guns, and manned by 10,000 ſeamen.

Sardinia. This kingdom cannot be reckoned among the maritime Powers of Europe. The Court of Turin, indeed maintains a few naval officers; but they are kept merely for parade and form.

Tuſcany. This ſtate, which, when governed by the Medicis, had a formidable marine, has now only 5 frigates, two of which belong to the Grand Duke, the other three are the Emperor's.

Naples. The Naval Force of Naples may amount to 10 ſhips of the line, 10 frigates, and 10 chebecs, mounting altogether 1000 guns, and manned by 5000 ſeamen.

Genoa. Which once could ſend to ſea 200 veſſels, manned by 50,000 ſeamen, has now only three gallies, and ſome tartans which cruize in the Mediterranean.

Venice. This Republic has preſerved more traces of her ancient ſplendour than Genoa. If neceſſary, Venice could put to ſea, 26 or 30 ſhips of the line, and 50,000 ſailors. The preſent Naval Force of this ſtate does not exceed 80 armed veſſels large and ſmall.

Turkey. The maritime Force of the Porte, conſiſts of 80 ſhips of the line, mounting 8000 guns, and manned by 50,000 ſeamen.

Batavian Republic. Before the French Revolution, the maritime Force of Holland conſiſted of 87 ſhips of the line, 43 frigates, and 100 inferior veſſels. They were manned by 15,000 ſeamen and mounted 6,300 guns. But the Dutch Naval Power has been crippled by the deceitful alliance of the Engliſh, and by the treachery or ſupineneſs of their own officers.—The Engliſh have taken from the Dutch and added to their Navy 6 ſail of the line, 12 frigates, and 8 ſloops.

Auſtria does not rank among the Naval Powers. Every attempt of the Imperial Government to eſtabliſh an exterior maritime commerce has failed.

Pruſſia. The maritime ſyſtem of Pruſſia proceeds ſenſibly towards amelioration, by natural and well combined means. Frederic, the Second, created a ſmall marine, and gave ſome reſpectability to his flag by the vigorous execution of the armed neutrality, eſtabliſhed in December 1781.

Denmark, by its poſition, commands the Baltic and Northern Ocean. The wiſdom of this Power is remarkable in carefully avoiding the entering into any warlike confederacies, and particularly in refuſing to join the coalition formed againſt the French Revolution. The Daniſh Navy is compoſed of 38 ſhips of the line, 20 frigates, and 60 chebecs and cutters. The total number of ſeamen is 12,000; of guns 3000.

Sweden. Nature has done every thing to raiſe this country to the firſt rank of maritime Power. Surrounded by ſeas, and interſected by large navigable lakes, it poſſeſſes a number of excellent Ports, ſuch as Gottenburg, Stalland, Kalmar, and particularly Stockholm. Twenty-ſeven veſſels of the line, 12 frigates and 40 armed gallies; mounting in all 3000 guns, and manned by 18,000 ſeamen, compoſe the preſent Force of the Swediſh Navy.

Ruſſia. The efforts of this Power are as vaſt as the diſadvantages it has to ſurmount in the career of navigation. The Ruſſian Navy conſiſts of 67 ſhips of the line, 36 frigates, and 700 gallies and other ſmall veſſels. The number of guns with which theſe veſſels are armed is 9000; about 21,000 ſeamen are employed on board the fleet.

Great Britain. In the month of December laſt, the Britiſh Navy conſiſted of 661 veſſels, of which 172 were ſhips of the line, 25 of 50 guns, and 256 ſloops beſides gun-boats, hired armed veſſels, &c. which are chiefly employed in protecting the coaſting trade; mounting together 25,000 guns, and manned with upwards of 120,000 ſeamen.

France. The following was the ſtate of the French Navy, before the commencement of the Revolution, viz. 81 ſhips of the line 69 frigates, and 141 ſmaller veſſels. The whole mounting

mounting 14,000 guns, and manned by 7000 ſeamen.—The maritime Force of France in its preſent reduced ſtate is not given by the author of theſe ſtatements, but as we conceive it will be intereſting to our readers, we have thought it our duty to add it. Since the commencement of the war the Britiſh fleet have taken or deſtroyed of the French 36 ſail of the line, 81 frigates, and 85 ſloops and other veſſels; which reduces the preſent Navy of France to 45 ſail of the line, 56 ſloops or other veſſels, excluſive of thoſe built during the war.—N. B. It appears from this ſtatement, that twelve French frigates have been taken or deſtroyed more than their Navy contained at the commencement of the war: out of which there are now in the Britiſh Navy 12 ſail of the line, 46 frigates and, 32 ſloops, &c.

The author concludes by propoſing that France ſhould promote a maritime confederacy, for the purpoſe of deſtroying the coloſſal Power of England upon the ocean. This he endeavours to prove would be the intereſt of every Naval Power of the ſecond orders.

Spain, Holland, Denmark and Sweden, united to France, may oppoſe 260 ſhips of the line to the Britiſh Navy. Should the Engliſh obtain Ruſſia for an ally, they may add to their preſent force 60 or 70 ſhips of the line; but it ought to be remembered that Ruſſia cannot find ſeamen to man its fleets. Admitting, however, this alliance to take place, the relative force of Britain and Ruſſia againſt the confederacy would be 230 ſhips of the line to 260. The feeble Powers of Italy, and the Portugueſe, muſt remain neuter during ſuch a ſtruggle. As the Turks they may make a uſeful diverſion againſt Ruſſia.

Such a coalition of the Naval Powers of Europe appears to the Author to be the only means of emancipating the Ocean from what he calls Britiſh tyranny.

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